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2021-11-25	R21-11	AUTOSAR Release Management	• Updated method name in Interface towards Update And Configuration Management • Added new error codes in Interface towards Update And Configuration Management • Fixed error handling in Interface towards Update And Configuration Management • Removed timeout supervision for update session • Removed items regarding LastResetCause in Interface towards Diagnostic Management • Added references from chapter 7 to chapter 9

2020-11-30	R20-11	AUTOSAR Release Management	• Interface towards Update And Configuration Management updated • Interface towards Diagnostic Management updated • Introduced Diagnostic Reset based on Communication Groups • Interface towards Platform Health Management updated • Error reactions for supervised entity failures moved to State Management • Introduced PowerModes based on Communication Groups • RequestState and ReleaseRequest interface removed
2019-11-28	R19-11	AUTOSAR Release Management	• Interface with ExecutionManagement changed to StateClient • RequestState and ReleaseRequest kept deprecated • Changed Document Status from Final to published
2019-03-29	19-03	AUTOSAR Release Management	• Removed components • RequestState and ReleaseRequest are now deprecated • State Managements internal states can now be influenced by "Trigger" and are distributed by "Notifier" fields
2018-10-31	18-10	AUTOSAR Release Management	• Initial release

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Contents

1 Introduction and functional overview

This document is the software specification of the State Management functional cluster within the Adaptive Platform Services.

State Management is responsible for determination the state of any of its internal statemachines, based on information received from other AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Application or Adaptive Application.

State Management controls state of (partial networks using provided fields (NetworkHandle) of Network Management.

State Management interacts with the Execution Management to request Function Groups and the Machine State to enter specific states that are determined by project requirements. Function Group States might additionally depend on Network Managements State.

State Management provides access to its internal state via ara::com services. A particular service implements one of standardized service interfaces. The service interfaces have fields for getting current state (field "Notifier" (see section 9.2.2)) and requesting new state (field "Trigger" (see section 9.2.1)). AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications or Adaptive Applications can use the fields for reacting on the system state changes or for influencing the system state(when they are configured to have write permissions).

Chapter 7 describes how State Management concepts are realized within the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform.

1.1 Interaction with AUTOSAR Runtime for Adaptive

The set of programming interfaces to the Adaptive Applications is called AUTOSAR Runtime for Adaptive (ARA). APIs accessed by State Management using the interfunctional cluster API is described in Appendix A which is not part of ARA.

The Adaptive AUTOSAR Services are provided via mechanisms provided by the Communication Management functional cluster [1] of the Adaptive Platform Foundation

2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

The glossary below includes acronyms and abbreviations relevant to the State Management module that are not included in the AUTOSAR glossary[2].

Terms:	Description:
State Management	The element defining modes of operation for AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform. It allows flexible definition of functions which are active on the platform at any given time.
Execution Management [3]	The element of the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform responsible for the ordered startup and shutdown of the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform and Adaptive Applications.
Platform Health Management [4]	A Functional Cluster within the Adaptive Platform Foundation
Communication Management [1]	A Functional Cluster within the Adaptive Platform Foundation
Network Management [5]	A Functional Cluster within the Adaptive Platform Services. Part of Communication Management.
Diagnostic Management [6]	A Functional Cluster within the Adaptive Platform Services
Update And Configuration Management [7]	A Functional Cluster within the Adaptive Platform Services
Network Handle	Network Handles are provided by Network Management. A handle represents a set of (partial) networks.
process	A process refers to the OS concept of a running process. **Attention:** process is **not equal** to Modelled Process (see below). Hence each Modelled Process has at some time a related (OS) process but a process may not always have a related Modelled Process.
Modelled Process	A Modelled Process is an instance of an Executable to be executed on a Machine and has a 1:1 association with the ARXML/Meta-Model element Modelled Process. This document also uses the term process (without the "modelled" prefix) to refer to the OS concept of a running process.
Function Group	A Function Group is a set of coherent Modelled Processes which need to be controlled consistently. Depending on the state of the Function Group, processes (related to the Modelled Processes) are started or terminated. Modelled Processes can belong to more than one Function Group State (but at exactly one Function Group). "MachineFG" is a Function Group with a predefined name, which is mainly used to control Machine lifecycle and processes of platform level Applications. Other Function Groups are sort of general purpose tools used (for example) to control processes of user level Applications.
Function Group State	The element of State Management that characterizes the current status of a set of (functionally coherent) user-level Applications. The set of Function Groups and their Function Group States is machine specific and are configured in the Machine Manifest [8].
Machine State	The state of Function Group "MachineFG" with some predefined states (Startup/Shutdown/Restart).
Execution Manifest	Manifest file to configure execution of an Adaptive Application.

Machine Manifest	Manifest file to configure a Machine. The Machine Manifest holds all configuration information which cannot be assigned to a specific Executable or process.
StateMachine	Identifiable entity which consists of at least two StateMachine States.StateMachine is modeled as a ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype
StateMachine State	State of a StateMachine, which is referenced by an ActionList. StateMachine State is represented by meta-class ModeDeclaration
Initial State	StateMachine State of a StateMachine, which is automatically entered, when a StateMachine starts/ is instantiated.
Final State	StateMachine State of a StateMachine, which is automatically entered, when a StateMachine stops/ is destoyed.
ActionList	Entity which references a State of a StateMachine. Contains an arbitrary number of ActionListItems. Entity is represented by meta-class StateManagementActionList
ActionListItem	Item a ActionList. Items will be executed when a StateMachine State is entered. Entity is represented by meta-class StateManagementActionItem
TransitionRequestTable	Table which defines next StateMachine State, depending on current StateMachine State and on value passed via StateMachineService interface.
StateMachine error notification	Notification towards a StateMachine triggered by Platform Health Management or Execution Management to inform StateMachine about a problem in a Function Group. Notification will lead to a change in StateMachine State.
ErrorRecoveryTable	Table which defines next StateMachine State, depending on ErrorEvent value passed in StateMachine error notification.
SMControlApplication	Project-specific Adaptive Application(s) which evaluates information from the system to request StateMachine State changes from a StateMachine via StateMachineService interface.
ErrorRecoveryOngoing	StateMachine internal flag, which is set, when it receives error notification from Platform Health Management or Execution Management. Flag is reset, when all Action to recover from this situation are successfully done.

Table 2.1: Technical Terms

The following technical terms used throughout this document are defined in the official [2] AUTOSAR Glossary or [8] TPS Manifest Specification – they are repeated here for tracing purposes.

Term	Description
Adaptive Application	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Application	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary

AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Adaptive Platform Foundation	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Adaptive Platform Services	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Manifest	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Executable	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Functional Cluster	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Software Cluster	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Diagnostic Address	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Identity and Access Management	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Machine	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Service	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Service Interface	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary
Service Discovery	see [2] AUTOSAR Glossary

Table 2.2: Glossary-defined Technical Terms

3 Further applicable specification

3.1 Input documents & related standards and norms

The main documents that serve as input for the specification of the State Management are:

[1] Specification of Communication Management
AUTOSAR_SWS_CommunicationManagement

[2] Glossary
AUTOSAR_TR_Glossary

[3] Specification of Execution Management
AUTOSAR_SWS_ExecutionManagement

[4] Specification of Platform Health Management
AUTOSAR_SWS_PlatformHealthManagement

[5] Specification of Network Management
AUTOSAR_SWS_NetworkManagement

[6] Specification of Diagnostics
AUTOSAR_SWS_Diagnostics

[7] Specification of Update and Configuration Management
AUTOSAR_SWS_UpdateAndConfigurationManagement

[8] Specification of Manifest
AUTOSAR_TPS_ManifestSpecification

[9] Requirements of State Management
AUTOSAR_RS_StateManagement

4 Constraints and assumptions

4.1 Known limitations

This section lists known limitations of State Management and their relation to this release of the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform with the intent to provide an indication how State Management within the context of the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform will evolve in future releases.

The following functionality is mentioned within this document but is not (fully) specified in this release:

- Section 7.2 This document will show the basic principles of the intended functionality of State Management. To enable State Management to be portable, in future versions of this document standardized fields and values shall be introduced.
- Section 7.4 Communication Control for Diagnostic reasons this is not yet discussed with Diagnostic Management.
- Section 7.11 The introduced StateMachine feature does not yet cover how the DiagnosticReset requests from Diagnostic Management, the UpdateRequest from Update and Configuration Management and the incoming Network requests from Network Management will be handled. This fact will be improved in R23-11 when the StateMachine approach is stabilized.

4.2 Applicability to car domains

If a superior State Management instance to the one from the ECU is available in a hierarchical car context, the State Management of the ECU shall also evaluate events generated by the superior instance of State Management. Section 7.8 will give further details.

5 Dependencies to other Functional Clusters

5.1 Platform dependencies

5.1.1 Operating System Interface

State Management has no direct interface to the Operating System. All OS dependencies are abstracted by the Execution Management.

5.1.2 Execution Manager Interface

State Management is dependent on Execution Management to start and stop processes - as part of defined Function Groups or Machine States. State Management therefore uses the API referenced in Appendix A and defined in [3]. State Management additionally uses the StateClient functionality of Execution Management to inform Execution Management about State Managements Process State.

5.1.3 Platform Health Management

State Management is dependent on the Platform Health Management [4] functional cluster. Platform Health Management supervises configured entities and informs State Management when any of these entities fails. State Management implements the actions needed to recover from such failed supervisions in a project specific way.

5.1.4 Diagnostic Management

State Management is dependent on the Diagnostic Management [6] functional cluster. Diagnostic Management request different reset types for a Diagnostic Address at State Management. State Management implements the actions in a project specific way and prevents the system from shutting down during an active diagnostics session.

5.1.5 Update And Configuration Management

State Management is dependent on the Update and Configuration Management [7] functional cluster. Update and Configuration Management coordinates the update sequence with State Management to set a set of Function Groups(affected by the update) to dedicated states.

5.1.6 Network Management

State Management is dependent on the Network Management [5] functional cluster. Network Management provides multiple NetworkHandle fields which represents a set of (partial) networks. State Management evaluates the NetworkCurrentState field to set Function Groups to the corresponding Function Group State and set the NetworkRequestedState field in dependency of Function Groups and their Function Group State . Additionally State Management shall prevent network from shutting down during an active update or diagnostic session.

5.2 Other dependencies

Currently, there are no other library dependencies.

6 Requirements Tracing

The following tables reference the requirements specified in [9] and links to the fulfillment of these. Please note that if column "Satisfied by" is empty for a specific requirement this means that this requirement is not fulfilled by this document.

Requirement	Description	Satisfied by
[RS_AP_00114]	C++ interface shall be compatible with C++14.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00115]	Public namespaces.	[SWS_SM_91004] [SWS_SM_91007] [SWS_SM_91008] [SWS_SM_91009] [SWS_SM_91015] [SWS_SM_91017] [SWS_SM_91020]
[RS_AP_00116]	Header file name.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00119]	Return values / application errors.	[SWS_SM_91010] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91017]
[RS_AP_00120]	Method and Function names.	[SWS_SM_91017]
[RS_AP_00121]	Parameter names.	[SWS_SM_91015] [SWS_SM_91017]
[RS_AP_00122]	Type names.	[SWS_SM_91011] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91013] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91018] [SWS_SM_91019]
[RS_AP_00124]	Variable names.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00125]	Enumerator and constant names.	[SWS_SM_91010] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91014]
[RS_AP_00127]	Usage of ara::core types.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00128]	Error reporting.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00129]	Public types defined by functional clusters shall be designed to allow implementation without dynamic memory allocation.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00132]	noexcept behavior of API functions	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00133]	noexcept behavior of move and swap operations	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00134]	noexcept behavior of class destructors	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00135]	Avoidance of shared ownership.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00136]	Usage of string types.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00137]	Connecting run-time interface with model.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00138]	Return type of asynchronous function calls.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00139]	Return type of synchronous function calls.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00140]	Usage of "final specifier" in ara types.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00141]	Usage of out parameters.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00142]	Handling of unsuccessful operations.	[SWS_SM_91010] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91017]
[RS_AP_00143]	Use 32-bit integral types by default.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00144]	Availability of a named constructor.	[SWS_SM_NA]

Requirement	Description	Satisfied by
[RS_AP_00145]	Availability of special member functions.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00146]	Classes whose construction requires interaction by the ARA framework.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00147]	Classes which are created by an InstanceSpecifer shall not be copyable, but at most movable.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00148]	Default arguments are not allowed in virtual functions.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00149]	Guidance on error handling.	[SWS_SM_91010]
[RS_AP_00150]	Provide only interfaces that are intended to be used by AUTOSAR applications and other Functional Clusters.	[SWS_SM_91001] [SWS_SM_91002] [SWS_SM_91003] [SWS_SM_91004] [SWS_SM_91007] [SWS_SM_91008] [SWS_SM_91009] [SWS_SM_91010] [SWS_SM_91011] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91015] [SWS_SM_91016] [SWS_SM_91017] [SWS_SM_91018] [SWS_SM_91019] [SWS_SM_91020] [SWS_SM_91021] [SWS_SM_91023]
[RS_AP_00151]	C++ Core Guidelines.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00152]	Faults inside constructor.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00153]	Assignment operators should restrict "this" to lvalues	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00154]	Internal namespaces.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_AP_00155]	Avoidance of cluster-specific initialization functions.	[SWS_SM_NA]
[RS_SM_00001]	State Management shall coordinate and control multiple sets of Applications.	[SWS_SM_00001] [SWS_SM_00005] [SWS_SM_00006] [SWS_SM_00400] [SWS_SM_00401] [SWS_SM_00600] [SWS_SM_00601] [SWS_SM_00602] [SWS_SM_00603] [SWS_SM_00604] [SWS_SM_00605] [SWS_SM_00606] [SWS_SM_00607] [SWS_SM_00608] [SWS_SM_00609] [SWS_SM_00610] [SWS_SM_00611] [SWS_SM_00612] [SWS_SM_00613] [SWS_SM_00614] [SWS_SM_00615] [SWS_SM_00616] [SWS_SM_00617] [SWS_SM_91011] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91013] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91015] [SWS_SM_91016] [SWS_SM_91017] [SWS_SM_91020] [SWS_SM_91021] [SWS_SM_91022] [SWS_SM_91023] [SWS_SM_CONSTR_00001]

Requirement	Description	Satisfied by
[RS_SM_00004]	State Management shall provide standardized interfaces.	[SWS_SM_00020] [SWS_SM_00021] [SWS_SM_00202] [SWS_SM_00204] [SWS_SM_00205] [SWS_SM_00206] [SWS_SM_00207] [SWS_SM_00208] [SWS_SM_00209] [SWS_SM_91001] [SWS_SM_91002] [SWS_SM_91003] [SWS_SM_91004] [SWS_SM_91007] [SWS_SM_91008] [SWS_SM_91009] [SWS_SM_91010] [SWS_SM_91011] [SWS_SM_91012] [SWS_SM_91013] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91015] [SWS_SM_91016] [SWS_SM_91017] [SWS_SM_91018] [SWS_SM_91019] [SWS_SM_91020] [SWS_SM_91021] [SWS_SM_91022] [SWS_SM_91023]
[RS_SM_00005]	State Management internal states.	[SWS_SM_00020] [SWS_SM_00021] [SWS_SM_00600] [SWS_SM_00601] [SWS_SM_00602] [SWS_SM_00603] [SWS_SM_00604] [SWS_SM_00605] [SWS_SM_00606] [SWS_SM_00607] [SWS_SM_00608] [SWS_SM_00609] [SWS_SM_00610] [SWS_SM_00611] [SWS_SM_00612] [SWS_SM_00613] [SWS_SM_00614] [SWS_SM_00615] [SWS_SM_00616] [SWS_SM_00617] [SWS_SM_91001] [SWS_SM_91002] [SWS_SM_91003] [SWS_SM_91007] [SWS_SM_91008] [SWS_SM_91009]
[RS_SM_00100]	State Management shall support ECU reset	[SWS_SM_00101] [SWS_SM_00106] [SWS_SM_00107] [SWS_SM_00203] [SWS_SM_91013] [SWS_SM_91014] [SWS_SM_91015]
[RS_SM_00200]	State Management shall provide an interface between State Management instances.	[SWS_SM_00500] [SWS_SM_00501]
[RS_SM_00300]	State Management shall support variant handling based on calibration data.	[SWS_SM_00005] [SWS_SM_00006]
[RS_SM_00400]	State Management shall establish communication paths dynamically.	[SWS_SM_00300] [SWS_SM_00301] [SWS_SM_00303] [SWS_SM_00304] [SWS_SM_91004]
[RS_SM_00401]	State Management shall control Applications depending on dynamic communication paths .	[SWS_SM_00302]

7 Functional specification

Please note that the semantics in the following chapter is not yet fully specified.

