# TRAINING CATALOG





# Vitaminate the carreer of your Engineers, Managers and Technicians

COME AND TALK US ABOUT YOUR PASSIONS





August 2022 V1R0

**OLGHAM** is a Simplified Joint Stock Company created on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 by two shareholders from the world of on-board aeronautical certification, but also benefiting from very significant experiences in air traffic, on-board space, ground, industry and the automotive domain.

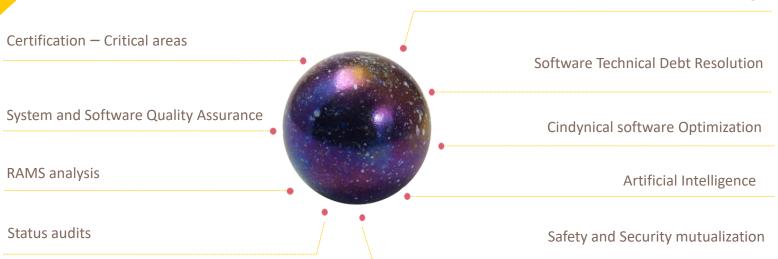
# **Our values**

- Integrity « I say what I do and I do what I say »
- Transparency « Key element of mutual and reciprocal trust »

# **Our Domains**



# **Our Competences**



# Continuing training

#### Declaration of activity registered under n°: 76 31 09735 31 This registration shall not be considered as an approval of the State

# Off-site Training

Off-site trainings are short duration (1 to 5 days), focuses on business skills or associated methods and techniques. They take place at the OLGHAM premises in Toulouse (France) on the dates set in our schedule. We can nevertheless create additional sessions as soon as a sufficient number of participants is reached. We welcome you from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm for 7 hours of training per day. The registration fee covers educational costs as well as lunches and breaks. The trainings are carried out for a minimum of 4 trainees.

These training courses are offered on fixed dates. Nonetheless, we collect your needs all year round. Once a sufficient number of participants is reached, an additional off-site session may be scheduled.

# On-site Training

On-site training is our effective solution for tailor-made projects. It allows more flexibility since it is set up regardless of the dates appearing in our schedule. For this, we operate throughout France and internationally.

Several formats are available:

- Reproduction of a module presented in the catalog,
- Creation of career paths by combining several modules,
- Creation of a tailor-made training course whose theme does not appear in our current catalog

DOA

# **Our Engagements**

### Welcome

Ms. Sandrine CHOUZIOU is your single point of contact for all administrative (financing, contractual documents) and logistics (means of access, timetables, etc.) questions. At the start of the course, the objectives and the training program are reminded to the participants. A course material is provided to you in digital format.

For training conducted by videoconference, a preliminary test of the tool will be carried out with each participant to ensure the correct installation and operation of the tool before the training. Individual appointments will be made.

Mrs Sandrine CHOUZIOU Responsable Formation Phone : 06.49.31.30.23 Email : sandrine.chouziou@olgham.com

# Accessibility

Any person with a disability wishing to register for our training courses is kindly requested to contact the Training Manager (Sandrine CHOUZIOU) by email <u>sandrine.chouziou@olgham.com</u> in order to study the methods of adapting our training within the framework of a personal interview.

# **Educational Engineering**

The educational engineering of these training courses is carried out by our trainers, in consultation with your teams since we send you prerequisite questionnaires and organize for on-site training, a phone qualification of your need.

Benefit from a 12-month support in the form of videoconference at the end of any training.

# **Educational Quality**

Our training courses are all led by recognized professionals who work in their area of expertise. Depending on the themes, case studies and / or practical work will enable the concepts taught to be applied. A MCQ is systematically proposed at the end of the session, which correction of is made with the trainer during the session. This allows us to be able to come back to any misunderstandings. This way we make sure that the learning objectives are met.

## Satisfaction

At the end of the training, a round table is organized and a hot evaluation is distributed in order to collect the opinions and comments of the participants. We analyze and consolidate these assessments as part of our continuous improvement process.

Based on our evaluation surveys collected at the end of training over the last 2 years:

**100** % of our trainees are satisfied to very satisfied with our management training,

**100 %** of our trainees are satisfied to very satisfied with our training in security development processes,

**100** % of our trainees are satisfied to very satisfied with our GNSS training,

We got 93 % feedback from hot satisfaction surveys concerning the 65 participants trained since 2018. We provided 105 hours of training.

# Video-Conference

**OLGHAM** has chosen to work with the **TIXEO** tool; a French provider of secure videoconferencing solutions guaranteeing strict confidentiality organizations of their communications.

This system also used by the French government is certified for its reliability as regards of its cybersecurity.

### The advantages of the solution:

- End-to-end encryption (video, audio, data) in a multi-point situation
- Sharing of applications and screens
- High-definition image: ultra-HD / 4K
- Smart multi-screen display
- Work in conference or collaborative mode
- Possibility to create working groups
- Interoperability (computer, tablet, smartphone)

# **SUMMARY**

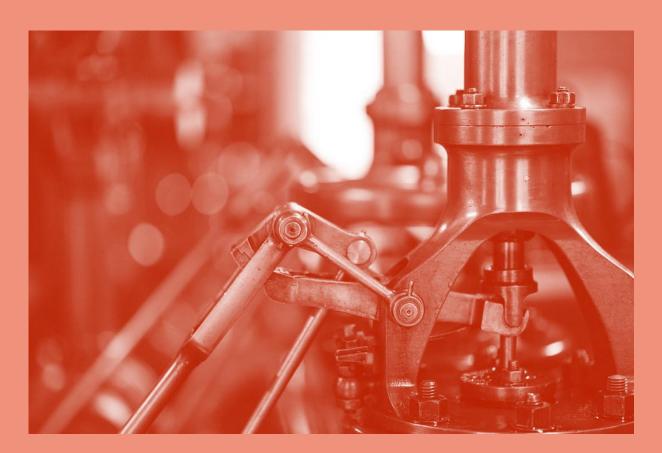
<u>01</u> MANAGEMENT	01
02 SAFETY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	05
<u>03</u> ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	57
<u>04</u> GNSS	60

# Planning

	Page	REF	Dur.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT														
PROJECT MANAGEMENT														
Advanced Project Management	4	OLID-FF22-0001	2 days			15-16							28-29	
QUALITY ASSURANCE														
ECSS-Q-ST-10C and ECSS-Q-ST-20C: Product Assurance	5	OLID-FF22-0002	2 days				4-5					24-25		
Management			-											
TL 9000: Quality Excellence in the telecommunication industry	6	OLID-FF22-0003	1 day				3					31		
SAFETY DEVELOPEMENT PROCESS														
PROJECTS														
IEC 61508: Functional safety of control systems	10	OLID-FF22-0004	1 day				21						7	
ECSS-M-ST-80C: 2008: Risk Management	11	OLID-FF22-0005	1 day						9					14
AGILE methods (SCRUM)	12	OLID-FF22-0006	1 day				3			18				
SYSTEM / CERTIFICATION														
Safety analysis: ARP4754A ED-79 and ARP4761 ED-135	13	OLID-FF22-0007	2 days		16-17						6-7			
ARP4754A ED-79 / ARP4761 ED-135 / DO-178C ED-12C / DO-254	14	OLID-FF22-0008	4 days				11-14					17-20		
ED-80			,											
Safety (RAMS) : AHA, PASA, FHA, PSSA (FMEA, FTA, DD, MA, CCA	15	OLID-FF22-0009	3 days			28-30					12-14			
(PRA, CMA, ZSA), FMES, SSA, ASA)														
IEC 61508: Functional safety of control systems - System part	16	OLID-FF22-0010	1 day			31					8			
ECSS-Q-ST-30 and 40: HA, FMEA, FMECA, FTA, HSIA	17	OLID-FF22-0011	1 day				7						8	
Systems plans development	18	OLID-FF22-0012	1 day				26						10	
System validation and verification optimization strategy	19	OLID-FF22-0013	2 days		21-22				7-8					
SOFTWARE / CERTIFICATION														
EU 373/2017 regulation	20	OLID-FF22-0014	1 day				25					27		
Clausier : DGA-16 Note	20	OLID-FF22-0015	1 day		17						8			
MIL-STD 498	22	OLID-FF22-0016	1 day				21					3		
IEC 61508: Functional safety of control systems - Software part	23	OLID-FF22-0017	2 days		23-24					5-6				
ISO/ IEC 29110: systems and software engineering for very small	24	OLID-FF22-0018	1 day		27					19				
organizations (SME)														ļ
DO-178B / ED-12B	25	OLID-FF22-0019	5 days	16-20				22-26						
DO-178C / ED-12C	26	OLID-FF22-0020	2 days			15-17						25-27		
DO-178C / ED-12C	27	OLID-FF22-0021	4 days							24-27				4-7
DO-178C / ED-12C and RTCA DO-254 / ED-80: Overlap areas for	28	OLID-FF22-0022	3 days			21-23						4-6		
VHDL (FPGA) coding														
DO-200B / ED-76: Standards for processing aeronautical data	29	OLID-FF22-0023	1 day	27					9					
DO-248B / ED-94: Complement to ED-12B and ED-109	30	OLID-FF22-0024	1 day				27						9	
DO-248C / ED-94: Complement to ED-12C and ED-109A	31	OLID-FF22-0025	1 day			24						20		
DO-278 / ED-109: Software Integrity Assurance	32	OLID-FF22-0026	2 days					2-3					2-3	
DO-278A / ED-109A: Software Integrity Assurance	33	OLID-FF22-0027	2 days						13-14					4-5
DO-278A / ED-109A: Software Integrity Assurance	34	OLID-FF22-0028	5 days		6-10						18-22			
DO-297 / ED-124: Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA)	35	OLID-FF22-0029	1 day		1						15			

	Page	REF	Dur.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ED-153 : Software Safety Assurance	36	OLID-FF22-0030	3 days				6-7		Jane		00000	10-11		
DO-330 / ED-215: Software Tool Qualification	37	OLID-FF22-0031	2 days	12-13					20-21					+
DO-331 / ED-218: Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models	38	OLID-FF22-0032	2 days			2-3					26-27			
DO-332 / ED-217: Object oriented Technology	39	OLID-FF22-0033	2 days		2-3					6-7				
DO-333 / ED-216: formal methods	40	OLID-FF22-0034	2 days			10				21				
ECSS-Q-ST-30: HSIA & FMEA SW: software robustness to hardware failures and software design flaws	41	OLID-FF22-0035	1 day	24-25					22-23					
ECSS Q-ST-80C: Software Product Assurance	42	OLID-FF22-0036	2 days	26-27					27-28					
ECSS-E-ST-40C: Space Software Engineering	43	OLID-FF22-0037	2 days					4					30	
SIA: Software Integrity Assurance for SME	44	OLID-FF22-0038	1 day			14				21				
Software Plans Development	45	OLID-FF22-0039	1 day				28						24	
Software development according to AGILE method	46	OLID-FF22-0040	1 day					5						15
SEU and MBU robust software developments	47	OLID-FF22-0041	1 day		14-15						28-29			
Optimization, validation and verification software strategy	48	OLID-FF22-0042	2 days						15-16					12-13
SDRA: Static detection of Residual Anomalies	49	OLID-FF22-0043	2 days				28						24	
RD3 : Robustness and Defensive Driven Development	50	OLID-FF22-0044	1 day			10						6		
The 9 software structural covers	51	OLID-FF22-0045	1 day					16					16	
Data Coupling Analysis (CA) and Coupling Controls (CC)	52	OLID-FF22-0046	1 day	13						20				
Non-regression impact analysis process	53	OLID-FF22-0047	1 day		3				2					
Dynamic software integrity control	54	OLID-FF22-0048	1 day			3					29			
COTS integration in software development	55	OLID-FF22-0049	1 day					17					17	
Reuse of in-service experience	56	OLID-FF22-0050	1 day				6-7					10-11		
HARDWARE / CERTIFICATION														
IEC 61508: Functional safety of control systems - hardware part	57	OLID-FF22-0051	1 day					17					17	
DO-254 / ED-80: on-board electronic design assurance equipment	58	OLID-FF22-0052	2 days	10-11					1-2					
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT PROC	ESS													
METHODOLOGY														
CERNA Report – Robotic Research Ethics	60	OLID-FF22-0053	1 day			1					15			<b></b>
AI : CoDANN – Neuronal networks GNSS	61	OLID-FF22-0054	2 days				19-20					12-13		

# MANAGEMENT



ADVANCED PROJECT MANAGEMENT	2
ECSS-Q-ST-10C AND ECSS-Q-ST-20C	3
TL 9000	
12 9000	

# Advanced Project Management

While mastery of basic project management techniques is absolutely necessary, these techniques are rarely sufficient since they often do not take into account the main component of a project: the individuals who carry it out, and especially in the contexts of change.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0001



#### AUDIENCE

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software development projects applying the ARP-4754A, DO-178C or equivalent standards.