State Management is a functional cluster contained in the Adaptive Platform Services. State Management is responsible for all aspects of Operational State Management including handling of incoming events, prioritization of these events/requests setting the corresponding internal States. Incoming events are issued when AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform or Adaptive Applications which are configured to have write access permissions change the value of "Trigger" fields provided by State Management. State Management may consist of one or more state machines, which might be more or less loosely coupled depending on project needs.

Additionally the State Management takes care of not shutting down the system as long as any diagnostic or update session is active as part of State Managements internal State. State Management supervises the shutdown prevention with a project-specific timeout.

In dependency of the current internal States, State Management might decide to request Function Groups or Machine State to enter specific state by using interfaces of Execution Management.

State Management is responsible for en- and disabling (partial) networks by means of Network Management. Network Management provides ara::com fields (NetworkHandle) where each of the fields represents a set of (partial) networks. State Management can influence these fields in dependency of Function Groups states and - vice versa - can set Function Groups to a defined state depending on the value of Network Managements NetworkHandle fields.

Adaptive Applications and AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications can register to the events of the "Notifier" fields provided by State Management. They can change their internal behavior based on the value provided in the fields. Adaptive Applications and AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications can influence the internal States of State Management by writing to the "Trigger" fields provided by State Management.

This chapter describes the functional behavior of State Management and the relation to other AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications State Management interacts with.

- Section 7.1 covers the core State Management run-time responsibilities including the start of Applications.
- Section 7.2 describes how Adaptive Applications and AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications could be influenced in their behavior based on provided "Notifier" fields of State Management and how they can influence the internal states of State Management by using provided "Trigger" fields.
- Section 7.4 covers several topics related to Diagnostic Management including execution of different reset types

- Section 7.5 describes how Update and Configuration Management interacts with State Management
- Section 7.6 documents support provided by Network Management to de-/activate (partial) networks in dependency of Function Group States and vice versa.
- Section 7.7 describes how Execution Management is used to change Function Group State or Machine State.
- Section 7.8 provides an introduction to how State Management will work within a virtualized/hierarchical environment.

7.1 State Management Responsibilities

State Management is the functional cluster which is responsible for determining the current internal States, and for initiating Function Group and Machine State transitions by requesting them from Execution Management.

State Management is the central point where any operation event is received that might have an influence to the internal States of State Management. The State Management is responsible to evaluate these events and decide based on

- Event type (defined in project specific implementation based on project specific requirements).
- Event priority (defined in project specific implementation based on project specific requirements).
- Application identifier (Application identifier is not supported in this release. It is under discussion with FT-SEC if such an identifier could be provided by Identity and Access Management).

If an State Managements internal State change is triggered then Execution Management may be requested to set Function Groups or Machine State into new Function Group State.

The state change request for Function Groups can be issued by several AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications:

- Platform Health Management to trigger error recovery, e.g. to activate fallback Functionality.
- Diagnostic Management, to switch the system into different diagnostic states and to issue resets of the system.
- Update and Configuration Management to switch the system into states where software or configuration can be updated and updates can be verified.
- Network Management to coordinate required functionality and network state. This is no active request by Network Management. Network Management provides several sets of NetworkHandle fields, where State Management registers to and reacts on changes of these fields issued by Network Management.

The final decision if any effect is performed is taken by State Managements internal logic based on project-specific requirements.

Adaptive Applications may provide their own property or event via an ara com interface, where the State Management is subscribing to, to trigger State Management internal events. Since State Management functionality is critical, access from other Adaptive Applications must be secured, e.g. by Identity and Access Management.

- State Management shall be monitored and supervised by Platform Health Management.

- State Management provides ara::com fields as interface to provide information about its current internal States

State Management is responsible for handling the following states:

- Machine State see 7.1.1
- Function Group State see 7.1.2

7.1.1 Machine State

A Machine State is a specific type of Function Group State (see 7.1.2). Machine States and all other Function Group States are determined and requested by the State Management functional cluster, see 7.1.3. The set of active States is significantly influenced by vehicle-wide events and modes which are evaluated into State Managements internal States.

The Function Group States, including the Machine State, define the current set of running Modelled Processes. Each Application can declare in its Execution Manifests in which Function Group States its Modelled Processes have to be running.

The start-up sequence from initial state Startup to the point where State Management, SM, requests the initial running machine state Driving is illustrated in Figure 7.1 as an example Driving Function Group State is no mandatory Function Group State.

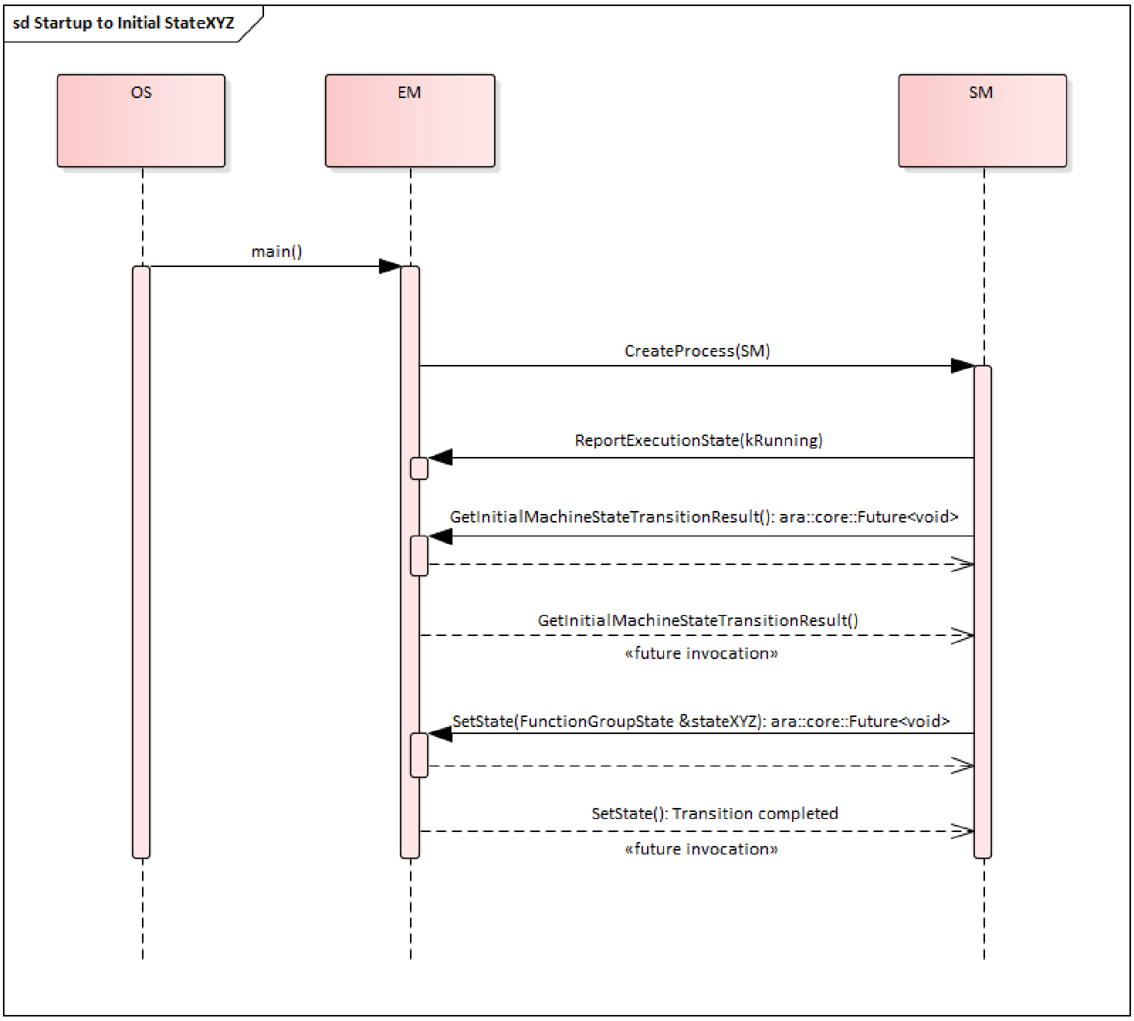

sd Startup to Initial StateXYZ
OS
EM
SM
main()
CreateProcess(SM)
ReportExecutionState(kRunning)
GetInitialMachineStateTransitionResult(): ara::core::Future<void>
GetInitialMachineStateTransitionResult()
«future invocation»
SetState(FunctionGroupState &stateXYZ): ara::core::Future<void>
SetState(): Transition completed
«future invocation»

Figure 7.1: Start-up Sequence – from `Startup` to initial running state `Driving`

An arbitrary state change sequence to machine state `StateXYZ` is illustrated in Figure 7.2. Here, on receipt of the state change request, `Execution Management` terminates running `Modelled Processes` and then starts `Modelled Processes` active in the new state before confirming the state change to `State Management`.

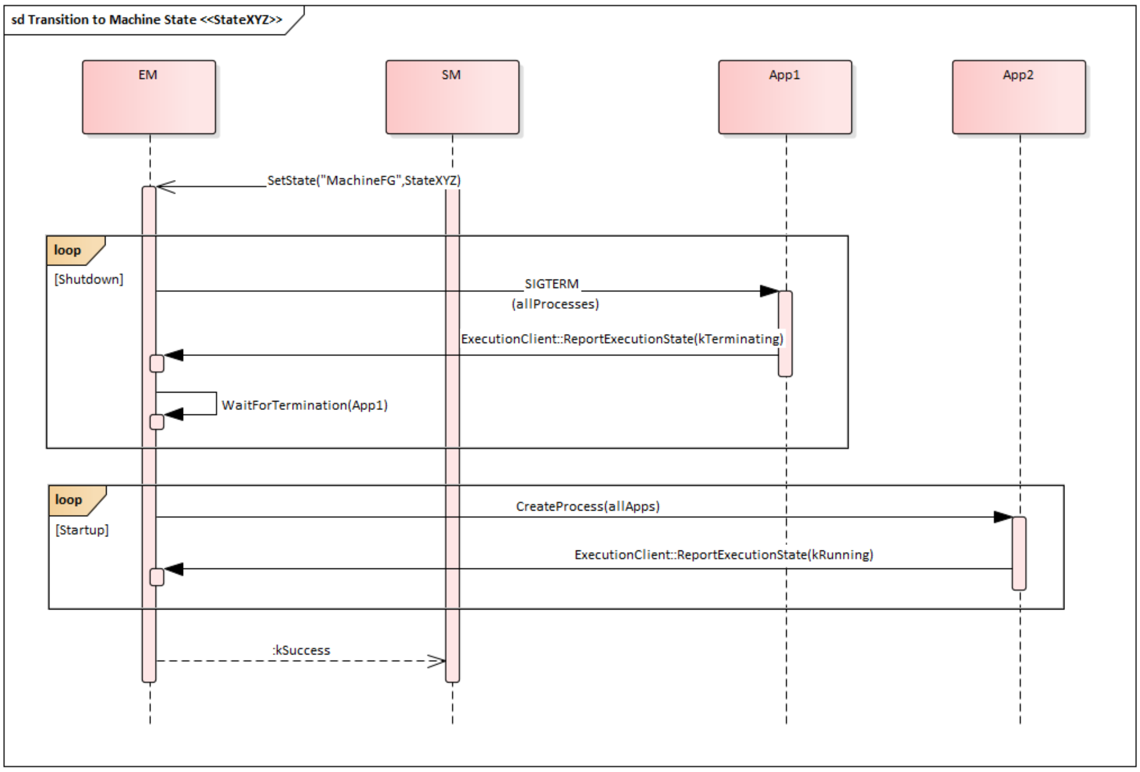

sd Transition to Machine State <<StateXYZ>>
EM
SM
App1
App2
SetState("MachineFG",StateXYZ)
loop
[Shutdown]
SIGTERM
(allProcesses)
ExecutionClient::ReportExecutionState(kTerminating)
WaitForTermination(App1)
loop
[Startup]
CreateProcess(allApps)
ExecutionClient::ReportExecutionState(kRunning)
:kSuccess

Figure 7.2: State Change Sequence – Transition to machine state `StateXYZ`

7.1.1.1 Startup

Execution Management will be controlled by State Management and therefore it should not execute any Function Group State changes on its own. This creates some expectations towards system configuration. The configuration shall be done in this way that State Management will run in every Machine State (this includes Startup, Shutdown and Restart). Above expectation is needed in order to ensure that there is always a software entity that can introduce changes in the current state of the Machine. If (for example) system integrator doesn't configure State Management to be started in Startup Machine State, then Machine will never be able transit to any other state and will be stuck forever in it. This also applies to any other Machine State state that doesn't have State Management configured.

7.1.1.2 Shutdown

As mentioned in 7.1.1.1 AUTOSAR assumes that State Management will be configured to run in Shutdown. State transition is not a trivial system change and it can fail for a number of reasons. When ever this happens you may want State Management to be still alive, so you can report an error and wait for further instructions. Please note that the very purpose of this state is to shutdown Machine (this includes State Management) in a clean manner. Unfortunately this means that at some point State

Management will no longer be available and it will not be able to report errors anymore. Those errors will be handled in a implementation specific way.

7.1.1.3 Restart

As mentioned in 7.1.1.1 AUTOSAR assumes that State Management will be configured to run in Restart. The reasons for doing so are the same as for 7.1.1.2.

7.1.2 Function Group State

If more than one group of functionally coherent Applications is installed on the same machine, the Machine State mechanism is not flexible enough to control these functional clusters individually, in particular if they have to be started and terminated with interleaving lifecycles. Many different Machine States would be required in this case to cover all possible combinations of active functional clusters.

To support this use case, additional Function Groups and Function Group States can be configured. Other use cases where starting and terminating individual groups of Modelled Processes might be necessary including diagnostic and error recovery.

In general, Machine States are used to control machine lifecycle (startup/shutdown/restart) and Modelled Processes of platform level Applications while other Function Group States individually control Modelled Processes which belong to groups of functionally coherent user level Applications.

[SWS_SM_00001]{DRAFT} **Available Function Group (states)** ⌈State Management shall obtain available Function Groups and their potential states from the Machine Manifest to set-up the Function Group specific state management.⌋ *(RS_SM_00001)*

Modelled Processes reference in their Execution Manifest the states in which they want to be executed. A state can be any Function Group State, including a Machine State. For details see [8], especially "Mode-dependent Startup Configuration" chapter and "Function Groups" chapter.

The arbitrary state change sequence as shown in Figure 7.2 applies to state changes of any Function Group - just replace "MachineState" by the name of the Function Group. On receipt of the state change request, Execution Management terminates not longer needed Modelled Processes and then starts Modelled Processes active in the new Function Group State before confirming the state change to State Management.

From the point of view of Execution Management, Function Groups are independent entities that doesn't influence each other. However from the point of view of State Management this may not always be the true. Let's consider a simple use case of Machine shutdown. From the point of view of Execution Management State Management (at some point in time) will request a Machine State transition to Shutdown state. One of the Modelled Processes configured to run in that particular state, will initiate OS / HW shutdown and the Machine will power off. However from the point of view of State Management you will need to asses, if it's valid to request a Machine State transition to Shutdown state. Even if the assessment was positive and the Machine can be powered off, project specific requirements may mandate to switch all available Function Groups to Off state before we start power off sequence. For this reason we are considering existence of dependencies between Function Groups. Please note that currently those dependencies are implementation specific and configurable by integrator (i.e. all Function Groups are independent unless integrator change this).

The system might contain calibration data for variant handling. This might include that some of the Function Groups configured in the Machine Manifest are not intended to be executed on this system. therefore State Management has to evaluate calibration data to gather information about Function Groups not configured for the system variant

[SWS_SM_00005]{DRAFT} **Function Group Calibration Support** ⌈State Management shall receive information about deactivated Function Groups from calibration data.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00300)*

The storage and reception of calibration data is implementation specific.

[SWS_SM_00006]{DRAFT} **Function Group Calibration Support** ⌈State Management shall decline the request of Adaptive Applications and AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications to change the Function Group State of a Function Group which is not configured to run in this variant.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00300)*

7.1.3 State Management Architecture

State Management is the functional cluster which is responsible for determining the current set of active Function Group States, including the Machine State, and for initiating State transitions by requesting them from Execution Management. Execution Management performs the State transitions and controls the actual set of running Modelled Processes, depending on the current States.

State Management is the central point where new Function Group States can be requested and where the requests are arbitrated, including coordination of contradicting requests from different sources. Additional data and events might need to be considered for arbitration.

State Management functionality is highly project specific, and AUTOSAR decided against specifying functionality like the Classic Platforms BswM for the Adaptive Platform. It is planned to only specify set of basic service interfaces, and to encapsulate the actual arbitration logic into project specific code (e.g. a library), which can be plugged into the State Management framework and has standardized interfaces between framework and arbitration logic, so the code can be reused on different platforms.

The arbitration logic code might be individually developed or (partly) generated, based on standardized configuration parameters.

An overview of the interaction of State Management, AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications and Adaptive Applications is shown in Figure 7.3.

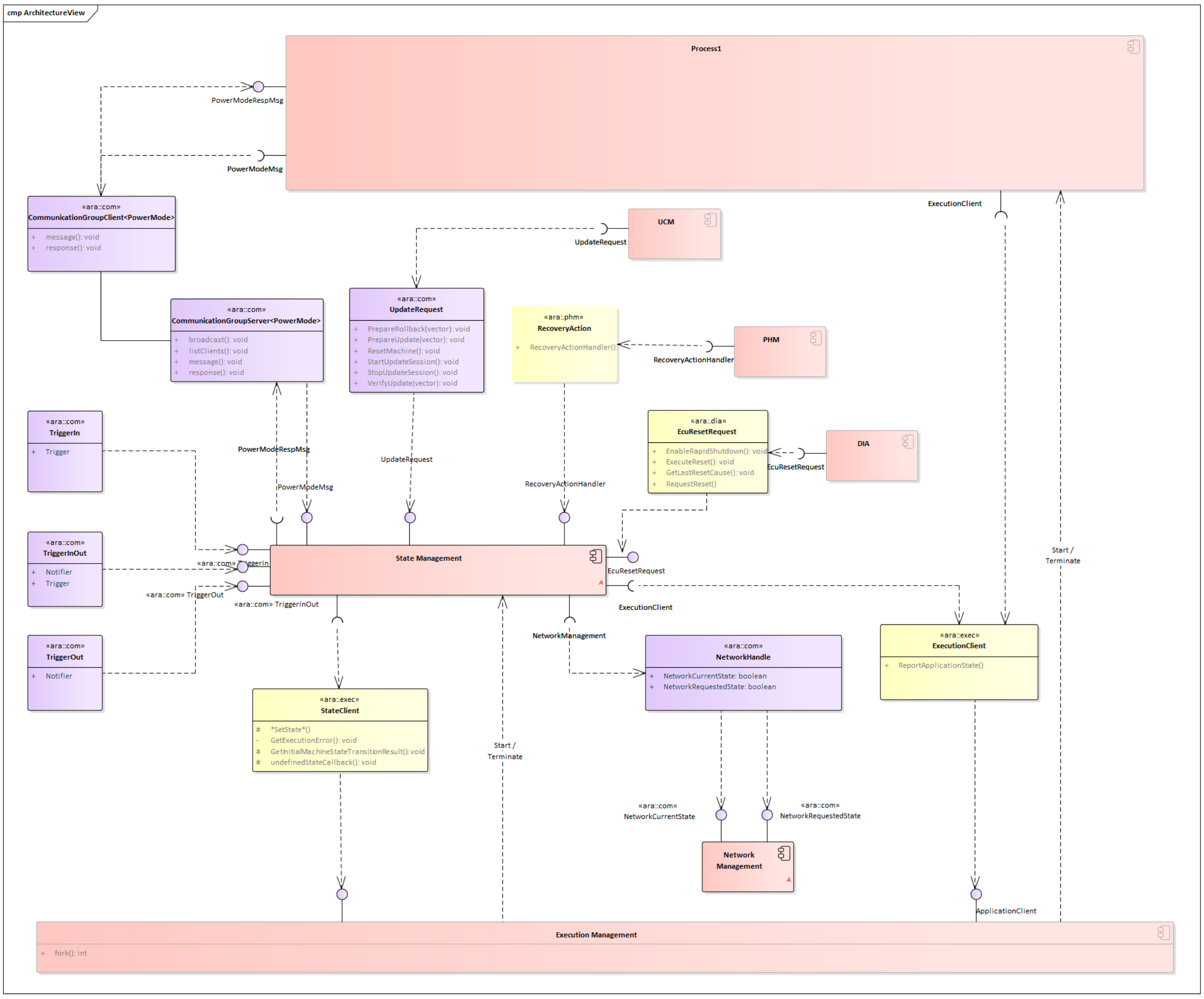


Figure 7.3: State Management Architecture

7.2 State Management and Adaptive (Platform) Applications

7.2.1 Interaction between the SM and Adaptive Applications

Some Adaptive Applications, including AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications, might have the need to interact with State Management. Therefor State Management provides a service interface TriggerOut with a Notifier (see section 9.2.2) field, where each Adaptive Application can subscribe to, thus it is informed whenever a State Managements internal State changes. When an Adaptive Application recognizes the change it can carry out the appropriate action.

In the opposite way each Adaptive Application can influence the behavior of State Management by writing to the Trigger fields provided (as part of the service interface TriggerIn) by State Management. Therefore the Adaptive Application has to by configured in a way that write access to State Managements fields is granted.

State Management provides a third service interface(TriggerInOut), where both fields are available: Trigger and Notifier. This combined field is provided with the intention that whenever the Trigger field changes the Notifier field changes as well after State Management has carried out its operation issued by the Trigger change.

[SWS_SM_00020] InternalState Propagation ⌈State Management shall support implementation of multiple instances of TriggerOut with a Notifier field which reflect State Managements internal states thus Application can get State Managements states.⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00021] InternalState Influence ⌈State Management shall support implementation of multiple instances of TriggerIn with a Trigger field which affect State Managements internal states thus Application can influence State Managements states.⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005)*

Please note that the types (and therefore the content) of the provided fields are project-specific.

An overview of the interaction of State Management and Adaptive Applications for a non-synchronized behavior is shown in Figure 7.4.

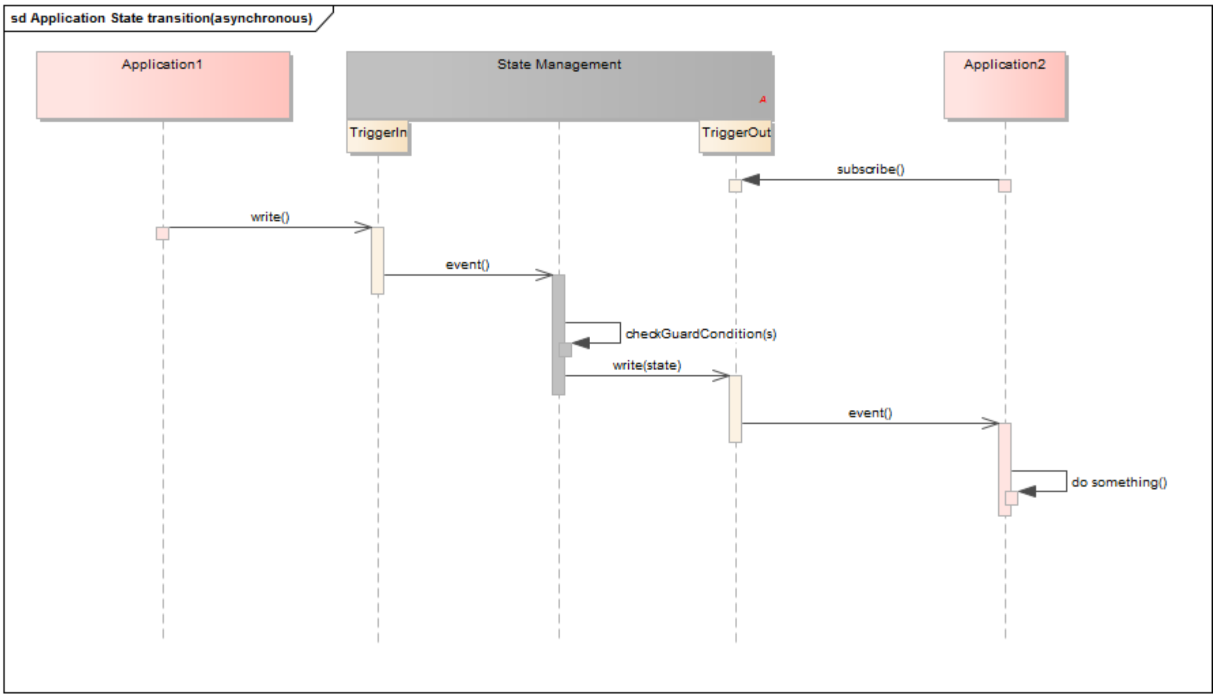


Figure 7.4: Non-Synchronized Application State handling

7.2.2 Synchronization across multiple Adaptive Applications

Some scenarios in AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform might require a more sophisticated handling, where a change in State Managements internal state could only be finally carried out, when related Modelled Processes have entered a dedicated 'State', which is triggered by State Management.

These triggers will be probably dedicated to a different set of Processes, depending on the functionality to be achieved. State Management sees currently two different use-cases:

- addressing all running Modelled Processes in a machine for PowerModes
- addressing running Modelled Processes for diagnostic reset reasons.

To have the possibility and flexibility to address different groups of Modelled Processes a new communication pattern called CommunicationGroups (see SWS-CommunicationManagement [1]) was introduced.

This pattern defines a kind of compound service with a proxy and a skeleton for the server as well as for the clients.

With this approach a server can:

- broadcast a message to all clients in the group
- send a message to a dedicated client in the group

- can get a list of all clients in the group
- receive the replies from all clients in the group

Conclusively a client can

- receive messages from the server
- send a reply to the server

Please note that it is essential, that a client replies to each server request, independently if the request could be fulfilled by the client or not.

To have a unique understanding of the messages and replies these will be defined as a template and the tooling will generate corresponding proxies and skeletons.(for details see SWS-CommunicationManagement)

So now State Management as a server of (multiple) CommunicationGroups can send a message to all the clients in a group and can check if

- all clients answered the request
- all clients sent the expected answer

If any of the clients did not answer or did not reply with the expected answer State Management can retry to achieve the requested state by addressing the misbehaving client directly. When the client still does not answer(or does not answer with expected reply) State Management can do further project-specific actions. Due to the asynchronous nature of CommunicationGroups it is necessary that State Management supervises the reception of the answers from all clients with a project-specific timeout.

An overview of the interaction of State Management and Adaptive Applications for a synchronized behavior is shown in Figure 7.5.

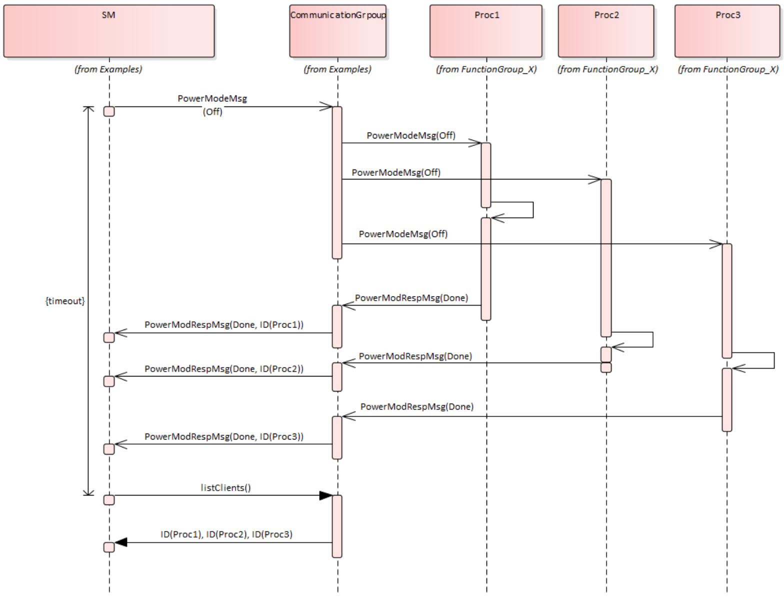


Figure 7.5: PowerModes as example of Synchronized Application State handling

7.2.2.1 PowerModes for Adaptive (Platform) Applications

The PowerModes are intended to influence the internal behavior of all Processes in the system. Currently, there are three modes supported, but there might be more modes introduced in future releases of this document.

The modes are defined as follows:

- "On" : A Modelled Process that receives this PowerMode behaves normally as it has been spawned by ExecutionManagement. It is used to "undo" the other PowerMode requests. Modelled Processes that are just spawned should behave like an "On" is requested as PowerMode.
- "Suspend" : This PowerMode is intended to be used as a signal to the Modelled Processes that the system is suspended(e.g. to RAM or to disc). The implementation of the necessary actions(e.g. setting drivers to a proprietary mode, ...) will be project-specific and might depend on the environment(e.g. used OS).
- "Off" : A Modelled Process that receives this PowerMode behaves like it receives a SIGTERM from Execution Management, beside exiting.