It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers. Knowledge of basic project management techniques is required. A first experience in project management or team management would be a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES-

#### No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Present fundamental techniques of project management
- Present difficulties and change management techniques
- Present specificities and give practical methods of human management within the framework of a project

#### PROGRAM -

#### **Reminder of the fundamentals**

Organization of activities (OBS, PBS, WBS, RAM, CBS, Project plans, etc.) Development approach (Life cycles, phases, milestones, ...) based on the ARP-4754A Estimates (costs, deadlines, etc.) Planning Monitoring (costs, deadlines, progress, etc.) Hypothesis management **Risk & opportunity** management Training Communication (internal, external) Subcontracting management Continuous improvement Agile development

#### Change management

Changes Brakes, levers, losses Manage changes and impacts Action plan

#### Human management

Identify personalities and types of associated management Communicate Motivate an employee Support - coach Feedback Remote team management

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Case study and applied exercises MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-Q-ST-10C and ECSS-Q-ST-20C

#### *Product Assurance management*

This training presents the quality assurance requirements for the establishment and implementation of quality assurance programs for projects covering design, development, production and operation of space systems, including their disposal.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0002



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software development projects applying ECSS standards or equivalent.

It is mainly aimed at product assurance engineers, quality assurance engineers and project managers who want to have a better understanding of the content of the ECSS-Q-ST-10C and ECSS-Q-ST-20C standards.

A first experience in quality, quality assurance, process assurance or product assurance would be a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES-

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Develop the quality approach to be implemented at project management and product assurance level
- Understand the main ECSS quality standards applied in the space domain

#### PROGRAM -

ECSS-Q-ST-10C Introduction Link between Q series

#### Programming of Product Assurance

Planning: organization, responsibilities, resources, interfaces Implementation: management, reporting, audits, risk management, documentation, registration Configuration Management Non-compliance management Alert management

#### Documentation

Registers Forms

#### ECSS-Q-ST-20C Introduction

Principles of Quality Assurance

#### Requirements

Management requirements General requirements: control, traceability, metrology and calibration, quality control analysis Design and verification requirements Procurement requirements Production, assembly and integration requirements Test, acceptance & delivery requirements Ground support equipment requirements

#### Documentation

Registers Forms

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### OLI-FF22-0003



### TL 9000

Quality Excellence in the telecommunication industry TL 9000 is a quality measurement system for the telecommunications industry.

A TL 9000 certified supplier provides the "QUeST Forum" at regular intervals with Quality indicators which are stored anonymously and can be consulted by members. These members are customers and suppliers who can compare indicator communicated by its supplier to the other anonymous values of other suppliers; That is, evaluate its supplier on a global grid.

#### Time: 1 day

Price on demand

#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone in charge of quality monitoring of developments specific to telecommunications industry.

It is mainly aimed at project managers, technical managers, method engineers and quality assurance managers.

#### PREREQUISITES—

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Present comparative philosophy of the "QUeST Forum"
- Present the two books (Book 1 and 2) and their respective roles
- Present the suitability with ISO 9000

#### PROGRAM -

#### **Principles**

Presentation of the "QUeST Forum" principle and the comparative approach Identification of the overlay area with ISO 9000

#### Book 1

Presentation of quality system requirements Management Responsibility Quality System Contract review Design control Document and data control Purchasing Control of customer

- supplied product Product identification and
- traceability
- Process control
- Inspection and testing

Control of inspection, measuring and test equipment Inspection and test status Control of product nonconforming Preventive and corrective action Handling, Storage, Packaging, Preservation and Delivery Control of quality records Internal quality audits Training Servicing Statistical techniques Quality improvement and customer satisfaction

#### Book 2

Metrics overview General metrics requirements Common metrics Hardware metrics Software metrics Service metrics

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# SAFETY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



IEC 61508	8
ECSS-M-ST-80C: 2008	9
AGILE METHOD (SCRUM)	10
SAFETY ANALYSES	11
ARP4754A ED-79, ARP4761 ED-135, DO-178C-ED-12C, DO-254 ED-80	12
SAFETY (RAMS)	13
IEC 61508: FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS	14
ECSS-Q-ST-30 AND 40	15
SYSTEM PLANS DEVELOPMENT	16
SYSTEM VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY	17
EU 373/2017 REGULATION	
CLAUSIER NOTE DGA-16	

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MIL-STD 498	20
IEC 61508: FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS	21
ISO / IEC 29110	22
DO-178B / ED-12B	23
DO-178C / ED-12C	24
DO-178C / ED-12C	25
DO-178C / ED-12C AND DO-254 / ED-80	26
DO-200B / ED-76A	27
DO-248B / ED-94B	28
DO-248C / ED-94C	29
DO-278 ED-109 – ASSURANCE INTEGRITE LOGICIEL	30
DO-278A ED-109A - SOFTWARE INTEGRITY ASSURANCE	31
DO-278A ED-109A – ASSURANCE INTEGRITE LOGICIEL	32
DO-297 ED-124	33
ED-153 – SOFTWARE SAFETY ASSURANCE	
DO-330 / ED-215	35
DO-331 / ED-218	
DO-332 / ED-217	37
DO-333 / ED-216	
ECSS-Q-ST-30	39
HSIA & FMEA SW	39
ECSS-Q-ST-80C	40
ECSS-E-ST-40C	41
SIA - SOFTWARE INTEGRITY ASSURANCE FOR SME	42
SOFTWARE PLANS DEVELOPMENT	43
AGILE METHOD	44
SEU AND MBU ROBUST SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT	45
OPTIMIZATION, VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SOFTWARE STRATEGY	46
SDRA	47

RD <sup>3</sup>	. 48
9 SOFTWARE STRUCTURAL COVERS	. 49
DATA DOUPLING ANALYSIS (DC) AND CONTROL COUPLINGS (CC)	. 50
NON-REGRESSION IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS	. 51
DYNAMIC SOFTWARE INTEGRITY CONTROL	. 52
COTS INTEGRATION IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT	. 53
REUSE OF IN-SERVICE EXPERIENCE	. 54
IEC 61508: FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS	. 55
DO-254 ED-80	. 56

### **IEC 61508**

#### Functional safety of control systems

The standard IEC 61508 defines requirements to ensure that systems are designed, implemented, operated and maintained to provide an accurate level of integrity and safety (SIL). This standard can be applied to all levels of the supply chain through a common terminology.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software development projects applying IEC 61508 standard.

It is mainly aimed at department managers, project managers and engineers involved in the development of critical systems, software and hardware according to standard IEC 61508.

Knowledge of Safety is a plus.

PREREQUISITES -----

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Understand the requirements of IEC 61508
- Be able to apply the requirements of IEC 61508 within a system project development to satisfy this standard

#### PROGRAM -

# Introduction to IEC 61508 standard

History of the standard Vocabulary, principles and issues. Link between the seven components of this standard

#### **Standard organization**

Structure General principles

#### **SIL determination**

#### Application areas System Software Hardware

# Overview of standards associated with IEC 61508

Industrial processes: IEC 61511 Nuclear domain: IEC 61513 Automotive domain: ISO 26262 Aeronautical domain: DO-178

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-M-ST-80C: 2008

#### Risk management

This training presents concepts related to risk management in general and the more specific requirements for space projects from the ECSS-M-ST-80C standard.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software projects development applying ECSS standards or equivalent.

It is mainly aimed at project managers, batch managers and product assurance engineers who want to have a better understanding of the content of the ECSS-M-ST-80C standard.

A first experience in project management would be a plus.

PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Understand ECSS-M-ST-80C standard
- Understand processes, management and integration of requirements
- Implement risk management

#### PROGRAM -

#### Introduction

Terminology and definitions Concept and process Responsibilities

#### Process

Description of process and tasks

#### Implementation

Identification of requirements Process requirements Implementation requirements

#### Documentation

Registers Forms

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# AGILE METHOD (SCRUM)

#### Economic alternative methods

Agile methods are, since their democratization, strongly used in the world of software development. These methods, including SCRUM, aim to be more pragmatic and reactive than traditional methods such as the V-cycle. In this context, the aim of this training is to provide both a detailed view of the advantages and constraints of using SCRUM.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0006



#### AUDIENCE -

This training is intended for any person or team involved in critical software, hardware and system projects development applying or wishing to prepare the integration of SCRUM method. It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers but also concerns team members. Knowledge of basic conventional and / or Agile lifecycle project management techniques is required.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Introduction to the iterative cycles of Agile methods and particularly the SCRUM method
- Presentation of the benefits applying SCRUM method to a project
- Analysis of the side effects generated by SCRUM method and the means to protect against them

#### PROGRAM -

#### Basis

The context of Agile-Scrum management Roles, artifacts and ceremonies Lifecycle and incremental approach Differences between traditional and Agile approaches

#### Issues

Integration Non-regression Anomalies and impact analyzes management Design Verifications (Duality of cases and procedures) Traceability Quality expectations Technical debt Status documents Team consistency COTS

#### Case study

SCALP project: applicability of the Agile methodology on a concrete case

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# SAFETY ANALYSES

### ARP4754A ED-79 and ARP4761 ED-135

The ARP4754A ED-79 and ARP4761 ED-135 standards deal with the development methods of on-board systems for aeronautical applications. Since a civil aircraft can only fly if it has obtained a certificate of airworthiness from the authorities, compliance with ARP standards is a requirement.