This PowerMode is used to realize the so called "late-wakeup", where a new wakeup reason is found during a proceeding shutdown(e.g. short-time low voltage). When the new wakeup reason is found an "On" request will be sent to the Modelled Processes, thus they can immediately continue with their "normal" work without the need to be spawned again(e.g. from the filesystem). A Modelled Process which has just received the "Off" PowerMode (and carried out the necessary actions) and receives a

SIGTERM from Execution Management afterward, can perform its shutdown much faster because it has already done all the necessary steps to be prepared for exiting.

Modelled Processes that support the PowerModes are expected to behave like they would have received an "On" request when they are entering "Running" state when being spawned by Execution Management to keep compatibility with Modelled Processes which do not support the PowerModes.

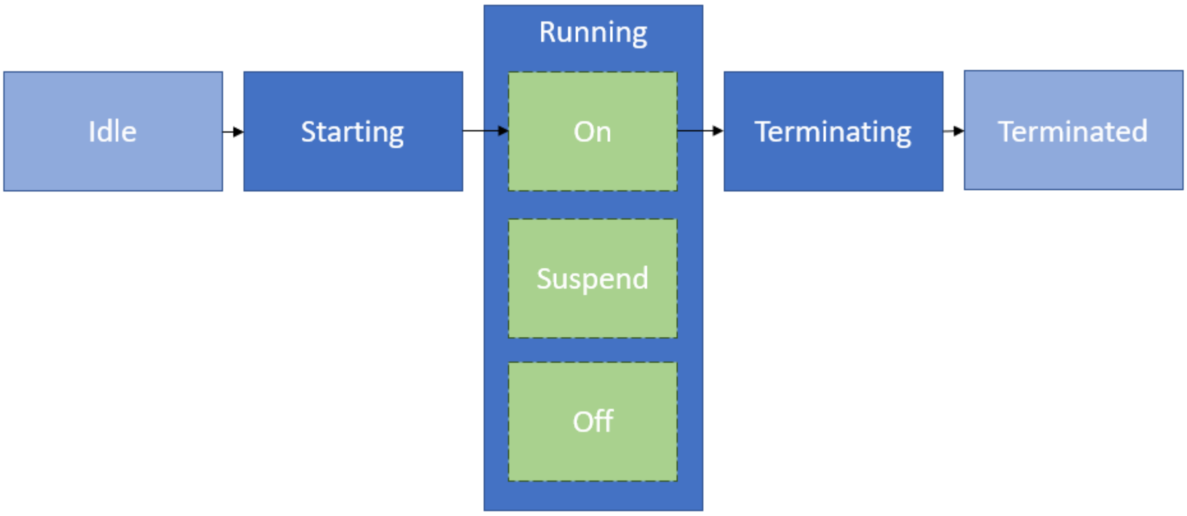


Figure 7.6: PowerModes for Adaptive (Platform) Applications

Please note that Modelled Processes that support either "Off" or "Suspend" or both of these PowerModes support the "On" PowerMode, too.

The service interface for the PowerMode, the defined messages and replies can be found in 9.2.5.1 Service Interface and 9.1.1 Type definition.

7.2.2.2 Diagnostic Reset for Adaptive (Platform) Applications

The Diagnostic Reset Service is provided for Diagnostic Reset functionality of Diagnostic Management. The rationale behind this is to change the behavior of Modelled Processes without the need to terminate and restart them. This service is intended to influence Modelled Processes that are addressed by Diagnostic Address. If all Modelled Processes or only a subset is affected depends on the system design. Therefore it is recommended to limit access to the service by IAM.

The reaction of the Adaptive (Platform) Applications to the request itself is project-specific.

Details for the complete interaction of Diagnostic Management and State Management can be found in 7.4 Interaction with Diagnostic Management.

The service interface for the Diagnostic Reset, the defined messages, and replies can be found in 9.2.5.2 Service Interface and 9.1.2 Type definition.

Please note that this interface just provides means to the developer of State Management to realize the project-specific needs for Diagnostic Reset use cases.

7.3 Interaction with Platform Health Management

Platform Health Management is responsible for monitoring supervised entities via local supervision(s) and checking the status of health channels. Failures in local super- vision(s) will be accumulated in a global supervision. The scope of a global supervision is a single Function Group (or a part of it). For details see SWS-PlatformHealthManagement[4]. As soon as a global supervision enters the stopped state or a health channel contains information that is relevant for State Management, Platform Health Management will notify State Management via C++ API provided by Platform Health Manager. C++ interface is provided as a class with virtual functions, which have to be implemented by State Management.

When State Management receives notification from Platform Health Management it can evaluate the information from the notification and initiate the project-specific actions to recover from the failure(e.g. request Execution Management to switch a Function Group to another Function Group State, request Execution Management for a restart of the Machine, ...).

Note: Platform Health Management monitors the return of the RecoverHandler() with a configurable timeout. If after a configurable amount of retries the State Management will still not regularly return from the RecoveryHandler() Platform Health Management will do its own countermeasures by wrongly triggering or stop triggering the serviced watchdog.

7.4 Interaction with Diagnostic Management

Diagnostic Management is responsible for diagnosing, configuring and resetting Diagnostic Addresses. The relation between a Diagnostic Addresses and a Software Cluster is project specific. The interface between Diagnostic Management and State Management is provided by Diagnostic Management as C++ API. The interface is provided as a class with virtual functions, which have to be implemented by State Management.

Diagnostic Management provides the ara::diag::EcuResetRequest interface to forward ECU Reset service requests to State Management. State Management processes the request and executes the reset of the Diagnostic Address related entity.

From Diagnostic Management point of view several different reset types have to be carried out to fulfill functionality of Diagnostic Management. Because the interpretation of the reset types (defined in ISO 14229-1)

- hardReset

- keyOffOnReset
- softReset
- customReset

is done differently by each OEM, parts of the reset functionality have to be delegated by State Management to Adaptive Applications and AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform Applications.

A "keyOffOnReset" may be translated by State Managements internal logic to stop and start the Function Group which relate to the requested Diagnostic Addresses.

A "softReset" may be translated by State Managements internal logic to request Modelled Processes (within the Function Groups which relate to the requested Diagnostic Address) to perform internal functionality without the need to terminate and start them again. Therefor State Management provides a service interface in the scope of a CommunicationGroup. All Modelled Processes which should support this feature have to use the ara::com methods and fields generated from the message and reply message definition provided in 9.1.2

[SWS_SM_00101]{DRAFT} **Diagnostic Reset** ⌈State Management shall implement means to receive reset requests for Diagnostic Addresses from Diagnostic Management. State Management shall carry out the project specific actions for the specific reset type.⌋*(RS_SM_00100)*

This functionality is project specific. So therefore the correct mapping has to be done by the project specific code.

When State Management does not see any reason(project specific) to keep the machine alive any longer it will normally not shutdown the machine immediately, but will keep it alive for a configurable amount of time. Under some conditions it is needed that this waitingtime is reduced as much as possible (e.g. end of line diagnostics). This has to be supported by State Management too.

[SWS_SM_00106]{DRAFT} **Enabling of rapid shutdown** ⌈State Management shall implement means to reduce the waitingtime to shutdown the machine as much as possible⌋*(RS_SM_00100)*

There might be reasons that Diagnostic Management needs to withdraw a previously enabled rapid shutdown. This usecase has to be supported by State Management too.

[SWS_SM_00107]{DRAFT} **Disabling of rapid shutdown** ⌈State Management shall implement means to set the waitingtime to shutdown the machine to the configured value⌋*(RS_SM_00100)*

7.5 Interaction with Update and Configuration Management

Update and Configuration Management is responsible for installing, removing or updating Software Clusters as smallest updatable entity. To enable Update and Configuration Management to fulfill its functionality State Management offers a service interface (see 9.2.4) to be used by Update and Configuration Management.

Please note that system integrator has to limit usage of this interface to Update and Configuration Management by configuring Identity and Access Management.

In a first step Update and Configuration Management will ask State Management if it is allowed to perform an update. The decision will depend on current state of the machine (or whole vehicle) and has to be done in a project specific way.

[SWS_SM_00203]{DRAFT} **Start update session** ⌈State Management shall provide the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call RequestUpdateSession to check if an update can be performed.⌋*(RS_SM_00100)*

As soon as State Management allows updating, it is necessary that State Management denies any further request for a new update session. To assure a higher consistency in the AUTOSAR Adaptive Platform, multiple update sessions at a time shall be not allowed.

[SWS_SM_00209]{DRAFT} **Preventing multiple update sessions** ⌈RequestUpdateSession shall return kNotAllowedMultipleUpdateSessions in case the method RequestUpdateSession is called during an already active Update Session⌋ *(RS_SM_00004)*

As soon as State Management allows updating, it is necessary that State Management prevents system from shutting down.

However AUTOSAR fully recognizes that there could be valid reasons to restart/shutdown machine even during an active update session (e.g. low voltage, high temperature,...). For that reasons AUTOSAR does not prevent State Management from restarting/shutting down machine, but advises that such a decision should be carefully evaluated before being executed. Please note that AUTOSAR also recognizes that projects could have an arbitrary timeout restriction on the duration of the update session. This could be done for practical reasons and is allowed from the perspective of the AUTOSAR.

Additionally State Management has to persist the information about an ongoing update session, thus, after a machine restart (independently if restart was expected or not), Update and Configuration Management can continue to update. To continue the update in a consistent way it will be needed that only a few Function Groups will be set to a meaningful Function Group State (project specific). At least Update and Configuration Management has to be in a running state.

[SWS_SM_00204]{DRAFT} **Persist session status** ⌈State Management shall persist information about ongoing update session, thus it can be read out after any kind of Machine reset.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

In some cases it is needed that Update and Configuration Management issues a reset of the Machine (expected reset), e.g. when Functional Clusters like State Management, Platform Health Management or Execution Management are affected by the update. This has to be supported by State Management. At least this might be simply implemented by requesting Machine State restart from Execution Management.

[SWS_SM_00202]{DRAFT} **Reset Execution** ⌈State Management shall implement the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call ResetMachine to request a Machine reset.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

Update and Configuration Management has to inform State Management when no more operations for the update have to be done, thus State Management can clear now the information about an ongoing update and can continue its regular job. Please note, that all State Management activities after the StopUpdateSession is requested are fully project specific, like setting the impacted Function Groups into a meaningful Function Group State.

[SWS_SM_00205]{DRAFT} **Stop update session** ⌈State Management shall provide the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call StopUpdateSession thus it can inform State Management that the update session is finished.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

During the update there will be up to three different steps, depending if a Software Cluster is installed, removed or updated. If and when the steps are done depends additionally on the success or fail of the previous steps. To support Update and Configuration Management to request these steps State Management provides three different methods as part of the service interface UpdateRequest.

[SWS_SM_00206]{DRAFT} **prepare update** ⌈State Management shall provide the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call PrepareUpdate thus it can request State Management to perform a preparation of the given Function Groups to be updated.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

[SWS_SM_00207]{DRAFT} **prepare verify** ⌈State Management shall provide the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call VerifyUpdate thus it can request State Management to perform a verification of the given Function Groups.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

[SWS_SM_00208]{DRAFT} **prepare rollback** ⌈State Management shall provide the service interface UpdateRequest to Update and Configuration Management with the method call PrepareRollback thus it can request State Management to perform a preparation of the given Function Groups to be rolled back.⌋*(RS_SM_00004)*

For updating a Software Cluster Update and Configuration Management will call the method PrepareUpdate (as part of the service interface UpdateRequest) in a first step. State Management will at least set all the Function Groups, given as parameter, to Off state. In next step Update and Configuration Management will perform the real update (e.g. exchange executable, change manifests,...). As following step Update and Configuration Management uses the VerifyUpdate to request State Management to perform a verification of the update. Therefore State Management will at least set all the Function Groups, given as parameter, to Verify state. These request will be reported to Update and Configuration Management as failed when any of the Function Groups could not be set to the requested Function Group State. A failure will also be reported when one of these functions is called, before State Management granted the right to update.

When any of these steps fails, Update and Configuration Management can decide to revert previous changes. Therefore Update and Configuration Management uses PrepareRollback function, where State Management will at least set all the Function Groups, given as parameter, to Off state.

When a Software Cluster is removed by Update and Configuration Management, VerifyUpdate will never be called by Update and Configuration Management. Contrary to that PrepareUpdate will never be called, when a new Software Cluster is installed into the Machine.

For more detail about the update process see sequence diagrams and descriptions in [7].

7.6 Interaction with Network Management

To be portable between different ECUs the Adaptive Applications should not have the need to know which networks are needed to fulfill its functionality, because on different ECUs the networks could be configured differently. To control the availability of networks for several Adaptive Applications State Management interacts with Network Management via a service interface.

Network Management provides multiple instances of NetworkHandles, where each represents a set of (partial) networks.

The NetworkHandles are defined in the Machine Manifest and are there assigned to a Function Group State.

An overview of the interaction of State Management, Network Management and Adaptive Applications is shown in Figure 7.8.

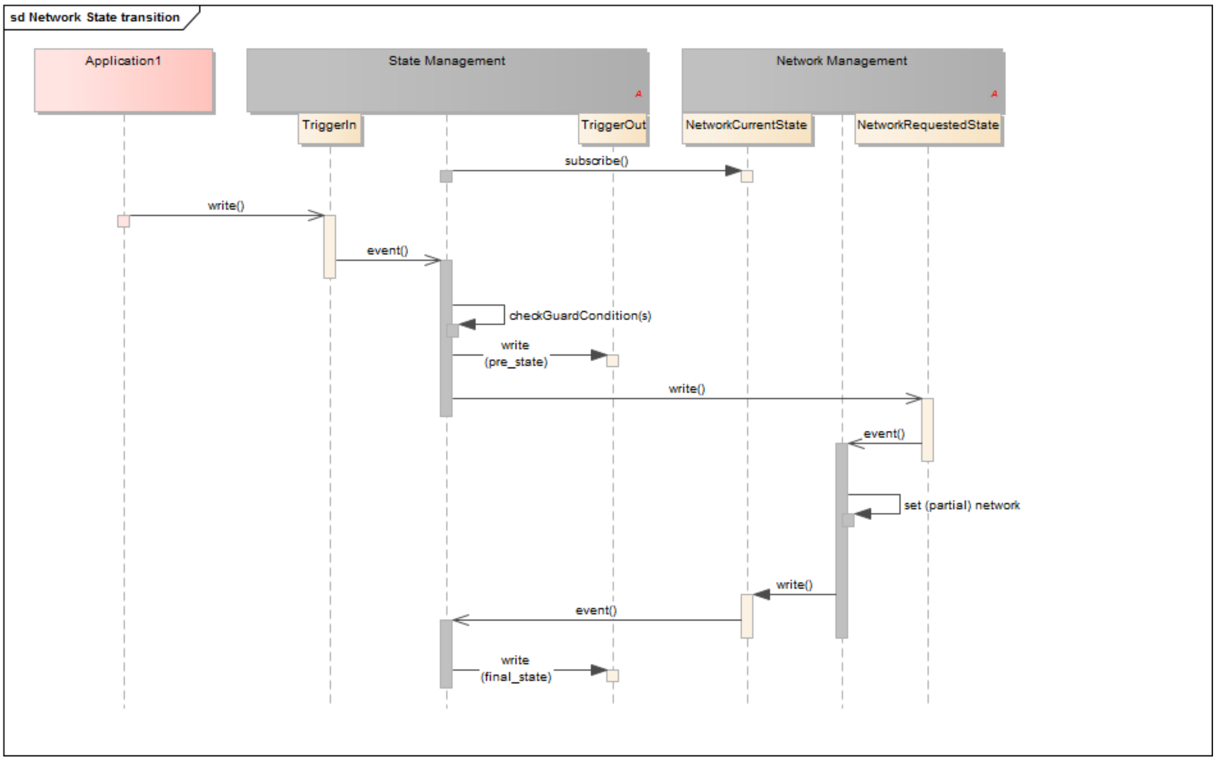


Figure 7.7: Switching Network State by "Trigger"

[SWS_SM_00300]{DRAFT} **NetworkHandle Configuration** ⌈State Management shall receive information about NetworkHandles and their associated Function Group States from Machine Manifest.⌋*(RS_SM_00400)*

Whenever (partial) networks are activated or deactivated from outside request and this set of (partial) networks is represented by a NetworkHandle in Machine Manifest Network Management will change the value of the corresponding NetworkHandle. State Management is notified about the change, because it has registered to all availabe NetworkHandle fields. When State Management recognizes a change in a fields value it sets the corresponding Function Group in the Function Group State where the NetworkHandle is configured for in the Machine Manifest.

[SWS_SM_00301]{DRAFT} **NetworkHandle Registration** ⌈State Management shall register for all NetworkHandles provided by Network Managements which are available from Machine Manifest.⌋*(RS_SM_00400)*

[SWS_SM_00302]{DRAFT} **NetworkHandle to FunctionGroupState** ⌈State Management shall set Function Groups to the corresponding Function Group State which is configured in the Machine Manifest for the NetworkHandle when it recognizes a change in NetworkHandle value.⌋*(RS_SM_00401)*

Vice versa State Managements shall change the value of the NetworkHandle when a Function Group has to change its Function Group State and an association between this Function Group State and the Network handle is available in Machine Manifest. Network Management will recognize this change and will change the state of the (partial) networks accordingly to the NetworkHandle.

[SWS_SM_00303]{DRAFT} **FunctionGroupState to NetworkHandle** ⌈State Management shall change the value of NetworkHandle when Function Groups changes its Function Group State and a NetworkHandle is associated to this Function Group State in the Machine Manifest.⌋*(RS_SM_00400)*

It might be needed that a Function Group stays longer in its Function Group State when the causing (partial) network set has been switched off or a (partial) network is longer available than the causing Function Group has been switched to Function Group State 'Off'. This is called 'afterrun'. The corresponding timeout-value has to be configured in Machine Manifest

[SWS_SM_00304]{DRAFT} **Network Afterrun** ⌈State Management shall support means to support 'afterrun' to switch off related Function Groups or (partial) networks. The timeout value for this 'afterrun' has to be read from e.g. Machine Manifest.⌋*(RS_SM_00400)*

7.7 Interaction with Execution Management

Execution Management is used to execute the Function Group State changes. The decision to change the state of Machine State or the Function Group State of Function Groups might come from inside of State Management based on State Managements States (or other project specific requirements) or might be requested at State Management from an external Adaptive Application.

An overview of the interaction of State Management, Execution Management and Adaptive Applications is shown in Figure 7.8.

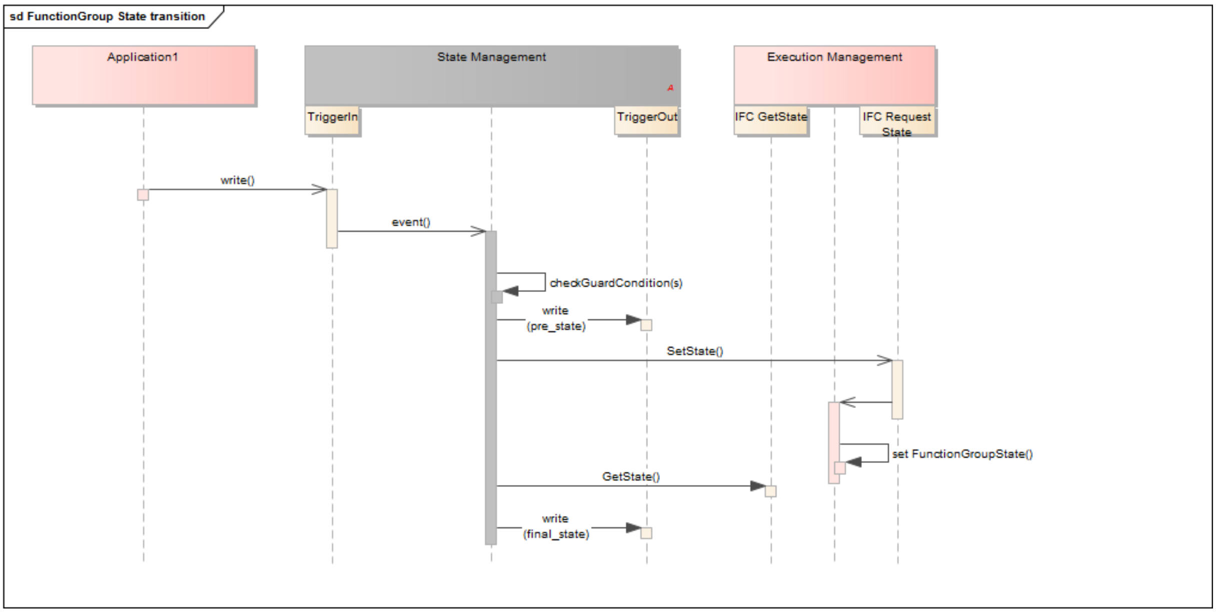


Figure 7.8: Switching FunctionGroup State by "Trigger"

[SWS_SM_00400]{DRAFT} **Execution Management** ⌈State Management shall use StateClient API of Execution Management to request a change in the Function Group State of any Function Group(including MachineFG).⌋*(RS_SM_00001)*

Execution Management might not be able to carry out the requested Function Group State change due to several reasons (e.g. corrupted binary). Execution Management returns the result of the request.

When State Management gets kIntegrityOrAuthenticityCheckFailed as error to a Function Group SetState request it is expected that every subsequent request for the same Function Group State will fail with the same value. So any further action to solve this issue (e.g. update/fix application) is out of scope of State Management. Please note that this error indicates that the trusted platform has been compromised.

[SWS_SM_00401]{DRAFT} **Execution Management Results** ⌈State Management shall evaluate the results of request to Execution Management. Based on the results State Management may do project-specific actions⌋*(RS_SM_00001)*

Depending on ExecErrc returned by Execution Management during Function Group State transition, State Management can perform variety of countermeasures which include but are not limited to following actions

- request another Function Group State for the same Function Group e.g. set current Function Group to "Off" state
- request a Function Group State for another Function Group
- ignore the error e.g. kInTransitionToSameState, kAlreadyInState
- persist the error information (at least for current power cycle) to not request the Function Group State again, when it is an unrecoverable error e.g. kMetaModelError, kIntegrityOrAuthenticityCheckFailed
- trigger a system restart (e.g. report wrong supervision checkpoint to PHM, project specific) in case it is a generic unrecoverable error e.g. kGeneralError, kCommunicationError

Please note that these error reactions are only valid when State Management is individually implemented. When State Machines are used, a change in the StateMachine state should be configured as error reaction.

Implementation hint: State Management needs to take into account that supervision failures may be reported by Platform Health Management before Execution Management has reported that a requested Function Group State has been reached.

7.8 State Management in a virtualized/hierarchical environment

On an ECU several machines might run in a virtualized environment. Each of the virtual machines might contain an AUTOSAR Adaptive platform. So therefore each of the virtual machines contain State Management. To have coordinated control over the several virtual machines there has to be virtual machine which supervises the whole ECU state. This is not only valid for a virtualized environment, but for a hierarchical environment, too.

[SWS_SM_00500]{DRAFT} **Virtualized/hierarchical State Management** ⌈State Management shall be able to register to the "Trigger" fields of a supervising State Management instance to receive information about the whole ECU state.⌋*(RS_SM_00200)*

[SWS_SM_00501]{DRAFT} **Virtualized/hierarchical State Management internal State** ⌈State Management shall implement means to calculate its internal States based on information from a supervising State Management instance.⌋*(RS_SM_00200)*

7.9 StateManagement lifecyle

7.9.1 Startup

State management lifecycle fully depends on machine state. Details can be found in 7.1.1.1

7.9.2 Shutdown

State management lifecycle fully depends on machine state. Details can be found in 7.1.1.2

7.9.3 Restart

State management lifecycle fully depends on machine state. Details can be found in 7.1.1.3

7.10 Configuration

State Management should be configured to run in every Machine State (this includes Startup, Shutdown and Restart) other than Off. This expectation is needed to ensure that there is always a software entity that can introduce changes in the current state of the Machine. If (for example) the system integrator does not configure State Management to be started in Startup Machine State, then Machine will never be able transit to any other state and will be stuck forever in it.

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00001]{DRAFT} **Existence of State Management** ⌈At least one Modelled Process with Process.functionClusterAffinity with the value STATE_MANAGEMENT shall be configured to run in each MachineFG state except Off, whenever one such Modelled Process is configured to run in MachineFG state Startup.⌋*(RS_SM_00001)*

7.11 StateManagement StateMachine

7.11.1 StateMachine introduction

Introducing StateMachines in the scope of State Management will give the integrator the possibility to define which set of Function Groups become active (Function Group State != "Off") under a certain condition. The integrator can define error reactions (violated supervisions, abnormal or unexpected termination) via configuration in the scope of a set of Function Group States, reflected by a StateMachine State of State Management.

StateMachines are comprised by set of StateMachine States. Each StateMachine has to have at least two States: The Initial State and the Final State. There probably will be a number of additional project-specific StateMachine States (e.g. degraded States). Each State references an ActionList, which is comprised of a set of ActionListItems. All ActionListItems in an ActionList are executed as soon as a State of a StateMachine is entered. Currently available Types for an ActionListItem are:

- Request Function Group State, (represented by meta-class StateManagementSetFunctionGroupStateActionItem)
- SYNC, (represented by meta-class StateManagementSyncActionItem)
- Start/Stop StateMachine, (represented by meta-class StateManagementStateMachineActionItem)

A StateMachine State change can be triggered by two different types of actors:

- An Adaptive Application (called SMControlApplication) can request StateMachine State change through publicly available interface. Please note that IAM configuration may by applied here.
- Platform Health Management and Execution Management can trigger state change as a result of an error.

Current StateMachine State can be published by TriggerOut::Notifier interface which is configurable.

The following figure shows how Platform Health Management, Execution Management, SMControlApplication and a StateMachine as part of State Management interact:

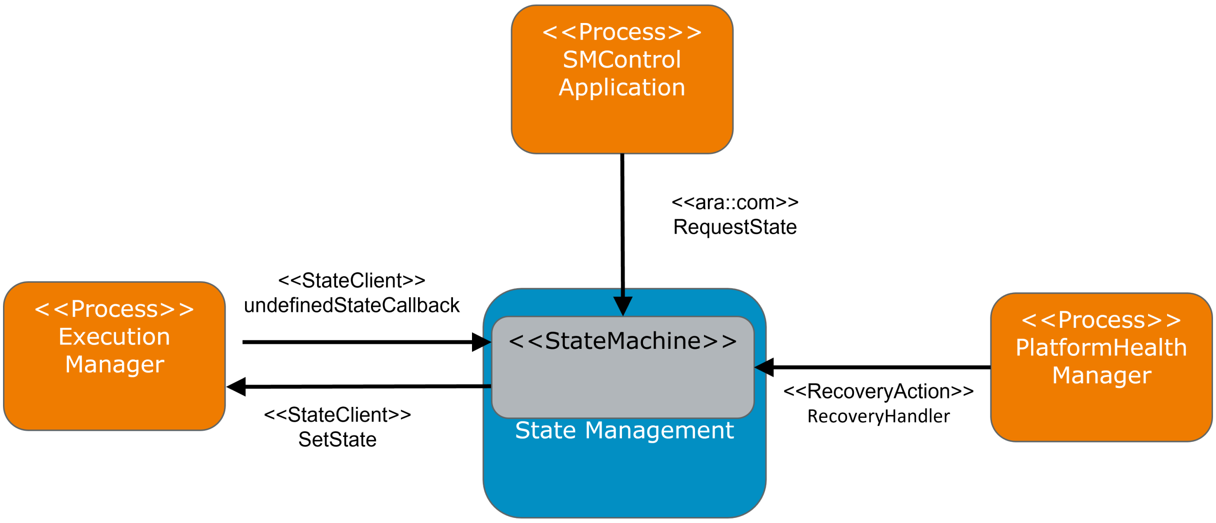


Figure 7.9: Interactions with StateMachine

StateMachines are an optional element of State Management. However, the integrator can decide to implement State Management fully by its own. This is achieved by keeping interfaces towards State Management public.

7.11.2 Controlling application for StateMachine States

As State Management shall not contain any project-specific logic (under which condition a StateMachine State is requested) it is assumed that a project-specific Process (SMControlApplication) exists. As SMControlApplication and StateMachine within State Management instance belong together it would make sense to instantiate them somehow together like follows:

- The process is configured to run in the same Function Group State like the process which contains the StateMachine.

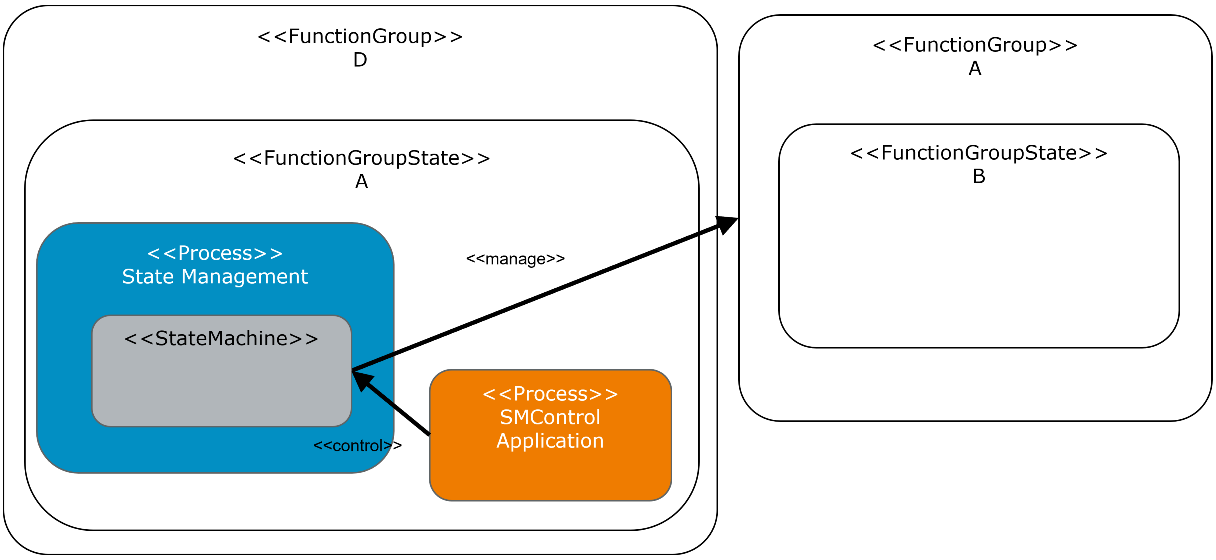


Figure 7.10: SMControllApplication and StateManagement Process started together

- The process is configured to run in a Function Group State, as ActionListItem in the ActionList referenced by the Initial State of the StateMachine.