This training will also introduce differences between aeronautical, space and Air Traffic Management safety.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0007



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for project managers, quality engineers, systems development engineers, safety engineers involved in design and obtention of certification applicable to avionics software or electronic avionics equipment.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Acquire contextual knowledge of aircraft certification
- Understand the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the certification process
- Position risk management when designing a system
- Acquisition of RAMS analysis methodology

#### PROGRAM —

#### Certification

Responsibilities Regulations Certification

#### ARP 4754A ED-79 presentation

General Introduction Essential principles reminder Insertion of safety analyzes into the system development cycle System level process assurance

#### ARP4761 ED-135 presentation

**RAMS Analyses:** FHA (Functional Hazard Assessment), **PSSA** (Preliminary System Safety Assessment), SSA (System Safety Assessment), FTA (Fault Tree Analysis), **DD** (Dependence Diagram), MA (Markov Analysis), FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis), FMES (Failure Mode and Effects Summary), CCA (Common Cause Analysis),

**ZSA** (Zonal Safety Analysis), **PRA** (Particular Risks Analysis), **CMA** (Common Mode Analysis)

Definition of development levels (fDAL, iDAL) Impact of DAL and safety requirements on architectures

#### Presentation of differences between aeronautics and space RAMS General introduction of differences HA Presentation (ECSS-Q-ST-40-02C) FMEA-FMECA Presentation (ECSS-Q-ST-30-02C) FTA Presentation (ECSS-Q-ST-40-12C)

Presentation of differences between aeronautics & CNS/ATM RAMS General Introduction of differences

EU 373/2017 Presentation

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ARP4754A ED-79, ARP4761 ED-135, DO-178C-ED-12C, DO-254 ED-80

The development constraints associated with obtaining certification of avionics software and avionics electronic equipment are diverse. Thus, the DO-178C standard sets the safety conditions for critical avionics software and the DO-254 is its counterpart to follow the evolution of electronic equipment at the component level.

Time: 4 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0008



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the certification of avionics software or electronic equipment, namely: project managers, safety engineers, embedded systems design engineers, system development engineer, software or hardware, quality engineers, maintenance and support engineers.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Present the context of certification of critical on-board systems in aeronautics
- Present the standards ARP 4761 (SAE-1996) ARP 4754A (SAE-2010), DO-178C ED-12C and DO-254 ED-80

#### PROGRAM —

Introduction

Context of the certification Roles and responsibilities of actors Type Certification (TC) process MMEL approach Link with airworthiness monitoring (DOA, STC)

#### **Development process**

Requirements Validation of requirements Verification of the implementation Configuration Management Process assurance

#### **Management of COTS**

Integration of components Architectural devices

#### **Risk Management Process**

System safety analysis activities and link with hardware development Detailed presentation of analyzes Tools and methods Link with system analyzes and hardware development

## Equipment level

requirements analysis Definition and allocations of fDAL and iDAL (function / item Development Assurance Level) Description of the impacts on the architectural choices and the development process SEU analysis, common modes, IEHA Additional rules and standards AMC 20-125A, CM-SWCEH-001

Relationship with the authorities

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Safety (RAMS)

### AHA, PASA, FHA, PSSA (FMEA, FTA, DD, MA, CCA (PRA, CMA, ZSA), FMES, SSA, ASA)

It should be considered that the safety is supported by a set of preliminary analyzes prior to development, but also by a set of activities to be carried out. The consistency of these approaches leads to being able to demonstrate the reliability of the software.

Time: 3 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0009



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the study of software reliability or on-board hardware, namely: project managers, engineers or safety technicians, quality engineers or more generally any engineer from a design office.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Acquire the methods and tools used for conducting safety analysis (RAMS)
- Integrate safety requirements into a program or project development
- Determine preventive and protective measures

#### PROGRAM —

#### Introduction

Definitions and objectives Risk levels assessment Levels' classification: SIL, PL, ASIL Concept of independence Safety requirements RAMS concepts: Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, Safety

#### The different standards

ARP, IEC 61508, IEC 61511, IEC 61513, IEC 62061, ISO 26262, ISO 13849 ... Applicability for electronic control systems Restriction of use ...

#### Safety methods

Risk analyzes FMEA Fault trees

#### Analyses

Functional analysis Allocation of objectives Reliability diagram and associated calculations Failure analysis (FMEA) Fault tree and associated calculations Criticality & gravity matrices Concepts of dangerous faults Concepts of coverage rate Corrective action plans Presentation and interpretation of results Management of COTS Integration of components Architectural devices

#### Case study

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# IEC 61508: Functional safety of control systems System part

IEC 61508 defines requirements to ensure that systems are designed, implemented, operated and maintained to provide a precise level of integrity and safety (SIL). Part 1 of this standard specifies the requirements for the "System" part

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0010



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems development projects to comply with the IEC 61508 standard.

It is mainly aimed at department managers, project managers and engineers involved in the development of critical systems according to IEC 61508 standard.

Knowledge in functional safety is a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the requirements of IEC 61508 standard for the development of critical systems.
- Be able to apply the requirements of IEC 61508 within a system development project applying this standard.

#### PROGRAM -

# Introduction to IEC 61508 standard

History of the standard Vocabulary, principles and issues. Link between the seven components of the standard.

#### **Standard organization**

Structure General principles

#### **SIL determination**

# Detailed study of the standard concerning the System part

Specification of system design requirements System safety validation planning Systems design and development Systems integration Systems operation and maintenance procedures Systems changes Systems verification

# Presentation of the standards associated with IEC 61508

Industrial processes: IEC 61511 Nuclear domain: IEC 61513 Automotive domain: ISO 26262 Aeronautical domain: DO-178

#### **EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-Q-ST-30 and 40 HA, FMEA, FMECA, FTA, HSIA

By pushing us to anticipate failures and breakdowns in our system, safety analysis allows us to increase and justify the confidence we place in the system we are developing.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software development projects applying ECSS standards or equivalent

It is mainly aimed at safety engineers, quality assurance engineers and project managers who want to have a better understanding of the content of the ECSS-Q-ST-30 and ECSS-Q-ST-40 standards.

#### PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Develop the quality approach to be implemented at project management and product assurance level
- Understand the ECSS standards relating to safety used in the space domain

#### PROGRAM —

Introduction to ECSS

standards Presentation of the existing standards

Integration of risk analyzes into the development cycle Benefits of a risk analysis approach Roles of safety analysis

#### Presentation of ECSS-Q-ST-30

and ECSS-Q-ST-40 standards ECSS Q-ST-30-02: FMECA ECSS Q-ST-40-02: Hazard Analysis ECSS Q-ST-40-03: Safety Risk Assessment ECSS Q-ST-40-10: Common Cause/Common Mode Analysis

Introduction to Software Safety

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# System Plans development

The purpose of system level planning process is to define the means of producing a system that will meet the requirements and provide the level of confidence in line with the project 's expectations.

This training objective is to present the fundamentals but also to deepen to optimize and avoid the pitfalls of writing system plans.

Time: 1 days

Price on demand

#### PROGRAM -

**Fundamentals** System plans and ARP 4754A / ED-79A standard. Major technical subjects to be covered in the plans Granularity of the information included in the plans Main types of plans: Development plan Safety Program Verification plan **Process Assurance** Plan Configuration **Management Plan** Structure of each plan



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical system development or not, wishing to achieve a level of projects assurance for certification or to improve the reliability of its processes. It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers but also concerns team members.

A good knowledge of ARP 4754A / ED-79A standard is a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Know the major subjects to anticipate and detail in the system project plans
- Reduce documentation efforts without sacrificing the provision of information
- Understand the optimization of writing plans from one project to another

# Optimization

Reduce documentation efforts while maintaining the same level of information Planning the subcontracting Incremental method for writing system plans from one project to another

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# System validation and verification optimization strategy

The aim of this training is to exceed the objectives of ARP-4754A and DO-178C / ED-12C by proposing new validation and verification paradigms, and thus allowing the best possible reconciliation of certification and industrial constraints.

Several alternative solutions will be exposed.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0013



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of highly integrated or complex on-board systems. It is mainly aimed at project managers, software or system quality assurance managers, certification managers for on-board systems.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Present the validation and verification strategy applying to on-board systems
- Present classic issues inherent in a classic V&V approach
- Identify cases where a V&V approach of ARP-4754A type could lead to counterproductive side effects
- Explain how to organize a certification argument in the context of a deviation

#### PROGRAM -

#### Strategy

System verification Classic issues of the RBT approach of the DO-178C Benefits of HLR / LLR merge for verification efforts Distinction between SVCP and (VC; VP) Identification of effective validation strategies.

#### Validation

Tool qualification Definition of the different nominal ranges Supervision processing SEU / MBU and means of detection and correction Problem of real numbers, object-oriented languages Checking deactivated code, additional code, PDS and COTS

#### Verification

Non-regression Root cause analysis of failed processes Static verification of a MVDS (Multiple Version Dissimilar Software) Checking FLS (Field Loadable Software) Calculation of WCET Levels of rigor from IEC 61508-3 Context of AI / ML / DL Content of a SVP

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Case study and applied exercises

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# EU 373/2017 Regulation

New European approaches for carrying out safety analysis

Regulation EU 373/2017 proposes a new approach for carrying out and facilitating safety analysis by taking into account existing systems already in operation. The scope of applicability of this regulation is: DSAC, ATM / ANS, ATS, MET, AIS, DAT, CNS, ATFM, ASM, ASD, NM and PERS.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0014



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in carrying out safety analysis at a European ANSP (DSNA/DTI for France).

Knowledge of 482/2008 and 1035/2011 standards is a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Present the methodology followed by the French ANSP (Air Navigation Service Provider)
- Present the issues currently encountered
- Introduce the fundamental changes for the application of EU 373/2017 regulation

#### PROGRAM -

#### Safety analysis Issues Methodology applied by DSNA/DTI

#### **Current regulation context**

EU 482/2008, 1034/2011 and 1035/2011 Problems encountered Shortcuts followed by other ANSP Need for a new regulation

#### EU 373/2017 regulation

Distinction between ATS and non-ATS services Distinction between "safety assessment" and "safety support assessment" Risk acceptability Acceptable level of robustness Safety criteria

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

#### Case study

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## Clausier Note DGA-16

2017/06/23 Version Reference of complex software and electronic components engineering requirements to account safety

This so-called "DGA-16" or "Clausier" technical note is a reference for the development of software and hardware in a critical aeronautical environment. It is produced by the DGA-TA to ease related developments.

TECHNICAL NOTE N° <u>16-DGATA-P1301261003001-1P-C</u>

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of projects carried out on behalf of the DGA (Direction Générale de l'Armement) (Aeronautical techniques). It concerns project managers, software and hardware managers and also quality managers who will have to demonstrate its correct application.

#### PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Contextualization of "Clausier" in the existing regulatory environment
- Overview of software and hardware requirements
- Strengths and weaknesses identification and alternative approaches proposal to avoid DGA-16 weaknesses.

#### PROGRAM -

#### Situation

Contextualization of "Clausier" in the existing regulatory environment

#### Principles

Criticality levels for SW and HW System / subsystem allocation process

#### Milestones

Presentation of milestones Identification of associated documents Presentation of contributors

#### Levels 1, 2 and 3

Software requirements Hardware requirements

#### Strengths and weaknesses

"Clausier" strengths and weaknesses identification on software aspects Same for hardware aspects Presentation of alternative approaches to overcome the identified weaknesses

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MIL-STD 498

United States Military-Standard-498 Requirements for Software developments and their documentation

This standard replaced the DOD-STD-2167A, DOD-STD-7935A, and DOD-STD-1703 standards.

It is the origin of ISO and IEEE standards, and especially IEEE 12207. It integrates software development into the system context and proposes concrete and pragmatic requirements without distinction of level of criticality. In this sense, this standard is suited to most software developments in non-critical areas, and can be proposed as an acceptable means of compliance to customers.

#### Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of non-critical software projects development who wish to apply a rational, simple and effective approach. Due to its notoriety, this standard can easily be proposed in commercial specifications as a means of compliance to guarantee quality development.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Contextualization of MIL-STD-498 in the existing regulatory environment
- Presentation of its philosophy and requirements
- Strengths and weaknesses identification and alternative approaches proposal to avoid MIL-STD-498 weaknesses

#### PROGRAM -

#### Situation

MIL-STD-498 contextualization in the existing regulatory environment Presentation of suitability for non-critical software developments

#### Principles

Software issues anticipation from system level Interactions consideration between hardware and software

#### **Generic requirements**

Development of reusable software components

#### **Process assurance**

Management of safety and security aspects SW/HW interactions

#### **Detailed requirements**

Planning, requirements, design, verification, configuration management, quality assurance Preparation for use, for software transition, product assessment, corrective actions management, internal reviews, risk management, indicators, suppliers, interfaces Process improvement

#### Strengths and weaknesses

MIL-STD 498 strengths and weaknesses identification on software aspects Presentation of alternative approaches to overcome the identified weaknesses

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# IEC 61508: Functional Safety of Control systems Software part

The standard IEC 61508 defines requirements to ensure that systems are designed, implemented, operated and maintained to provide an accurate level of integrity and safety (SIL). Part 1 of this standard specifies the requirements for the "Software" part.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0017



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and / or software development projects applying the IEC 61508 standard. It is mainly aimed at department managers, project managers and engineers involved in the development of critical software according to standard IEC 61508. Knowledge in Safety is a plus.

PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the requirements of IEC 61508
- Be able to apply the requirements of IEC 61508 within a software project development to satisfy this standard.

#### PROGRAM ——

# Introduction to IEC 61508 standard

History of the standard Vocabulary, principles and issues Link between the seven components of this standard

#### Standard organization

Structure General principles

#### **SIL determination**

# Detailed study of the standard for the software part

Specification of software design requirements Software Safety validation Planning Software design and development Systems integration Software operating and maintenance procedures Software modification Software verification

# Overview of standards associated with IEC 61508

Industrial processes: IEC 61511 Nuclear domain: IEC 61513 Automotive domain: ISO 26262 Aeronautical domain: DO-178

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ISO / IEC 29110

Systems and software engineering for very small organizations (SME)

The ISO / EID 29110 standard was designed to meet the needs of small structures (project or company) with up to 25 people. System-oriented, the standard offers a set of best practices strongly anchored in the reality of the economic fabric of small organizations.

The purpose of this training is to present the standard for its application.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0018



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for any person or team (less than 25 members) involved in non-critical system development projects and wishing to improve the reliability of its processes. It is aimed for project managers and batch managers.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -----

- Introduce system level requirement writing as part of this standard
- Present the managerial methods introduced in this standard
- Introduce quality management and best practices for system development

#### PROGRAM -

#### The fundamentals

Standard challenges Courses associates with each level of VSE (Very Small Entities) Document structure

#### **Software Development**

Processes Activities Produced documents Assignment of roles

#### **Systems Development**

Processes Activities Produced documents Assignment of roles

#### **Deployment Kits**

Purpose, advantages and disadvantages of each kit

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-178B / ED-12B

# Software considerations in airborne systems and equipment certification

DO-178B / ED-12B governs the development and testing of software embedded in commercial airplanes and aircraft.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach

Time: 5 days

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, namely: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand this standard.

#### PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and certification of embedded software on civil aircraft
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for embedded systems
- Whave a clear and succinct vision of DO-248B / ED-94B standard
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in on-board aeronautics.

#### PROGRAM —

#### Introduction to DO-178B / ED-12B

**Regulatory context:** History of standards and other applicable standards (CRI, IP, CM, etc.) Role and resources of the Authorities Introduction to Safety approach: Interaction between failures, breakdowns and vulnerabilities / system of systems, systems / hardware / software Links between software safety and acceptable risks Correlation between criticality and design effort

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

#### Deepening the management of COTS components Planning, acquisition and Configuration Management

Configuration Management Demonstration of integrity interfaces **Overview of DO-248B / ED-94B** Additional explanations about DO-178B / ED-12B objectives

#### **Differences between DO-178B and DO-178C** Clarification of developments

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

DO-178C / ED-12C

#### Software considerations in airborne systems and equipment certification

DO-178C / ED-12C governs the development and testing of software embedded in airplanes and commercial aircraft.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach

Time: 3 days

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, namely: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand this standard.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -----

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and certification of embedded software on civil aircraft
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for on-board systems
- Understand the approach to apply for each standard supplement (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216) and DO-248C / ED-94C
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in on-board aeronautics

#### PROGRAM -

Introduction DO-178C / ED-12C Differences between DO-178B / DO-332 / ED-217 – Object **Regulatory context** Introduction to safety approach

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

#### Deepening the management of **COTS** components

Planning, acquisition and **Configuration Management** Demonstration of integrity interfaces

#### Overview of DO-248C / ED-94C

Additional explanations about DO-178C / ED-12C objectives

DO-178C

Clarification of developments

#### DO-330 / ED-215 – Qualification configuration management of software tools

Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look

#### DO-331 / ED-218 -

#### Development and verification in process, points to look aeronautics based on formalized

models Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look

# **Oriented Techniques** Planning, development,

verification, quality and process, points to look

#### DO-333 / ED-216 - Formal Methods

Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-178C / ED-12C

# Software considerations in airborne systems and equipment certification

DO-178C / ED-12C governs the development and testing of software embedded in commercial airplanes and aircraft.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach.

Durée : 4 jours

Price on demand

#### OLID-FF22-0020



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, namely: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand this standard.

PREREQUISITES -

#### No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and certification of embedded software on civil aircraft
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for on-board systems
- Have a clear and succinct vision of standard supplements (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216) and DO-248C / ED-94C
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in on-board aeronautics.



#### PROGRAM —

# Airworthiness certification context

Safety from system level Introduction of system of systems, systems / hardware / software Interaction between failures, errors and vulnerabilities Safety concept – (4 exercises) Certification regulatory EASA certification concept Introduction to MOC

# Requirements Based Tested with DO-178C / ED-12C

Historic from DO-178C **Design Assurance Level** Definition Relation with aeronautical guidelines Considering DAL for software DO-178C overview Guideline structure **Tables clarification** Development process RBT and V life cycle Development effort tailoring depending DAL CSCI – CSC – CSU Relationship between CSC / CSU / DC / CC / Structural Coverage and DAL System High-Level Requirements and System derived Requirements System architecture System Low-Level Requirements

Software High-Level Requirements and dHLR Several Robustness areas Software High-Level Architecture / Data and Control Coupling Software Low-Level Architecture / Data and Control Coupling Software definition Adaptation Data Item Software Low-Level Requirements and dLLR Source code development Validation and Verification Validation principle Independence Verification principle Verification Cases Verification Procedures Verification Results DC/CC verification Alternative solutions Exhaustive inputs testing Multiple Version Dissimilar Software Verification HLR-LLR merging Analysis at SW level for verification at system level Output/Input comparison Safety analysis in support for alternative strategy Software reliability models Design and source code validation/verification

COTS versus PDS Tools Qualification Product Service History Margins (WCET, Memory) SEU/MBU Field Loadable Software Partitioning DAL degradation from system level Source code validation / OOT Integration

#### Verification of Verification

<u>Structural coverage</u> Output analysis MC/DC optimization

#### **Supporting Processes**

Configuration Management Quality Assurance Planning Process Plans Transition criteria Software life cycle Additional Considerations Plans compliance and coordination

#### **Certification liaison process**

Deviation request Regulator audits Early certification meeting

Early certification meeting SOI #1, DO-248C / ED-94C, SOI #2, SOI #3, SOI #4

# DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-254 / ED-80

#### Overlay areas for VHDL (FPGA) coding

The separation of DO-178C and DO-254 standards presents an overlay zone when the hardware implementation of VHDL code in programmable components brings a level of complexity such that it becomes difficult to demonstrate full verification coverage by the strict application of DO-254.

The question about the DO-178C complementary application for these parts is often required by certification authorities.

Time: 5 days

Price on demand

#### PROGRAM -

#### Context

System and software as verification object Interdependence between error / failure and vulnerability Verification based on Safety Assurance Level

#### Strategies

RBT approach of the DO-178C HLR / LLR merge benefits SVCP vs (VC; VP) distinction Architecture boxes according to DAL.

#### Validation

Tool qualification according to DO-330 / ED-215 Definition of the different nominal ranges Supervision processing SEU / MBU and means of detection and correction Problem of real numbers, object-oriented languages. Checking deactivated code, additional code, PDS and COTS

#### Verification

Automated verification and coverage illusion Verification of the pseudocode Verification of ADIs Checking the outputs of an UMS Non-regression Root cause analysis of failed processes Static verification of a MVDS (Multiple Version Dissimilar Software) Checking FLS (Field Loadable Software) Calculation of WCET

Levels of rigor from IEC 61508-3 Context of AI / ML / DL Content of a SVP

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

#### Case analysis

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The training is carried out face to face. An evaluation with feedback from the trainer is carried out at the end of the session. A live assessment is given to each participant.

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#### OLID-FF22-0022

#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of hardware and / or software for highly integrated or complex on-board systems. It is for project managers, software and hardware managers, method engineers, certification managers for embedded systems and quality assurance managers. General knowledge of hardware and/or software engineering or software and/or hardware quality assurance would be a plus.

#### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES ——

- Present DO-178C and DO-254 standards
- Present the specific impacts of VHDL coding on safety aspects
- Present the overall strategy of EASA certification authorities
- Present the V&V strategy applying to software and hardware for on-board systems
- Organize a certification argument in the context of a specific standard deviation.

## DO-200B / ED-76A Standards for processing aeronautical data

The DO-200B / ED-76A provides minimum guidance for the processing of aeronautical data used for navigation, flight planning, terrain detection, cockpit displays or flight simulators.

The training objective is to ensure that the process of aeronautical data transformation for on-board or ground-based applications does not degrade data integrity.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



#### AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical software projects development or not, wishing to achieve an assurance level with a view to certification or to improve the reliability of its processes. It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers.

#### PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Introduce the specific concepts to the aeronautical data processing
- Present the process of aeronautical data transformation for on-board or ground-based applications
- Present the process for demonstrating compliance of aeronautical data to the authority

#### PROGRAM —

#### The fundamentals

Aeronautical Data Chain Data Process Assurance Level (DPAL) General aeronautical data processing mode Quality requirements

#### Implementation

Presentation of the DO-200B process Compliance plan Quality data processing procedures Verification and validation activities Qualification of tools

#### **Demonstration of compliance**

Audits and their specific features Alternative demonstration methods

#### Differences between DO-200A & DO-200B

Notable changes between the two versions

#### EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-248B / ED-94B Complément à l'ED-12B et l'ED-109

The DO-248C / ED-94C is a complement to the DO-178B / ED-12B and to the DO-278 / ED-109 which addresses the questions of both industry and authorities on these guidelines. The document contains Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), discussion Papers (DPs) and rationale for sections that could be problematic.

This training is in line with DO-248B / ED-94B by offering an analysis of the questions and answers provided throughout the document.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of systems and / or software for highly integrated or complex onboard systems. It is aimed, in particular, at project managers, software managers, method engineers, certification managers for on-board systems and CNS / ATM as well as quality assurance managers.

Preliminary knowledge or experience of the DO-178B / ED-12B and DO-278 / ED-109 standards is strongly recommended for this training.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Introduction to the DO-248B / ED-94S supplement
- Provide a better understanding of the objectives of DO-178B / ED-12B and DO-278 / ED-109
- Understand the challenges of certification and the functioning of the authorities and entities in charge of the process

# PROGRAM-

# Fundamentals

Reminders on standards Origin of clarification document Overview of the complement structure

# FAQ

System level issues The parallels and commonalities of the DO-178B / ED-12B and the DO-278 / ED-109 Main issues specific to a standard

# **Discussion Paper**

Context Main clarifications on DO-178B / ED-12B Main clarifications on DO-278 / ED-109

# Justifications

Concerned chapters Clarifications in terms of Process

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-248C / ED-94C

# Complement to ED-12C and ED-109A

DO-248C / ED-94C is a complement to the DO-178C / ED-12C and to the DO-278A / ED-109A which addresses the questions of both industry and authorities on these guidelines. The document contains Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ), Discussion Papers (DP) and rationale for the sections that could raise a problem.

This training is in line with the aim of DO-248C / ED-94C by offering an analysis of the questions and answers delivered throughout the document.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0025



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of systems and / or software for highly integrated or complex onboard systems. It is mainly aimed at project managers, software managers, method engineers, certification managers for onboard systems CNS / ATM as well as quality assurance managers.

Preliminary knowledge or experience of DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-278A / ED-109A standards is strongly recommended for this training.

# PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES ------

- Introduction to DO-248C / ED-94C supplement
- Provide a better understanding of DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-278A / ED-109A objectives
- Understand the challenges of certification and the functioning of the authorities and entities in charge of the process

# PROGRAM-

# Fundamentals

Reminders on standards Origin of clarification document Overview of the complement structure

# FAQ

System level issues The parallels and commonalities of DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-278A / ED-109A Main issues specific to a standard

# **Discussion Paper**

Context Main clarifications on DO-178C / ED-12C Main clarifications on DO-278A / ED-109A

# Justifications

Concerned chapters Clarifications in terms of Process

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-278 ED-109 – Assurance intégrité logiciel

Software Integrity Assurance Considerations for Communication, Navigation, Surveillance and Air Traffic Management Systems

DO-278 / ED-109 governs the development and testing of software embedded in Communication, Navigation, Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) critical systems.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

## PROGRAM-

# Introduction to DO-178B / ED-12B

**Regulatory context:** History of standards and other applicable standards (PHARE, DISCC etc ...), Role and resources of the **Authorities** Introduction to Safety: Interaction between failures, breakdowns and vulnerabilities / system of systems, systems / hardware / software Links between software safety and acceptable risks Correlation between criticality and design effort

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, namely: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand this standard.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and approval of CNS / ATM software
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for embedded systems
- Have a clear and succinct vision of DO-248B / ED-94B
- Highlight the differences with the ED-153
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in ATM / CNS systems.

hard points and existing workarounds

Deepening the management of COTS components Planning, acquisition and Configuration Management Demonstration of integrity interfaces

# Overview of DO-248B / ED-94B

Additional explanations about DO-278 / ED-109 objectives

**Differences from ED-153** Highlighting points of divergence

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-278A ED-109A -Software integrity assurance

# Considerations for Communication, Navigation, Surveillance and Air Traffic

# Management Systems

DO-278A / ED-109A governs the development and testing of software embedded in Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) critical systems.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0027



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, such as: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand the standard.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and approval of CNS / ATM software
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for embedded systems
- Have a clear and succinct vision of standard supplements (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216) and DO-248C / ED-94C
- Highlight the differences with the ED-153
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in ATM / CNS systems.

# PROGRAM -

# DO-178C / ED-12C

Introduction Regulatory context:

Standards histories and other applicable standards (PHARE, DISCC, etc.), Role and resources of Authorities Introduction to Safety: Interaction between failures, breakdowns and vulnerabilities / system of systems, systems / hardware / software Links between software safety and acceptable risks Correlation between criticality and design effort.

# Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes

Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

# Deepening the management of COTS components

Planning, acquisition and Configuration Management Demonstration of integrity interfaces

**Overview of DO-248C / ED-94C** Additional explanations about DO-278A / ED-109A objectives

**Differences from ED-153** Highlighting points of divergence

# Introduction to supplements

DO-330 / ED-215 – software tools Qualification DO-331 / ED-218-Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models DO-332 / ED-217 – Object Oriented Techniques DO-333 / ED-216 – Formal Methods

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-278A ED-109A – Software integrity assurance

# Considerations for Communication, Navigation, Surveillance and Air Traffic Management Systems

DO-278A / ED-109A governs the development and testing of software embedded in Communication, Navigation, Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) critical systems.

It provides recommendations on engineering aspects of critical embedded software, taking a process-oriented approach.

Time: 5 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0027



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of embedded software, namely: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software verifiers and software coders. It can also be useful for project owners who wish to understand this standard.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the approach to apply for qualification and approval of CNS / ATM software
- Understand the recommendations applying to software for embedded systems
- Understand the approach to apply for each standard supplement (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216) and DO-248C / ED-94C
- Highlight the differences with the ED-153
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in the ATM / CNS systems.

# PROGRAM —

Introduction DO-278A / ED-109A Regulatory context Introduction to Safety

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

# Deepening of the management of COTS components

Planning, acquisition and Configuration Management Demonstration of integrity interfaces

Overview of DO-248C / ED-94C

Additional explanations about DO-278A / ED-109A objectives

**Differences from ED-153** Highlighting points of divergence

DO-330 / ED-215 – Qualification of software tools Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look

DO-331 / ED-218-

Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look DO-332 / ED-217 – Object Oriented Techniques Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look DO-333 / ED-216 – Formal Methods

Planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management process, points to look

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Case analysis

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-297 ED-124

# Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA)

The IMA consists in reducing the software functions to the level of identical modular computers. The Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA) integrates the power of computers to handle several functions in order to reduce consumption and costs related to on-board computing and facilitate its maintenance.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people involved in the approval and continuing airworthiness circuit of IMA systems working on civil certification projects as well as any person, engineer or project manager, involved in the certification process, or in the systems integration and to developers, integrators, certification applicants.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Understand the development and certification phases of architectural systems
- Study safety and security of components
- Understand the quality assurance process related to the design of IMA systems

## PROGRAM ——

IMA in certification process

Planning System Development Safety analyzes IMA integration and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) Responsibility of suppliers Partitioning and Health Monitoring V&V

Link with other standards

ARP4764A DO-178C and DO-254 ETSO-2C153 ARINC 653

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# Case analysis

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ED-153 – Software Safety

# Assurance

# *Guidelines for ANS Software Safety*

# Assurance

EUROCAE ED-153 standard is used in software integrity verification in an ATM (air traffic management) and CNS (Communication, Navigation and Surveillance) context.

Time: 3 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0030



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for software quality engineers, software project managers, software architects, software developers, software testers involved in integrity assurance procedures.

General knowledge of software engineering and software quality assurance is required for this training.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Present the complementarity between ED-109A and ED-153
- Present the link to IEC / ISO 61508
- Know the approach for implementing the safety assurance of ATM / CNS software
- Present the limitations defined by the DSNA/DTI (MET-001)

# PROGRAM -

# Introduction

History Definition of software safety Presentations of primary, support, organizational and additional life cycles Environment definition (PHARE, DISCC, IR-ATM)

# Software Safety Assurance

Safety demonstration (ADF and FMEA) SWAL (Software Assurance Level) objectives and measures

# **Process overview**

Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds Issues related to COTS Relationship with Authorities Introducing the annexes: ESARR 6 traceability

# Differences between ED-153 and ED-109A

Advantages and differences of the ED-153

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# Case study

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The trainings are carried out in person. An evaluation with feedback from the trainer will be carried out at the end of the session. A live assessment is given to each participant.

# DO-330 / ED-215

# Software tools qualification

DO-330 / ED-215 Software tool qualification considerations is a supplement to DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-278A / ED-109A. Software tools are widely used in multiple aeras, to help develop, verify, or control other software.

The aim of this training is to provide an overall understanding of the DO-330 / ED-215 expectations and to articulate alternative methods that reconcile certification and industrial reality.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0031



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of on-board software such as: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software testers and software coders. It can also be useful for project supervisors who want to understand this standard.

A good knowledge of DO-178C / ED-12C and/or DO-278A / ED-109A is required.

# PREREQUISITES —

# No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the approach to qualify software tools
- Have a clear and succinct vision of other supplements (DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216)
- Be able to apply this standard to critical developments in on-board aeronautics and CNS/ATM aeras.

# PROGRAM -

DO-330 / ED-215 Introduction Standards history Tool definition Qualification objectives Characteristics and qualification levels of tools

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

# Presentation of additional considerations and alternative methods Multifunctional tools COTS and the use of in-

service experience Reuse of qualified tools Impact of the environment on qualified tools

# Introduction to supplements

DO-331 / ED-218 development and verification in aeronautics formalized models DO-332 / ED-217 - Object Oriented Technology DO-333 / ED-216 - Formal Methods

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-331 / ED-218

Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models

DO-331 / ED-218, Model-Based Development and Verification considerations is a supplement to DO-178C / ED-12C and DO-278A / ED-109A. It is a guideline leading the use of formalized models in on-board and ground software.

The use of MBD in software development offers many advantages but also many pitfalls. This training purpose is to provide an overview of the best practices and methods for the DO-331 application.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of on-board software such as: software managers, project managers, method and quality managers, software architects, software testers and software coders. It can also be useful for project supervisors who want to understand this standard.

A good knowledge of DO-178C / ED-12C and/or DO-278A / ED-109A is required to use formalized models.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES ------

- Understand the development and verification approach based on formalized models
- Have a clear and succinct view of other supplements (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-332 / ED-217, DO-333 / ED-216)
- Be able to apply this standard to critical developments in onboard aeronautics and CNS/ATM aeras.

# PROGRAM —

# DO-331 / ED-218 introduction

Standard history, Presentation of specification and design models Presentation of formal specifications

Presentation of impacts on development from models

Modification of lifecycle, requirements validation and verification

Overview of planning, development, verification,

quality and configuration

management processes

Objectives , activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

# Introduction to supplements

DO-330 / ED-215–Software Tools Qualifications DO-332 / ED-217–Object Oriented Technology DO-333 / ED-216–Formal Methods

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-332 / ED-217

# Object-Oriented Technology

DO-332 / ED-217 Object-Oriented Technology (OOT) is a supplement to DO-178C/ED-12C et DO-278A/ED-109A . It gives the main orientation of objects-oriented technology in critical software as well as an introduction to OOT.

The aim of this training is to provide an overview of best practices and methods for DO-332 application.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

# PROGRAM —

DO-332 / ED-217 Introduction Standards history Presentation of object development and its safety issues

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives , activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical or noncritical software development or wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification or to improve reliability of its processes. It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers, but also at team members.

A good knowledge of DO-178C / ED-12C and/or DO-278A / ED-109A is required to orientate themselves in the use of Object-Oriented Technology.

**PREREQUISITES -**

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -----

- Understand the approach to use object-oriented technology
- Have a clear and succinct vision of other supplements (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-333 / ED-216)
- Be able to apply this standard to critical developments in onboard aeronautics and CNS/ATM areas

# Introduction to

supplement

DO-330 / ED-215– Software Tools Qualifications DO-331 / ED-218– Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models DO-333 / ED-216–Formal Methods

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-333 / ED-216

# Formal methods verification

DO-333 / ED-216 Formal Methods is a supplement to DO-178 / ED-12C and DO-278 / ED-109A. It deals with Formal Methods which to date no avionics certification project has been recognized for its use of the formal evidence. However, there are formal technologies that would facilitate the development of avionics software.

The purpose of this training is to provide an overview of this uncommon but advantageous method as described by DO-333.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical or noncritical software projects development or wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification or to improve reliability of its processes. It is mainly aimed at project managers and batch managers, but also at team members.