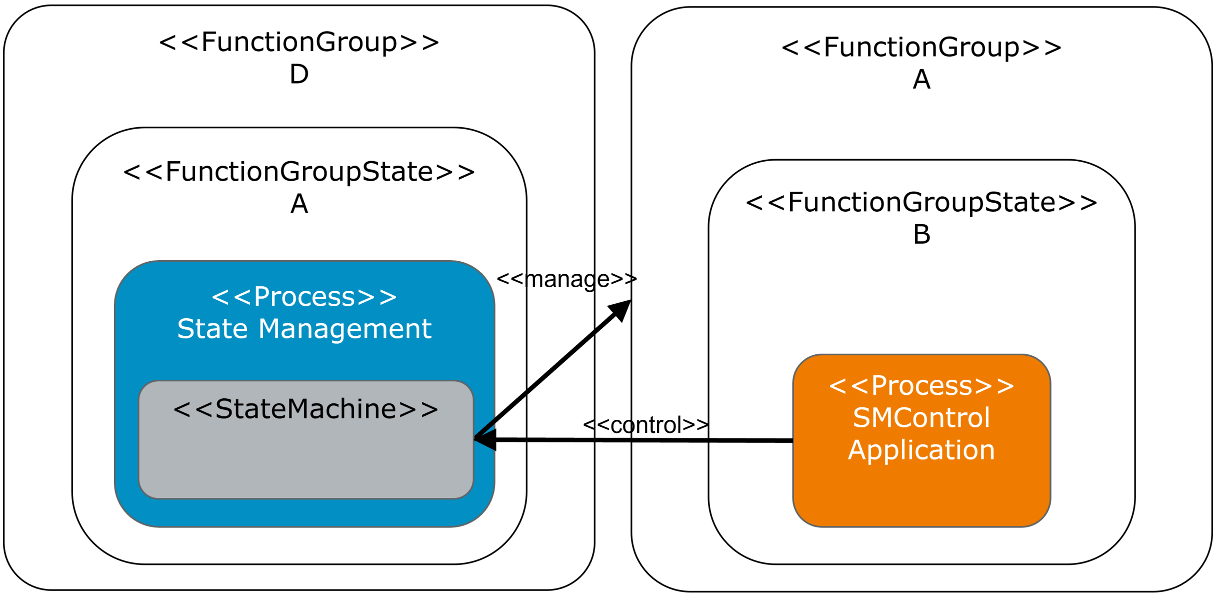


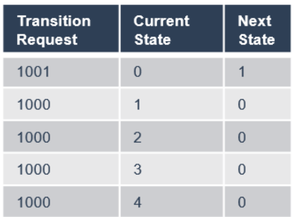
Figure 7.11: SMControllApplication started in initial State of StateManagements StateMachine

Even if it would make sense to start these processs as shown above, they could be part of different, decoupled Function Group States, depending on project needs.

SMControlApplication is needed when arbitrary state changes could be requested as per StateMachine configuration. If the only functionality provided by StateMachine is the reaction to errors reported by Platform Health Management and/or Execution Management, then there is no need to have a SMControlApplication. In that case, StateMachine should start intended functionality when it enters the Initial State.

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00010]{DRAFT} **ActionItems in initial StateMachine State** ⌈When there is no SMControlApplication at least one ActionListItem in the ActionList, referencing the Initial State of the StateMachine, shall reference a Function Group State different than "Off" or a Start StateMachine ActionListItem.⌋*()*

The SMControlApplication, uses the RequestState method of StateMachineService(modelled as meta-class ServiceInterface) to request another StateMachine State. As not all transitions might be possible(project-specific) a mapping table (TransitionRequestTable) is introduced which maps the input value provided by SMControlApplication to StateMachines next state, depending on current StateMachine State.



Transition Request	Current State	Next State
1001	0	1
1000	1	0
1000	2	0
1000	3	0
1000	4	0

Figure 7.12: TransitionRequestTable

[SWS_SM_00600]{DRAFT} **StateMachine service interface** ⌈State Management shall provide an ara::com based service for each instance of the StateMachine configured.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

Please note that appendix A.10 of TPS Manifest Specification [8] shows in detail how the TransitionRequestTable and the ErrorRecoveryTable can be build with the available meta-class elements.

7.11.3 StateMachine general conditions

When a StateMachine exits it shall leave the system in a consistent state. This means that no Function Group, which are under control of the StateMachine should be in a state where no further influence on their state can be taken as error reaction. Therefore all controlled Function Groups shall be in "Off" state thus they do not cause any error.

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00011]{DRAFT} **Function Group States referenced in the final state of a StateMachine** ⌈The ActionList referenced by the Final State of a StateMachine shall only contain ActionListItems that reference the "Off" state of the controlled Function Group.⌋*()*

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00012]{DRAFT} **Stop running StateMachines in the final state of a StateMachine** ⌈When any StateMachine was started by Start StateMachine ActionListItem, and not stopped before, the Final State shall contain ActionListItems to stop all running StateMachines⌋*()*

To keep a consistent Function Group State it is needed, that no Function Group is controlled by different StateMachines, as it would not be clear which StateMachine is finally responsible.

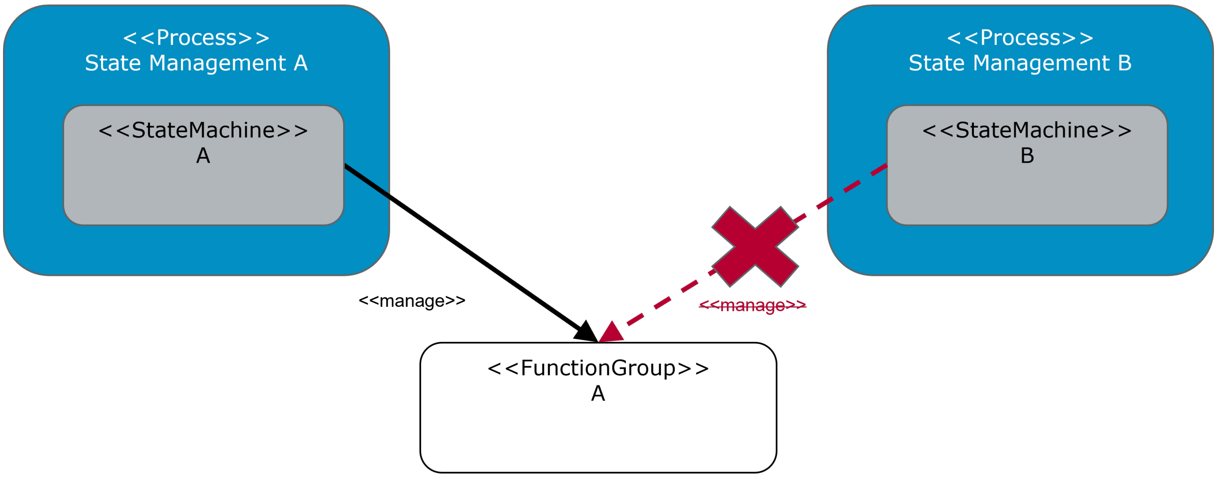
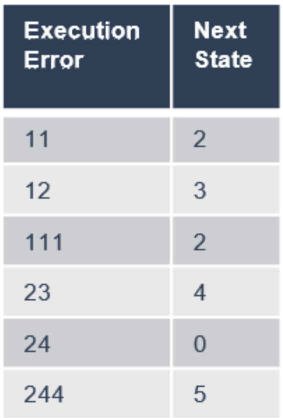


Figure 7.13: Function Group controlled by single StateMachine

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00013]{DRAFT} **Function Group shall only be controlled by single StateMachine** ⌈A Function Group shall only be referenced by ActionListItems of exactly one StateMachine.⌋*()*

7.11.4 StateMachine state changes

One of the important configuration abilities is to define which StateMachine State shall be entered on which error. The reaction is the same, independent if the issue is reported by Platform Health Management or Execution Management, as the issue causing process is the same. To achieve this, a mapping table, the ErrorRecoveryTable is introduced, which maps the ExecutionError::EventexecutionError (modelled as ProcessExecutionError.executionError) to the required StateMachine State.



Execution Error	Next State
11	2
12	3
111	2
23	4
24	0
244	5

Figure 7.14: ErrorRecoveryTable

To ensure that all errors are covered the following constraint is needed:

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00014]{DRAFT} **Handling of non-mapped ExecutionError** ⌈Each ErrorRecoveryTable shall have exactly one entry configured with value ANY as the ExecutionError⌋*()*

The ANY entry will be used to change to the configured StateMachine State when a not configured ExecutionError is reported by by Platform Health Management or Execution Management.

[SWS_SM_00601]{DRAFT} **StateMachine error notification reaction** ⌈When ExecutionError::EventexecutionError is reported via ara::phm::RecoveryAction::RecoveryHandler (modelled as StateManagemenPhmErrorInterface from Platform Health Management or via undefinedStateCallback or SetState from ara::exec::StateClient (modelled as StateManagementEmErrorInterface) from Execution Management, StateMachine shall

- set internal flag ErrorRecoveryOngoing
- evaluate the next StateMachine State configured for executionError from ErrorRecoveryTable
- stop processing ActionListItems from the ActionList referencing the current StateMachine State
- switch to the next StateMachine State immediately and start processing ActionListItems from the ActionList referencing this StateMachine State

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00602]{DRAFT} **StateMachine ErrorRecoveryOngoing flag reset** ⌈The internal ErrorRecoveryOngoing flag shall be reset, when all ActionListItems of an ActionList referencing a StateMachine State, which is requested due to error reaction, are successfully processed.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

When an request to change a StateMachine State is issued by a SMControlApplication there are more steps to consider:

[SWS_SM_00603]{DRAFT} **StateMachine service interface RequestState - not allowed transition** ⌈The RequestState method shall return kTransitionNotAllowed if the current state of the StateMachine is not configured for the TransitionRequest value in TransitionRequestTable and shall cease any further processing of the request.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00604]{DRAFT} **StateMachine service interface RequestState - invalid transition** ⌈The RequestState method shall return kInvalidValue if TransitionRequest value is not configured in TransitionRequestTable and shall cease any further processing of the request.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00605]{DRAFT} **StateMachine service interface RequestState - recovery ongoing** ⌈The RequestState method shall return kRecoveryTransitionOngoing if internal flag ErrorRecoveryOngoing is set and shall cease any further processing of the request.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00606]{DRAFT} **Canceling ongoing state transition of StateMachine** ⌈If transition request was accepted, RequestState method shall return kCanceled to previous RequestState requests if any is still pending for the StateMachine.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00607]{DRAFT} **StateMachine transition execution** ⌈When StateMachine receives a valid state change request it shall

- evaluate the next StateMachine State configured for TransitionRequest value and current state from TransitionRequestTable
- stop processing ActionListItems from the ActionList referencing the current StateMachine State
- switch to the next StateMachine State immediately and start processing ActionListItems from the ActionList referencing this StateMachine State.

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

7.11.5 StateMachine ActionLists

ActionLists are a collection of ActionListItems and are referencing a StateMachine State. An ActionList, respectively its ActionListItems are executed as soon as a StateMachine State is entered. ActionLists are represented by meta-class StateManagementActionList.

7.11.6 StateMachine ActionListItems

There are three kinds of ActionListItems:

- Requesting a Function Group State
- Start/Stop a StateMachine
- SYNC, to sync between different ActionListItems

[SWS_SM_00608]{DRAFT} **ActionListItem - Function Group State** ⌈When a Function Group State ActionListItem is found in the ActionLists, StateMachine shall request the configured Function Group State from Execution Management.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

To enable State Management to build a Function Group dependency the ActionListItems shall be executed in the order they are configured.

[SWS_SM_00609]{DRAFT} **ActionList processing order** ⌈The ActionListItems in the ActionLists shall be processed in the order they are configured.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

To fully support this kind of dependency a "SYNC" item is introduced, that waits till all ActionListItems since

- the beginning of the ActionList
- the last "SYNC" item

have been successfully executed.

[SWS_SM_00610]{DRAFT} **processing SYNC ActionListItem** ⌈When processing "SYNC" ActionListItem on the list, StateMachine shall wait until all previously processed ActionListItems are finished before moving to the next item after "SYNC".⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00611]{DRAFT} **processing ActionListItem** ⌈ActionListItems shall be processed in parallel unless SYNC ActionListItem is processed.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

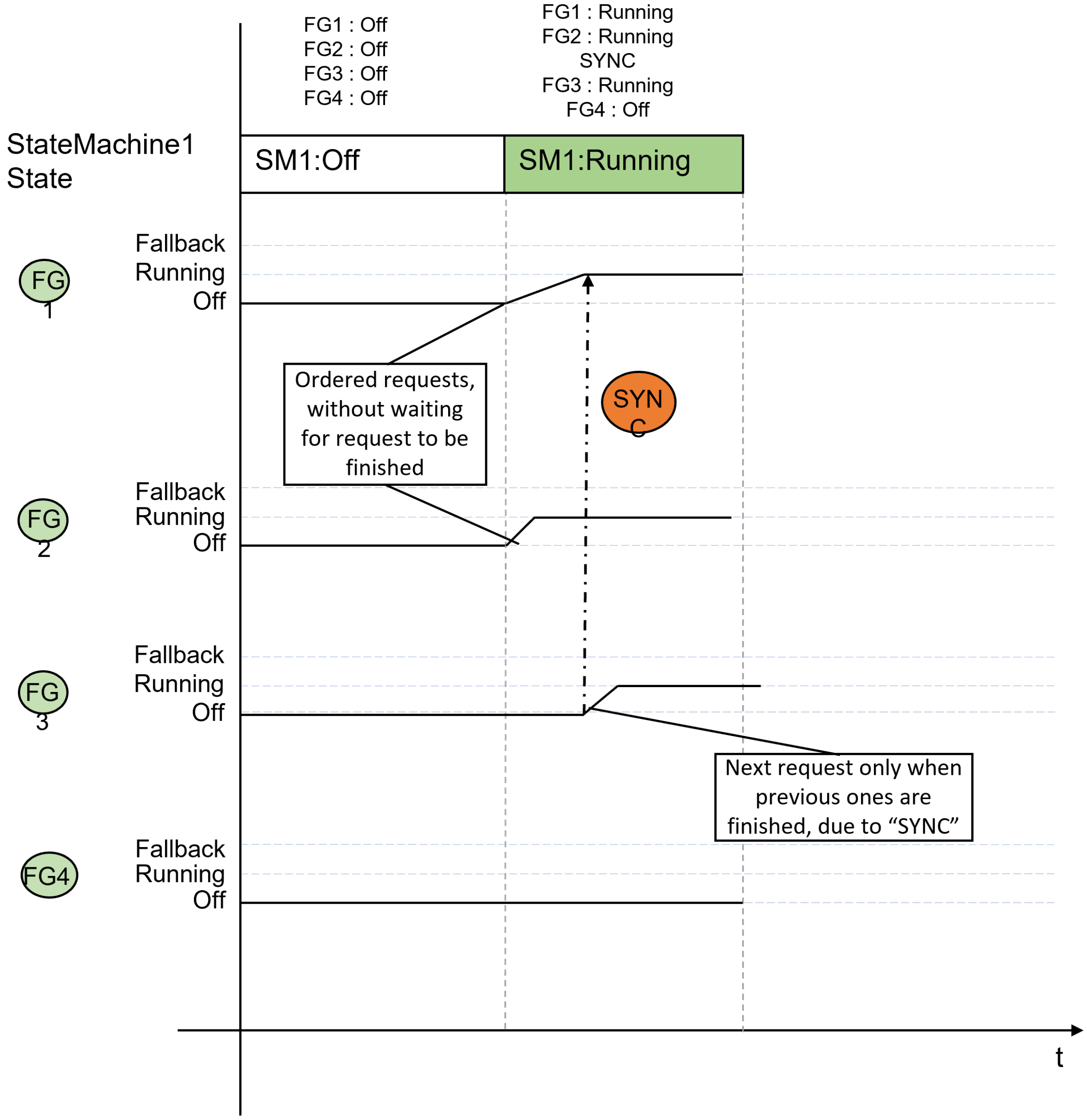


Figure 7.15: Parallel ActionListItem execution and SYNC

Please note that parallel execution of the ActionListItems is heavily dependent of the implementation and the underlaying hardware and operating system

As - together with the "SYNC" ActionListItem - Function Group State dependencies can be realized, the referenced Function Groups can be given in an arbitrary order to fulfill the project-specific needs.

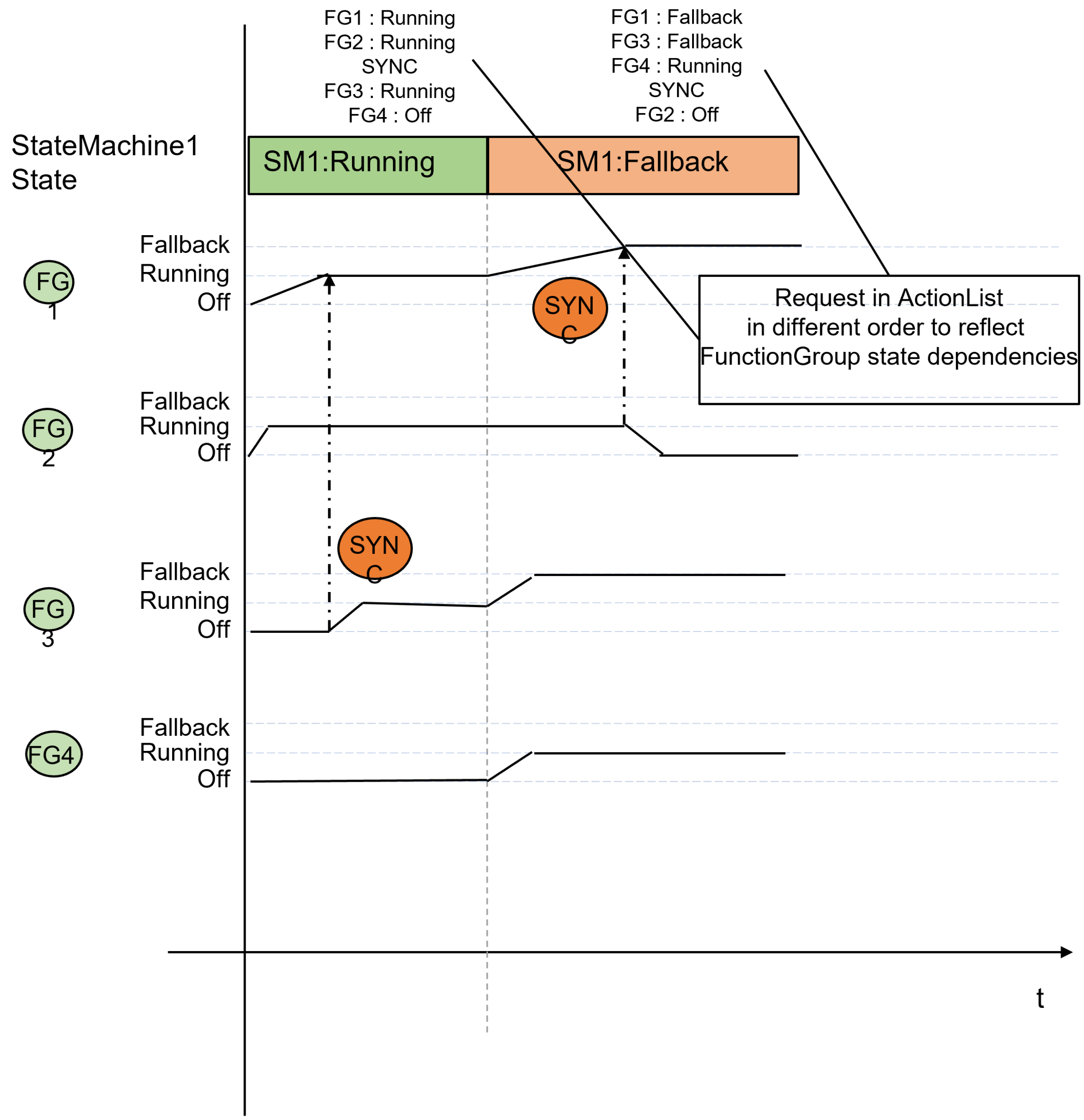


Figure 7.16: Arbitrary order for ActionListItems

To ensure that no Function Group is missed in any state, as it might lead to inconsistencies in the expected functionality, it is needed within a single StateMachine, that each ActionList contains the same Function Groups, even if their state does not change from a StateMachine State to another.

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00015]{DRAFT} **Completeness of controlled Function Groups** ⌈Each ActionList referencing different StateMachine States of the same StateMachine shall reference the same set of Function Groups.⌋*()*

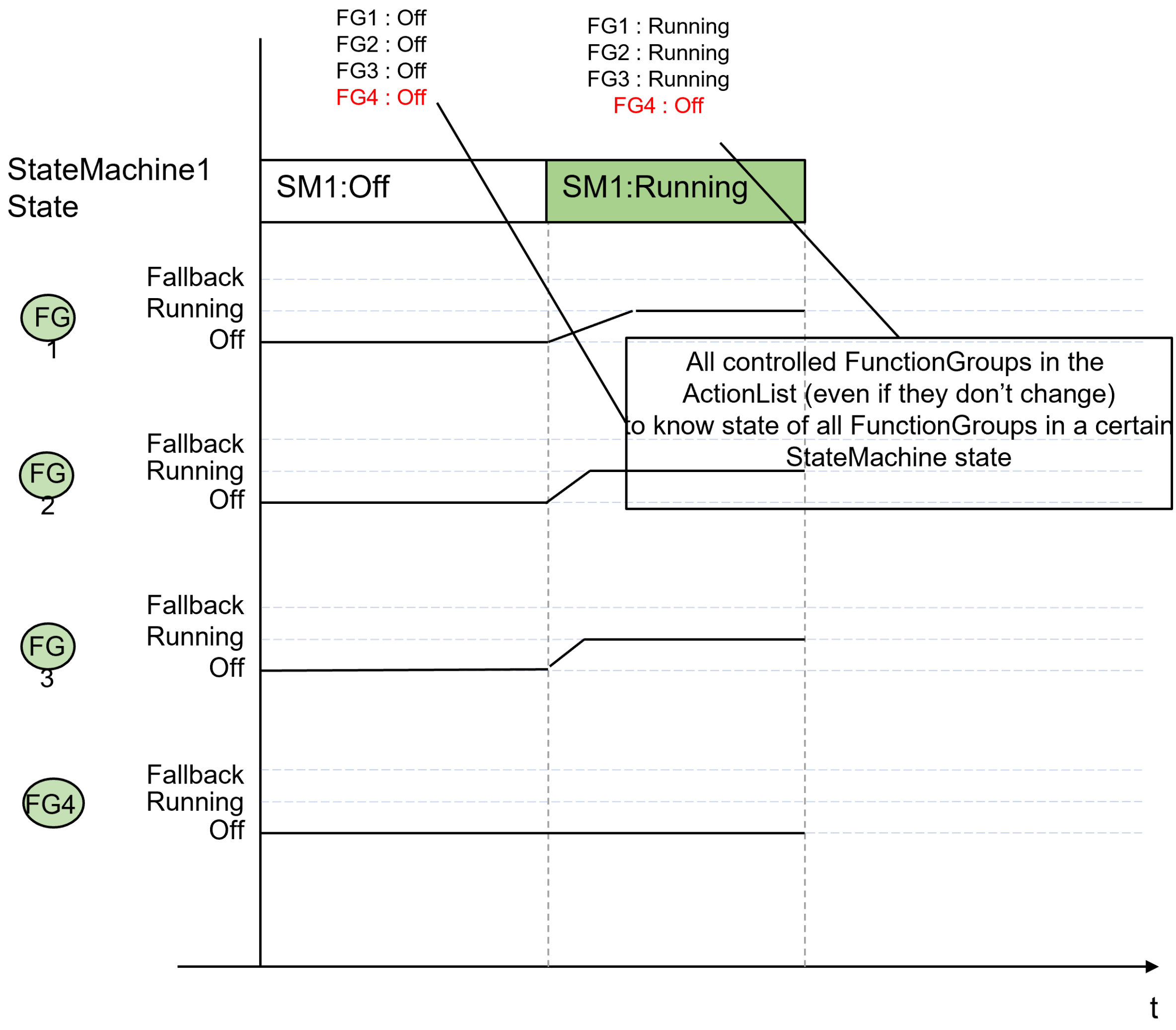


Figure 7.17: Completeness of controlled Function Groups

7.11.7 Controlling multiple StateMachine Instances

The ActionListItem approach offers the ability to start/stop other StateMachine instances, as it might be needed in a project-specific environment.

[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00016]{DRAFT} **Completeness of controlled StateMachines**
⌈Each ActionList referencing a StateMachine State of the same StateMachine shall reference the same set of controlled StateMachines.⌋*()*

[SWS_SM_00612]{DRAFT} **ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" processing**
⌈When the ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" is processed, the StateMachine with the provided ID shall be started.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00613]{DRAFT} **ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" processing - StateMachine is already running** ⌈When the ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" is processed, and the StateMachine with the provided ID is already started, this processing shall be skipped.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00614]{DRAFT} **ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" processing** ⌈When the ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" is processed, the StateMachine with the provided ID shall be stopped.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

[SWS_SM_00615]{DRAFT} **ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" processing - StateMachine is not running** ⌈When the ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" is processed, and the StateMachine with the provided ID is not running, this processing shall be skipped.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

Please note, that StateMachines for State Management can be implemented in different processes. In this case setting a Function Group (which contains the State Management processes) could be used instead of the "Start/Stop StateMachine" ActionListItem type.

7.11.8 StateMachine State notification

As State Management's StateMachine States reflect the current functionality of a Machine, which might be in the interest of several entities in the Machine (e.g. Firewall, SystemHealthManagement, ...) it shall be possible to make the StateMachine States available to them. Therefore, it shall be possible to configure a TriggerOut::Notifier service interface (modelled as meta-class ServiceInterface) for a StateMachine.

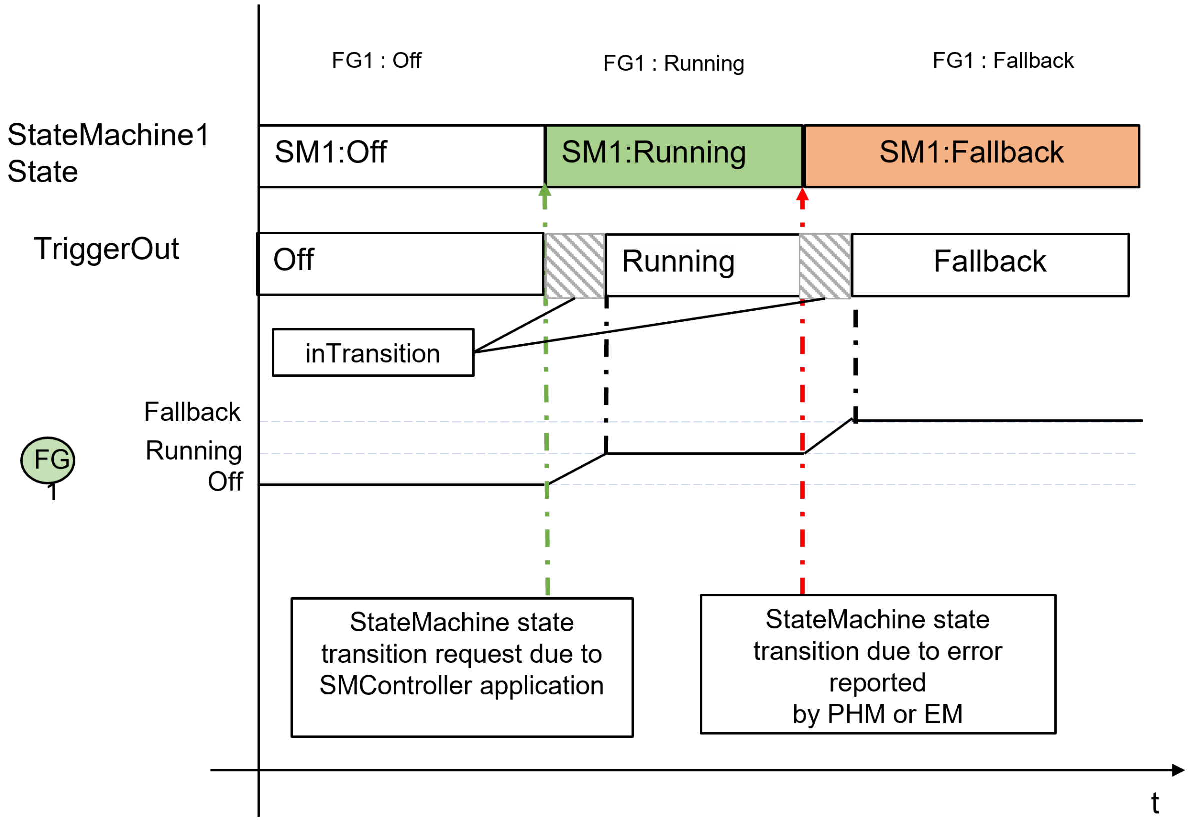


Figure 7.18: Value of configured TriggerOut::Notifier field

[SWS_SM_00616]{DRAFT} **Notifier value during StateMachine State transition** ⌈When a TriggerOut interface is configured for the StateMachine and a StateMachine State transition has been started, the value of the "Notifier" field shall be set to "inTransition".⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

Please note that the value "inTransition" is set independently of the source (Platform Health Management, Execution Management, SMControlApplication, ...) and is kept, even if another StateMachine State transition, as reaction to an error notification, is performed.

[SWS_SM_00617]{DRAFT} **Notifier value after StateMachine State transition** ⌈When a TriggerOut interface is configured for the StateMachinethe value of the "Notifier" field shall be set to the current StateMachine State as soon as all ActionListItems (in the ActionList referencing the current StateMachine State) have been executed and all results have been collected.⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00005)*

8 API specification

State Management does not provide any API. All functional interfaces will be found in Chapter 9 Service Interfaces.