A good knowledge of DO-178C / ED-12C and/or DO-278 / ED-109A standards is required to orientate themselves in the use of formal methods.

# PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand the approach to use of formal methods
- Have a clear and succinct vision of other supplements (DO-330 / ED-215, DO-331 / ED-218, DO-332 / ED-217)
- Be able to apply this standard to critical developments in onboard aeronautics and CNS/ATM areas

# PROGRAM —

# Introduction to DO-333 / ED-216

Standards history Presentation of formal Verification and interaction with DO-331 / ED-218 Strengths and weaknesses of each type of formal analysis

Overview of planning, development, verification, quality and configuration management processes Objectives, activities, expected results, known hard points and existing workarounds

# Introduction to supplement

DO-330 / ED-215–Software Tools Qualifications DO-331 / ED-218– Development and verification in aeronautics based on formalized models DO-332 / ED-217–Object Oriented Technology

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-Q-ST-30 HSIA & FMEA SW

# Software robustness to hardware failures and software design defects

Anticipating the failures of our software and ensuring that the software is properly specified to react towards hardware failures is an important step in safety process.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0035



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and/or software projects development applying ECSS or equivalent standards.

It is mainly aimed at safety engineers, quality assurance engineers and project managers who want to have a better understanding of ECSS-Q-ST-30 standards content and mainly the links between FMEA and HSIA.

# PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

## PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES ——

- Develop the quality approach to be implemented at project management and product assurance level
- Understand the main ECSS standards applied in space domain

## PROGRAM —

Introduction to ECSS Standards Presentation of all existing standards

Integration of risk analyses into the development cycle Advantages of a risk analysis approach Roles of safety analysis

# Overview of FMEA and HSIA processes

FMEA processes: Software failures effects analysis HSIA: interactions between software and hardware

### Safety and robustness

The FMEA as justification for the choice of design and architecture

Complementary

operational safety analyses FHA CMA CCA Contingency Analysis

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-Q-ST-80C

# Software Product Assurance

This training presents quality assurance requirements for design, development, and the operational use of software in Space Systems.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and/or software projects development applying ECSS or equivalent standards.

It is mainly aimed at quality assurance engineers and project managers who need to have a clear vision of software certification impact on their project or system and a better understanding of the ECSS-Q-ST-80C standard.

A first experience in quality, quality assurance, process assurance or product assurance would be a plus.

### PREREQUISITES —

#### No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Develop the quality approach to be implemented at project management and product insurance level
- Understand the main ECSS quality standards applied in space domain

## PROGRAM —

Introduction to ECSS standards Presentation of all different standards

Integration of quality assurance into the development cycle Principles of Quality Assurance Advantage of a software quality assurance approach

# ECSS-Q-ST-80C standards presentation

Standard organization Implementation of software quality assurance Expected documentation

Introduction to software safety

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ECSS-E-ST-40C

# Space Software Engineering

The development of an on or off-board software in space domain requires a rigor and a sufficient level of quality to ensure the people and/or product safety. The ECSS-E-ST-40C discusses the engineering processes that need to be put in place in order to achieve these goals.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and/or software projects development applying ECSS or equivalent standards. It is mainly aimed at project managers, system engineers and product insurance engineers who want to have a better understanding of the ECSS-E-ST-40C standard content. A first experience in system/software or space development would be a plus.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understand ECSS-E-ST-40C standard
- Understand processes, management and requirements integration
- Implement software project management

# PROGRAM -

### Introduction

Terminology and definitions Concept and process Responsibilities

### Software engineering process

Link to Systems Engineering, Product assurance, Production and Operations Link with other ECSS (ECSS-E-ST-10, ECSS-E-ST-70, ECSS-M-ST-10, ECSS-Q-ST-80, ...).

# Requirements

Identifying requirements for each process:

- Software system requirements
- Software management
- Engineering of architecture and software requirements
- Software design and production
- Software Validation
- Software delivery and acceptance

- Software verification
- Software exploitation
- Software maintenance

### Documentation

Expected documents presentation

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# SIA - Software Integrity Assurance for SME

*Progressivity in Software Integrity Assurance for Small Organizations* 

Entirely designed by **OLGHAM**, the SIA or Software Integrity Assurance is an alternative method to achieve assurance levels by partitioning and gradually introducing activities required by DO-178C, ED-109A or ED-153 standards.

The SIA offers a gradual solution and fully anchored in the industrial context for project with difficulties to reach the objectives of applicable standard.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0038



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical or noncritical software projects development wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification or to improve its process's reliability. It is particularly aimed to project managers and batch managers, but also concerns team members

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -----

- Introduce the whole Software Integrity Assurance
- Adapt the guideline in the project context and objectives

# PROGRAM -

Software Integrity Assurance concepts Objectives Document's structure Effort levels Rigor levels Partitioning out goals Definition of a roadmap Determining a starting point Related management strategies Achieving the goal The pros and cons of using SIA

# **Preliminary analysis**

```
Situation
Adaptation to the project's
geometry
Creating in situ examples
Determining a starting point
Related management
strategies
Achieving the goal
The pros and cons of using
SIA
```

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Software plans Development

Producing software plans is the basis of a software development and verification strategy. They are addressed by DO-178C and DO-278C standards and are a prerequisite for certification.

The aim of this training is to present the fundamentals but also to optimize and avoid the potential pitfalls of writing software plans.

Time: 1 days

Price on demand

# PROGRAM -

# Fundamental

DO-178C / DO-278A Software Plans and standards Major technical topics to be addressed in the plans Granularity of information to be placed in plans The main types of plans:

- Development plan
- Audit plan
- Quality Assurance Plan
- Configuration Management Plan
   Other types of plans
   Plan structure



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical or noncritical software projects development wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification or to improve the its process's reliability. It is particularly aimed at project managers and batch managers, but also concerns team members.

A good knowledge of DO-178C / ED-12C and/or DO278A / ED-109A standards is desirable.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Know the major topics to anticipate and detail in software project plans
- Reducing documentation efforts without sacrificing information
- Understand the plans writing optimization from one project to another

# Software obsolescence

Planning and obsolescence anticipation The material necessary to manage obsolescence

## Optimization

Documentation reduction efforts while maintaining the same level of information Subcontracting planification Incremental method for writing plans from one project to another

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# AGILE METHOD

# Software development according to AGILE method

Since their democratization, Agile methods have been heavily used in the world of software development. These methods target to be more pragmatic and reactive than traditional methods such as the V-cycle. In this context, the objectives of this training are to provide a detailed view of the circumstances that justify these alternative methods use with the aim to reduce the project effort and costs.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0040



# AUDIENCE-

This training is aimed at any person or team involved in critical software, hardware and system projects development applying or wishing to prepare for the integration of agile methods. It is particularly aimed at project managers and batch managers, but concerns also team members.

Knowledge of basic project management techniques in conventional and/or Agile lifecycles is required.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Synthetically introduce the specifics of "LEAN," "AGILE," "SCRUM," "XP", ... methods.
- Analyses optimization and reduction of development efforts through alternative methods
- Analyze optimization and reduction of verification efforts through alternative methods

# PROGRAM -

## Fundamental

The most efficient timeline for verification and development processes The impact of life cycle choice on development "Active multi-dissimilar" method for drastically reducing audit targets and development costs

# Verification and alternative methods

Reducing verification efforts in tense environments Optimizing existing verification processes by equivalent alternative methods

Development and alternative methods Alternative methods without writing requirements Optimizing existing development processes by equivalent alternative methods

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# SEU and MBU Robust software development Single Event Upsets & Multiple Bit Upsets

The interaction of cosmic particles with our atmosphere creates a neutron flow. These charges can be deposited on a microelectronics device and disrupt them. This phenomenon is called a SEU or software error when it involves 1 bit. Beyond 1 bit, this phenomenon is called an MBU.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0041



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for engineers and technicians concerned with safety or electronic design, equipment and structure. It is intended for any equipment manufacturer or system that produces electronic equipment or components

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

## PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Understanding the phenomenon of cosmic radiation and its impacts
- Know the normative environment and analysis levels to protect your equipment/system from such interactions

# PROGRAM ——

#### **Environments presentation**

Naturally radiative environment Space and terrestrial environment Interaction between radiative particles and matter Effects on electronic components Triggering a singular event Factors of influence

- Latitude
- Longitude
- Earth natural protection

# The different analyses

Safety Assessment Process Particular Risk Analysis (PRA) Qualitative -quantitative analysis

### **Prevention solutions**

Single event effects test Designing a system Protective barrier

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# Case analysis

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Optimization, validation and verification software strategy

The aim of this training is to exceed the objectives of ARP-4754A and DO-178C / ED-12C by proposing new validation and verification paradigms, and thus to reconcile certification constraints and industrial constraints at best. Several alternative solutions will be on display.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0042



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in the development of systems and/or software for high-integration or complex onboard systems. It is particularly for project managers, software managers, method engineers, on-board systems certification managers and quality assurance managers.

General knowledge of DO-178 systems and software engineering or system/software quality assurance would be a plus.

# PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Introduce the system validation and verification strategy for on-board system software
- Presenting the inherent classic issues in a classic V&V approach
- Identify cases where an ARP-4754A and DO-178 V&V type approach could lead to counterproductive side effects
- Explain how to organize a certification argument in a deviation context

# PROGRAM -

# Strategy

Checking at the system level based on the software level Classic problems of DO-178C RBT approach Benefits of HLR/LLR merge for verification efforts Distinction between SVCP and (VC; VP) Identification of effective validation strategies.

# Validation

Tool Qualification according to DO-330 Definition of the different nominal ranges Supervision treatment SEU / MBU and means of detection and correction Problem of real numbers, objectsoriented languages Check deactivated code, additional code, PDS and COTS Verification Non-regression Root cause analysis of failed processes Static verification of a MVDS (Multiple Dissimilar Software version) FLS Check (Field Loadable Software) Calculation of WCET Levels of rigor from IEC 61508-3 Context of AI /ML / DL Content of a SVP

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# Case study

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# **SDRA**

# Static detection of Residual Anomalies

The methodology aims to highlight software anomalies that have not been successfully detected by the existing verification.

It is based on several lines convergence of analysis that are chosen according to the software product observed weaknesses.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in software development: software managers, quality managers, project managers, quality engineers, software development engineers and test engineers.

# PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Present the SDRA method (Static Detection of Residual Anomalies
- Identify software anomalies (coding error), verification holes
- Review of development and verification processes

# PROGRAM -

Method presentation Anomalies identification Coding mistakes

# **Development process** Finding faulty processes

Verification Validation

# **Anomalies classification**

Curative and preventive solutions

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

# Case study

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# RD<sup>3</sup>

# Robustness and Defensive Driven Development

RD<sup>3</sup> is the contraction of RDDD which is the acronym for Robustness Defensive and Driven Development.

RD<sup>3</sup>is a reverse software development method from conventional approaches. Indeed, the software architecture and development are developed as a generic structure that implements all the robustness as well as the defensive in the first place. Functional development then fits naturally into this structure with the advantage to be reusable from one project to another.

This results in an extremely robust software at a lower development and verification cost than conventional development.

Time: 1 day

# Price on demand

# PROGRAM -

# Situation

Contextualization of errors and failures and interactions HW/SW and SW/SW

# Weaknesses of conventional verification

Introducing the different verification spaces Net analogy Spreading errors Regression paths COTS contribution to errors Contribution of SDPs to errors

# Robust and defensive development Reliability Availability Maintainability

Safety- harmlessness Safety-confidentiality

Introducing the RD<sup>3</sup> method "MicroSat / NanoSat" analogy Distinction between symptoms and errors/failures The different levels of reliability Communication in a distributed system **Dissimilar redundancies** Built-In Tests (PBIT, CBIT, IBIT) Memory redundancies The confidence levels of functions Adapting functional branches to depending on the distribution of confidence importance **Supervisors** Dynamic control of size conservation Dynamic control of data coupling Dynamic control of control coupling

# Dynamic reconfiguration techniques

**Battery monitoring** 

Introducing the various transparent dynamic reconfiguration techniques Focus on non-transparent dynamic reconfigurations

# Benefits

Optimizing verification COTS acceptance Partial reuse of previously developed software acceptance Software without life cycle data (no specification, very few verification) acceptance In service history file acceptance Decoupling preparation in case of modifications

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The training is carried out face to face. An evaluation test as a quiz with feedback from the trainer is carried out at the end of the session. A live assessment is given to each participant.



# OLID-FF22-0044

# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone in charge of software development: project managers, architects, development managers, audit managers, quality managers.

# PREREQUISITES -

# No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Contextualization of errors, failures and interactions HW/SW and SW/SW
- Introducing the RD<sup>3</sup> method
- Appropriate reduction in verification efforts
- Strength of these approaches for particular contexts acceptance (COTS, PDS, History in service, etc...)

# 9 software structural

# covers

# Highlighting the power of these software development analysis

Structural coverage of instructions Structural coverage of decisions Structural coverage of conditions in decisions (MC/DC)

Structural coverage of assembled branches Structural coverage of data coupling Structural coverage of the coupling of controls Structural coverage of software components (CSU, CSC)

Structural coverage of the worst case of execution Structural coverage of robustness

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of the development of critical software (project managers, audit managers, quality managers).

# PREREQUISITES \_\_\_\_\_

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Know the 9 structural software covers
- Find out all the benefits from each analysis in the demonstration of verification completeness (verification of the verification)
- Discover the additional demonstrative considerations of these analyses in traditional industrial contexts (COTS, PDS/Legacy, in Service history, etc.)
- Find out how to easily perform these analyses without specific tools

## PROGRAM —

### Situation

Contextualization of structural coverage analyses in critical contexts

Introducing adequacy for noncritical software developments General Principles of Structural Coverage

# Detailed description and presentation of how to make them without tools

Structural coverage of instructions Structural coverage of decisions Structural coverage of conditions in decisions (MC/DC) Structural coverage of assembled branches Structural coverage of data coupling Structural coverage of control coupling Structural flow of software components (CSU, CSC) Structural coverage of the worst case of execution Structural coverage of robustness

### Identification of contributions

Stop-checking criteria Adjustment principle RBT Identifying weaknesses in verification Detection of unexpected features Additional code detection Validating deactivation mechanisms Identification of the defensive code

## Traps to avoid

Non-credit verification Non-credit for logical error detection Non-credit of completeness of all requirements Non-credit of completeness of implementation of each requirement

# **Use of the dilution principle** COTS acceptance

Partial reuse of previously developed software acceptance Software without life cycle data (no specification, very few verification) acceptance In service history file acceptance

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Data Coupling Analysis (DC) and Control Couplings (CC)

# The efficient software architecture through the streams of data and controls

Designing software around Data and Control Couplings can effectively build barriers against the spread of errors, and ensures the software health of in real time.

This training helps to demystify all the problems related to couplings, and thus helps to guide software developments from the point of view of functional reliability and availability.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0046



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of software development: project managers, audit managers, quality managers.

## PREREQUISITES —

### No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Contextualization of Data and Control Coupling (DC/CC) in the existing regulatory environment (including aeronautical certification)
- Introducing all subtypes of couplings
- Strength of these approaches for the particular contexts (COTS, PDS, in service History, etc...) acceptance

# PROGRAM —

#### Situation

Contextualization of Data and Control Matching (DC/CC) in the existing regulatory environment Power of these analyses to demonstrate reliability and availability: required in critical contexts for certification

### Software design

Building a software architecture by couplings Identifying integrity barriers that protect against the spread of errors Operating safety lock in reliability and availability Functional cybersecurity protection

### Data coupling

Data dictionary internal interfaces coupling external interfaces coupling structures (stamp) coupling Content coupling

#### Weaknesses

Object-oriented techniques

### Control coupling

State and sequence diagrams State coupling Synchronous /asynchronous coupling Interruption coupling

#### Structural coverage

DC/CC Coverage Demonstration

### **Measuring cohesion**

Functional cohesion Sequential cohesion Communication cohesion Procedural cohesion Cohésion temporelle Cohésion logique Cohésion de coïncidence

#### Benefits

Coupling benefits Verification optimization COTS acceptance Partial reuse of previously developed software acceptance Software without life cycle data (no specification, very few verification) acceptance In service history file acceptance Decoupling preparation in case of modifications

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Non-regression impact analysis process

Most of the software errors found during test campaigns occur as a result of a change. The primary objective of this training is to present means to protect against regression during a change through further analysis.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0047



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in software or system projects development, critical or not, and wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification or to improve its process's reliability. It is particularly for project managers and batch managers but is highly recommended to the complete teams.

Knowledge of the fundamentals for project management in conventional lifecycle and/or Agile is a plus.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Define best practices for implementing change during development
- Present the challenges of amending a PDS (Previously Developed Software)

# PROGRAM -

## Fundamental

The Challenges of Impact Analysis The Issues of Non-Regression Analysis The analyses complementarity

# Impact analysis

Traceability management Analysis by expertise Identifying life cycle data Impact of change on verification Delineation of verification cases to be replayed The case of PDS

### Non-regression analysis

Traceability management Verification Data and Control Coupling Real-time analysis Margins analysis HMI analysis Structural analysis

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Dynamic software integrity control

# Dynamic detection of software anomalies and hardware failures and automatic reconfiguration

Designing complex software also means admitting that not all contexts could be completely verified as the *combination can be gigantic. An alternative approach* is to consider that anomalies can occur, as well as hardware failures, then to design the architecture and development strategy around this principle in order to avoid malfunctions and denials of service.

The integration of COTS or previously developed software components without the assurance of a full verification can also be considered favorable contexts for this approach.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# PROGRAM -

#### Situation

Contextualization of errors, failures and HW/SW + SW/SW interactions Introducing the different verification spaces

Reduced static testing efforts when dynamic anomaly detections are implemented

### **Dynamic detection techniques**

Introducing the different dynamic detection techniques Identifying integrity barriers that protect against the spread of errors Operating safety lock in reliability and availability Functional cybersecurity protection DC/CC Coverage Demonstration

Simultaneous detection techniques Coupling approach for multiple anomalies and multiple Capital gains from couplings failures

Impact of RAMS analysis at the architectural level Adjusting programming techniques

# **Control coupling**

State and sequence diagrams State coupling Synchronous /asynchronous coupling Interruption coupling

# Structural coverage

Introducing data couplings Introducing control couplings Structural coverage of couplings

### **Benefits**

Optimizing verification **COTS** acceptance Partial reuse of previously developed software acceptance Software without life cycle data (no specification, very few verification) acceptance In service history file acceptance Decoupling preparation in case of modifications

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# **Dynamic reconfiguration**

#### techniques

Distinction between symptoms and errors or breakdowns Introducing the various transparent dynamic reconfiguration techniques Focus on non-transparent dynamic reconfigurations Differences between detection of anomalies and detection of failures



# OLID-FF22-0048

# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of software development: project managers, architects, development managers, quality managers.

# PREREQUISITES -

# No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Contextualization of errors, failures and interactions HW/SW and SW/SW
- Introducing functional safety techniques
- Appropriate reduction in verification efforts
- 6 Strength of these approaches for the particular contexts (COTS, PDS, History in service, etc...) acceptance

# COTS integration in software development

The COTS exploitation has been widely adopted in software projects development for CNS/ATM systems. Many categories of COTS can be cited, including: operating systems, real-time cores, or execution libraries and data management systems.

The primary objective of this training is to provide the keys to understand the issues and alternative methods related to COTS integration in software development.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training for anyone involved in the development of systems and/or software using COTS or wishing to integrate it.

It is particularly for project managers, software managers, method engineers, on-board systems certification managers and quality assurance managers. An in-depth knowledge of software engineering such as DO-178 or ED-109 would be a plus.

# PREREQUISITES —

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Introduction to COTS integration in software development under DO-278A / ED-109A
- Introduce alternative methods developed to reduce COTS integration efforts

## PROGRAM —

#### **Fundamentals**

COTS in a context of DO-178C / ED-12C development COTS in DO-278A / ED-109A development context Acquisition of COTS and configuration management Functional software requirements met by COTS Protection of undesired functions and Derived Requirements

## **Alternative Methods**

COTS classification by level of complexity: CAL method (COTS Assurance Level) COTS analysis by cylinder method Formal method Design COTS COTS operating system In-service COTS experience as a certification help

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# Reuse of in-service experience

If the safety equivalent of an in- development software can be demonstrated by the use of the in-service experience, some of the credit for certification can be removed. The purpose of this training is to present a complete view of the expectations in order to use the in-service experience as support for certification.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical or noncritical software projects development wishing to achieve a level of assurance for certification. It is particularly for project managers and batch managers, but can also concerns team members.

## PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Presenting the in-service experience for DO-278A / ED-109A and DO-178C / ED-12C
- Define this method acceptance in a certification context
- Understand development relief through the use of in-service experience

## **PROGRAM** -

**Fundamentals** The in-service experience Cases of use

# In-service experience acceptance

Management configuration Efficiency of error report Software stability Software maturity Operational environment compatibility Choosing the in-service period experience to consider Rate and severity of errors during the in-service period Impact of changes Reducing development efforts In-service experience and verification The COTS case

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# IEC 61508: Functional Safety of control systems Hardware Part

IEC 61508 standard defines requirements to ensure that integrated systems and software are designed, implemented, operated and maintained to provide a precise level of integrity and safety (SIL)

Time: 1 day

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0051



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in critical systems and/or software projects development to comply with IEC 61508.

It is particularly for service managers, project managers and engineers involved in the development of critical systems, software and hardware according to IEC 61508.

Knowledge of functional safety is a plus.

PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES \_\_\_\_\_

- Understand the IEC 61508 requirements
- Be able to apply the IEC 61508 requirements within a software project development applying this standard.

#### PROGRAM -

Introduction to IEC 61508

Standard History Vocabular, principles and issues Link between the standard other components: (parts 1 to 7)

Standard's organization Structure

General Principles

# **Determination of the SIL**

# Detailed study of the hardware part standard

Lifecycle and management requirements Hardware Safety Integrity Calculating the probability of failures Failure detection tools (FMECA, Failure Trees...)

# Introduction to IEC 61508 standards

Industrial processes: IEC 61511 The nuclear domain: IEC 61 513 The automotive domain: ISO 26262 The aeronautic domain: DO-178

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# DO-254 ED-80

# On-board electronic design assurance equipment

DO-254 / ED-80 Standard is designed to meet avionics certification requirements for the Electronic development Sets (equipment, maps, programmable components)

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

# OLID-FF22-0052



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in electronic development such as: hardware managers, quality managers, project managers, quality engineers, electronic development engineers, test engineers and system or hardware engineers.

### PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

#### PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Introduce DO-254 / ED-80 standard for on-board electronics design assurance
- Understand certification safety for complex electronic equipment issues
- Be able to apply these standards to critical developments in on-board aeronautics

## PROGRAM -

# On-board electronics certification

Principles of quality assurance Systems Functional Safety Accident risks and causes, Link with hardware development

#### Processes key point

Planning Requirements table Development Verification - Validation Configuration management Process assurance Relationship with authorities Tools and reusable components

# Link to other standards and reference documents AMC 20-152A, CM-SWCEH-001

# COTS Component Management COTS planning, acquisition and configuration management Demonstration of integrity interfaces

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

### Case study

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



CERNA REPORT	
AI: CODANN	

# **CERNA** Report

# Robotics research ethics

The Allistene Digital Science and Technology Research Ethics Committee (French CERNA) stated that research establishments or institutions set up ethics committees in digital sciences and technologies for projects likely to have a direct impact on society.

Time: 1 day

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for anyone involved in a research process: researchers, university staff, PhD students, scientists of any structure: school, institute, private company, competitiveness pole, public operator.

# PREREQUISITES -

# No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES ------

- Introducing the research context
- Introducing the different technologies and their design
- Introducing integration characteristics into the social scheme
- Introducing the limits of robotics and ethical considerations

# PROGRAM —

## Context

The Commission The objectives Ethics definition in research domain Legal framework Technology and social inclusion Collective responsibility

# Typology

Simple integration Complex integration Multi-robots

#### Autonomous and robotic systems classification

Robot with individuals or groups Robots in the medical domain Robots in defense and security

# Architecture and Design

Confidence Limits Behaviour tracking Autonomy and integrity Responsibility

### **Skills and Interaction**

Autonomy and Decision-making Life imitation and social interaction Humans repair by machines

## **Ethical recommendations**

Code of ethics Operational ethics committee Legal monitoring Attack prevention

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback.

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# AI: CoDANN

# Software design concepts for neural networks (AI) Certification of critical software

On 31 March 2020, EASA published the first ever report to study the challenges posed by the use of neural networks, derived from Artificial Intelligence, in the aera of aeronautics. This report is the precursor to a future European repository that will be produced in successive stages between 2021 and 2025.

This training helps to understand the problems of design and verification of AI software which, by nature, are non-deterministic, and whose automatic decisions cannot be anticipated, and therefore are unspecified. Thus, the solutions provided indicates the way the software needs to be developed and verified.

Time: 2 days

Price on demand

## OLID-FF22-0053



# AUDIENCE-

This training is intended for people in charge of the development of artificial intelligence-based software using neural network techniques (project managers, architects, development managers, audit managers, quality managers).

## PREREQUISITES -

### No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES —

- Introducing the EASA regulatory certification schedule for AI/NR (Artificial Intelligence/Neural Network) software until 2035
- Course in AI/NR programming
- Introducing AI/NR issues
- Presentation of EASA's solutions

### PROGRAM —

#### Situation

Contextualization of critical software certification in aviation Introducing the EASA regulatory certification schedule for AI/NR (Artificial Intelligence/Neural Network) software until 2035, with autonomous piloting application in 2035 Introducing existing standards and their applications to AI (ML/DL: Machine Learning / Deep Learning)

### AI/NR issues

Non-determinism and safety Lack of functional specification and RBT principle Memory allowances

## How to program in AI

Principles of neural networks (AI/NR) The architecture of AI/NR Learning AI/NR Application of AI/NR to shape recognition (convolution approach)

## Learning (ML/DL)

Learning process Learning assurance Advanced concepts for learning assurance Performance evaluation Safety evaluation

# Adapted principles for certification

The W life cycle to consolidate AI learning (ML/DL) The limits of generalization The application of the FMEA to the AI/NR

# Use cases and operational concepts Application to learning assurance

in a context of form recognition

### Benefits

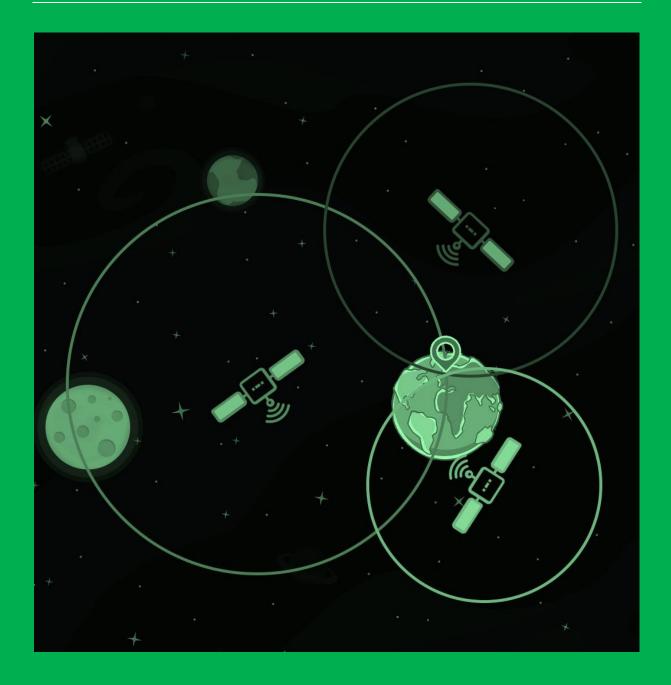
Application to all domains (critical or non-critical) Al's strengths and weaknesses in the face of classic developments

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# GNSS



# 

© SAS OLGHAM, 56 Route de Galembrun, Lieu-dit Thuin, 31480 PELLEPORT France | +33 (0)6 49 31 30 23 | RCS Toulouse SIRET: 842 860 348 00015 | TVA : FR91 842860348 | APE: 6202A Introduction to GNSS systems, GNSS receiver technology, and SBAS augmentation systems

The purpose of this training is to provide an overview, concise, but sufficiently view of the characteristics, principles and techniques implemented by geolocation systems by processing signals transmitted by GNSS satellite navigation systems (GPS, GALILEO, etc ...) and SBAS augmentation systems (WAAS, EGNOS, etc ...).

Time: 2 days

Price on demand



# AUDIENCE AND PREREQUISITES

This training is intended for professionals who need to use GNSS receivers or measurements produced by GNSS receivers in the context of their activities, and who wish to have a more precise vision of the concepts involved in order to be aware of the contributions and limits of GNSS technologies and its SBAS augmentations.

## PREREQUISITES -

No prerequisite

# PEDAGOGICAL OBJECTIVES -

- Understand and acquire the basics associated with GNSS systems and technologies and SBAS augmentation systems
- Strengthen mastery of GNSS use by understanding the system's key parameters and observables, as well as raising awareness of the vulnerabilities and limitations of GNSS.

#### PROGRAM -

I - GNSS systems and receiver technology

# Presentation and principles of GNSS

Introduction and presentation of major GNSS and augmentation systems Physical principles implemented

#### **GNSS** signals

Signal structures and associated properties GNSS signal processing techniques

## **GNSS receivers** GNSS Receiver Architectures

Key measurements produced by a GNSS receiver

# Vulnerabilities and limitations of GNSS receivers

Key performance parameters of a GNSS receiver Main vulnerabilities of a GNSS receiver Modes of use and quality of measurements provided by a GNSS receiver

# II - SBAS augmentation systems - Links with DO-229

# Presentation and principles of SBAS

Context and history of SBAS Architecture and principles of SBAS systems Description of major SBAS augmentation systems

### Services provided by SBAS

Services provided by SBAS The concept of Integrity The concepts of Availability and Continuity

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Animation around a presentation. Treatment of examples and feedback

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

# **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

# 1- OBJECT

The purpose of these General Conditions of Sale is to define the general conditions for participating in our training sessions.

Any registration by the Customer is deemed to be an order deemed accepted by the latter from the receipt of the registration confirmation issued by OLGHAM and implies full and complete acceptance of these conditions which prevail over any other document of the Customer, in particular its general purchase conditions.

# 2- REGISTRATION AND ORDERING TERMS

Any registration for a training session will be done within 4 weeks before the start date of the session. Registration will be in electronic format. We reserve the right to accept later registrations. The number of participants per session is limited to 9, in particular for the videoconference format.

# 3- REGSITRATION CONFIRMATION

A training agreement governing the terms of execution will be sent no later than 3 weeks before the start of the training to the Training Manager of the signatory company. Final registration will only be taken into account after receipt of the training agreement duly signed by the Customer and the Customer Purchase Order (if applicable).

In the absence of an agreement signed by the Client 4 weeks before the start of the session, we reserve the right to freely dispose of the places selected by the Client after having informed him.

A summons for the participant(s) will be sent at the latest one week before the start of the session and will provide all the practical information relating to the session (times, location of the training, ...) and particularities.

# 4- CERTIFICATION OF TRAINING

A certificate of achievement mentioning the objectives, nature and duration of the action will be given to the trainee(s) at the end of the training.

# 5- PRICE, INVOICING AND PAYMENT

Registration fees cover educational services (teaching, practical work, computer tools, documentation provided, necessary supplies) as well as the costs of breaks and lunch. They do not include any transport and accommodation costs.

The prices indicated on the purchase order are in Euro excluding taxes, to be increased by VAT at the rate in force and all other possible taxes and / or duties withheld at source. Any session started is due in full.

The invoice is sent to the Customer at the end of the training.

Payment will be made upon receipt of the invoice by check payable to OLGHAM 56 Route de Galembrun 31480 PELLEPORT or by bank transfer.

Regarding training financed by a person with their own expense, from the date of signature of the training agreement, the Client has 10 days to withdraw. He informs us by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt (L 6353-5 of the labor code). In this case, no sum can be demanded from the Customer.

Amounts not paid by the due date indicated on the invoice will give rise to the payment by the Customer of late penalties set at three (3) times the legal interest rate. These penalties are payable as of right and until full payment.

# 6- CANCELLATION AND POSTPONEMENT CONDITIONS

Any case of cancellation by the Customer must be communicated to us in writing.

For any cancellation, even in the event of force majeure, within a period exceeding thirty (30) calendar days before the start of the session, 50% of the cost of the course will be definitively invoiced to the Client, except in the event of replacement by a participant from the same establishment, confirmed by updating the training agreement. For any registration canceled within a period of between thirty (30) days and fifteen (15) days, 70% of the cost of the course will be definitively billed to the Client. For any registration canceled less than fourteen (14) calendar days before the start of the session, or not canceled (in particular absenteeism or abandonment), 100% of the cost of the course will be definitively billed to the Client.

OLGHAM reserves the right to cancel or postpone a session, in particular in the event of an insufficient number of participants in order to ensure good teaching conditions. The Customer is informed at the latest 1 (one) week before the date of the session ordered. A new training date will be offered to the Customer. Payments received will be fully refunded. No compensation will be paid to the Customer due to postponement or cancellation by us.

# 7- DISPUTES

If a dispute cannot be settled amicably, the Toulouse Court will have sole jurisdiction to rule on the dispute.

# 8- COMPUTING AND FREEDOMS

Personal information communicated to us for the execution of the session may be communicated to our contractual partners for the purposes of the training. In accordance with the Law N° 78-17 of January 6, 1978 relating to computers, files and freedoms, the Customer may at any time exercise his right of access, opposition and rectification in our file. In accordance with the obligations of the RGPD, the personal data that you communicate to us will only be used within the framework of the commercial relations between you and our Education department. The data will not be used for purposes outside the scope of the requested service and in accordance with the general conditions of use of personal data.



Off-site-training Domaine de Peyrolade – Hôtel & Restaurant 4 Chemin des Châteaux 31700 Daux

FRANCE

10 mn from Toulouse-Blagnac airport, close to Airbus and Aeroscopia and 20 km from Toulouse. Direction AUCH by RN 124



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