9 Service Interfaces

9.1 Type definitions

9.1.1 PowerMode types

[SWS_SM_91011]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	PowerModeMsg	
Namespace	ara::sm	
Kind	STRING	
Derived from	-	
Description	Message to all running Processes in the system to indicate a request for a PowerMode switch	
Range / Symbol	***Limit***	***Description***
On	’On’	normal operation.
Off	’Off’	persist data preparation for shutdown.
Suspend	’Suspend’	prepare for suspend2ram.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00001, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00122)*

[SWS_SM_91012]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	PowerModeRespMsg	
Namespace	ara::sm	
Kind	VALUE	
Derived from	-	
Description	Reply message from Process, which received PowerModeMessage from State Management	
Range / Symbol	***Limit***	***Description***
kDone	0	requested mode sucessfully reached.
kFailed	1	requested mode not reached.
kBusy	2	cant process requested mode e.g. important things are ongoing.
kNotSupported	3	requested mode not supported.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00001, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00122, RS_AP_00142, RS_AP_00119, RS_AP_00125)*

9.1.2 DiagnosticReset types

[SWS_SM_91013]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	DiagnosticResetMsg
Namespace	ara::sm
Kind	STRING
Derived from	-

▽

△

Description	Message to all Processes(in a SoftwareCluster) to indicate a request to perform Diagnostic SoftReset	
Range / Symbol	***Limit***	***Description***
SoftReset	'SoftReset'	normal operation.

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00100, RS_AP_00122)*

[SWS_SM_91014]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	DiagnosticResetRespMsg	
Namespace	ara::sm	
Kind	VALUE	
Derived from	-	
Description	Reply message from Process, which received DiagnosticResetMessage from State Management	
Range / Symbol	***Limit***	***Description***
kDone	0	reset performed sucessfully.
kFailed	1	reset not sucessfully performed.
kBusy	2	can't perform reset(e.g. important things are ongoing).
kNotSupported	3	reset not supported.

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00100, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00122, RS_AP_00142, RS_AP_00119, RS_AP_00125)*

9.1.3 Data types for Update And Configuration Managemet interaction

[SWS_SM_91018]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	FunctionGroupListType
Namespace	ara::sm
Kind	VECTOR
Subelements	`FunctionGroupNameType`
Derived from	-
Description	A list of FunctionGroups.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00122)*

[SWS_SM_91019]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	FunctionGroupNameType
Namespace	ara::m
Kind	STRING
Derived from	-
Description	full qualified FunctionGroup shortName.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00122)*

9.1.4 Data types for StateMachine interaction

[SWS_SM_91023]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TransitionRequestType
Namespace	ara::sm
Kind	u_int32
Derived from	-
Description	a value which represents the requested state in the StateMachine.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00001, RS_AP_00150)*

9.2 Provided Service Interfaces

9.2.1 State Management TriggerIn

Port

[SWS_SM_91001]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerIn_{State}		
Kind	ProvidedPort	***Interface***	`TriggerIn`
Description	To be used by Adaptive (Platform) Applications to tigger State Management to change its internal state.		
Variation			

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150)*

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91007]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerIn_{StateGroup}
NameSpace	ara::sm

Field	Trigger
Description	Value to be evaluated by State Management in a projectspecific way.
Type	`project_specific`
HasGetter	false
HasNotifier	false
HasSetter	true

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115)*

9.2.2 State Management TriggerOut

Port

[SWS_SM_91002]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerOut_{State}		
Kind	ProvidedPort	**Interface**	TriggerOut
Description	To be used by Adaptive (Platform) Applications to be informed when State Management has changed its internal state.		
Variation			

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150)*

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91008]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerOut_{StateGroup}
NameSpace	ara::sm

Field	Notifier
Description	To be set by State Management in a projectspecific way to inform Adaptive (Platform) Applications about changes within State Management
Type	project_specific
HasGetter	true
HasNotifier	true
HasSetter	false

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115)*

9.2.3 State Management TriggerInOut

Port

[SWS_SM_91003]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerInOut_{State}		
Kind	ProvidedPort	***Interface***	`TriggerInOut`
Description	To be used by Adaptive (Platform) Applications to tigger State Management to change its internal state and to get information when it is carried out.		
Variation			

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150)*

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91009]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	TriggerInOut_{StateGroup}
NameSpace	ara::sm

Field	Trigger
Description	Value to be evaluated by State Management in a projectspecific way.
Type	`project_specific`
HasGetter	false
HasNotifier	false
HasSetter	true

Field	Notifier
Description	To be set by State Management in a projectspecific way to inform Adaptive (Platform) Applications about changes within State Management
Type	`project_specific`
HasGetter	true
HasNotifier	true
HasSetter	false

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00005, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115)*

9.2.4 UpdateRequest

The UpdateRequest interface is intended to be used by Update and Configuration Management to interact with State Management to perform updates (including installation and removal) of Software Clusters.

Port

[SWS_SM_91016]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	UpdateRequest		
Kind	ProvidedPort	***Interface***	UpdateRequest
Description	To be used by Update And Configuration Management to request State Management to perform steps for updating SoftwareClusters.		
Variation			

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150)*

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91017] ⌈

Name	UpdateRequest
NameSpace	ara::sm

Method	ResetMachine	
Description	Requests a reset of the machine. Before the reset is performed all information within the machine shall be persisted. Request will be rejected when RequestUpdateSession was not called successfully before.	
FireAndForget	false	
Application Errors	kRejected	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.

Method	StopUpdateSession	
Description	Has to be called by Update And Configuration Management once the update is finished to let State Management know that the update is done and the Machine is in a stable state. Request will be rejected when RequestUpdateSession was not called successfully before.	
FireAndForget	false	
Application Errors	kRejected	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.

Method	RequestUpdateSession	
Description	Has to be called by Update And Configuration Management once it has to start interaction with State Management. State Management might decline this request when machine is not in a state to be updated.	
FireAndForget	false	
Application Errors	kRejected	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.
Application Errors	kNotAllowedMultipleUpdateSessions	Request for new session was rejected as only single active (update) session is allowed.

Method	PrepareUpdate	
Description	Has to be called by Update And Configuration Management after State Management allowed to update. State Management will decline this request when RequestUpdateSession was not called before successfully.	
FireAndForget	false	
Parameter	functionGroupList	
	Description	The list of FunctionGroups within the SoftwareCluster to be prepared to be updated.
	Type	`functionGroupListType`
	Variation	
	Direction	IN
Application Errors	`kRejected`	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.
Application Errors	`kFailed`	Requested operation failed.

Method	VerifyUpdate	
Description	Has to be called by Update And Configuration Management after State Management allowed to update and the update preparation has been done. State Management will decline this request when Prepare Update was not called before successfully.	
FireAndForget	false	
Parameter	functionGroupList	
	Description	The list of FunctionGroups within the SoftwareCluster to be verified.
	Type	`functionGroupListType`
	Variation	
	Direction	IN
Application Errors	`kRejected`	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.
Application Errors	`kFailed`	Requested operation failed.

Method	PrepareRollback	
Description	Has to be called by Update And Configuration Management after State Management allowed to update.	
FireAndForget	false	
Parameter	functionGroupList	
	Description	The list of FunctionGroups within the SoftwareCluster to be prepared to roll back.
	Type	`functionGroupListType`
	Variation	
	Direction	IN
Application Errors	`kRejected`	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/machines internal state.
Application Errors	`kFailed`	Requested operation failed.

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115, RS_AP_00120, RS_AP_00142, RS_AP_00119, RS_AP_00121)*

9.2.5 Application interaction

Application interface is intended to be used by every Adaptive Application to enable StateManagement to achieve a synchronized behavior of all applications

9.2.5.1 PowerMode

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91020]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	PowerMode
NameSpace	ara::sm

Method	message	
Description	sends PowerModeMsg defined in 9.1 Type definition to all Processes to request a PowerMode.	
Parameter	msg	
	Description	Message to all running Processes in the system to indicate a request to enter this state.
	Type	PowerModeMsg
	Variation	
	Direction	OUT

Method	event	
Description	All Processes which got a PowerMode request sends this as answer to State Management	
Parameter	respMsg	
	Description	ResponseMessage from a Processes which received PowerMode request from State Management.
	Type	PowerModeRespMsg
	Variation	
	Direction	OUT

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115)*

9.2.5.2 DiagnosticReset

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91015]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	DiagnosticReset
NameSpace	ara::sm

Method	message	
Description	sends DiagnosticResetMsg defined in 9.1 Type definition to all Processes in a SoftwareCluster.	
Parameter	msg	
	Description	Message to all running Processes in the SoftwareCluster to indicate a request to perform softReset.
	Type	`DiagnosticResetMsg`
	Variation	
	Direction	OUT

Method	event	
Description	All Processes which got a DiagnosticReset request sends this as answer to State Management	
Parameter	respMsg	
	Description	ResponseMessage from a Processes which received DiagnosticReset request from State Management.
	Type	`DiagnosticResetRespMsg`
	Variation	
	Direction	OUT

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00100, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115, RS_AP_00121)*

9.2.6 StateMachine service

The StateMachineService interface is intended to be used by SMControlApplication to interact with State Management's StateMachine to request StateMachine State changes.

Port

[SWS_SM_91021]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	StateMachineService		
Kind	ProvidedPort	***Interface***	StateMachineService
Description	To be used by SMControlApplications to request a change in the referenced StateMachine.		
Variation			

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150)*

Service Interface

[SWS_SM_91022]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	StateMachineService
NameSpace	ara::sm

Method	RequestState	
Description	Has to be called by a SMControlApplication to request a change in the referenced StateMachine.	
FireAndForget	false	
Parameter	TransitionRequest	
	Description	Represents the requested state in the StateMachine.
	Type	TransitionRequestType
	Variation	
	Direction	IN
Application Errors	kInvalidValue	The provided value is not mapped to any transition.
Application Errors	kTransitionNotAllowed	Requested transition is not possible from current StateMachine state.
Application Errors	kRecoveryTransitionOngoing	Request will not be carried out, because currently recovery is ongoing.
Application Errors	kTransitionFailed	During transition to the requested state an error occurred.
Application Errors	kCanceled	The request was replaced by a newer one and therefore it was cancelled

⌋*(RS_SM_00001, RS_SM_00004)*

9.3 Required Service Interfaces

9.3.1 Network Management

9.3.1.1 NetworkManagement NetworkState

Port

[SWS_SM_91004]{DRAFT} ⌈

Name	NetworkState_{NetworkHandle}		
Kind	RequiredPort	***Interface***	`NetworkState`
Description	Provides information about network status per NetworkHandle. Intended to be only used by State Management!		
Variation	`FOR NetworkHandle : MODEL.filterType("NetworkHandle");`		

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_SM_00400, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00115)*

9.4 Application Errors

This chapter lists all errors of State Management

9.4.1 StateManagement Error Domain

[SWS_SM_91010] ⌈

Name	*Code*	*Description*
kCanceled	14	The request was replaced by a newer one and therefore it was cancelled
kFailed	6	Requested operation failed.
kInvalidValue	10	The provided value is not mapped to any transition.
kNotAllowedMultipleUpdateSessions	9	Request for new session was rejected as only single active (update) session is allowed.
kRecoveryTransitionOngoing	12	Request will not be carried out, because currently recovery is ongoing.
kRejected	5	Requested operation was rejected due to State Managements/ machines internal state.
kTransitionFailed	13	During transition to the requested state an error occurred.
kTransitionNotAllowed	11	Requested transition is not possible from current StateMachine state.

⌋*(RS_SM_00004, RS_AP_00150, RS_AP_00125, RS_AP_00142, RS_AP_00119, RS_AP_00149)*

A Interfunctional Cluster Interfaces

No IFC-Interfaces are provided by State Management.

B Not applicable requirements

[SWS_SM_NA]{DRAFT} **Not applicable requirements** ⌈These requirements are not applicable as they are not within the scope of this release.⌋*(RS_AP_00132, RS_AP_00134, RS_AP_00133, RS_AP_00153, RS_AP_00144, RS_AP_00152, RS_AP_00145, RS_AP_00146, RS_AP_00147, RS_AP_00127, RS_AP_00143, RS_AP_00129, RS_AP_00135, RS_AP_00136, RS_AP_00137, RS_AP_00140, RS_AP_00148, RS_AP_00155, RS_AP_00128, RS_AP_00114, RS_AP_00151, RS_AP_00154, RS_AP_00116, RS_AP_00124, RS_AP_00141, RS_AP_00138, RS_AP_00139)*

C Mentioned Manifest Elements

For the sake of completeness, this chapter contains a set of class tables representing meta-classes mentioned in the context of this document but which are not contained directly in the scope of describing specific meta-model semantics.

Class	**ModeDeclaration**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::CommonStructure::ModeDeclaration			
Note	Declaration of one Mode. The name and semantics of a specific mode is not defined in the meta-model.			
Base	*ARObject*, *AtpClassifier*, *AtpFeature*, *AtpStructureElement*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*			
Aggregated by	*AtpClassifier*.atpFeature, ModeDeclarationGroup.modeDeclaration			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
value	PositiveInteger	0..1	attr	The RTE shall take the value of this attribute for generating the source code representation of this Mode Declaration.

Table C.1: ModeDeclaration

Class	**ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::CommonStructure::ModeDeclaration			
Note	The ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype specifies a set of Modes (ModeDeclarationGroup) which is provided or required in the given context.			
Base	*ARObject*, *AtpFeature*, *AtpPrototype*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*			
Aggregated by	*AtpClassifier*.atpFeature, BswModuleDescription.providedModeGroup, BswModuleDescription.requiredModeGroup, FirewallStateSwitchInterface.firewallStateMachine, FunctionGroupSet.functionGroup, ModeSwitchInterface.modeGroup, Process.processStateMachine, StateManagementStateNotification.stateMachine			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
type	ModeDeclarationGroup	0..1	tref	The "collection of ModeDeclarations" (= ModeDeclarationGroup) supported by a component **Stereotypes:** isOfType

Table C.2: ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype

Class	**ProcessExecutionError**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::ExecutionManifest			
Note	This meta-class has the ability to describe the value of a execution error along with a documentation of its semantics. **Tags:**atp.recommendedPackage=ProcessExecutionErrors			
Base	*ARElement*, *ARObject*, *CollectableElement*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *PackageableElement*, *Referrable*, *UploadablePackageElement*			
Aggregated by	ARPackage.element			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
executionError	PositiveInteger	0..1	attr	This attribute defines the numeric value which Execution Management and Platform Health Management reports to State Management if the Process terminates unexpectedly or violates its supervision. It shall give further error information for error recovery.

Table C.3: ProcessExecutionError

Class	**ServiceInterface**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::ApplicationDesign::PortInterface			
Note	This represents the ability to define a PortInterface that consists of a heterogeneous collection of methods, events and fields. **Tags:**atp.recommendedPackage=ServiceInterfaces			
Base	*ARElement*, *ARObject*, *AtpBlueprint*, *AtpBlueprintable*, *AtpClassifier*, *AtpType*, *CollectableElement*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *PackageableElement*, *PortInterface*, *Referrable*			
Aggregated by	ARPackage.element			
Attribute	*Type*	*Mult.*	*Kind*	*Note*

event	VariableDataPrototype	*	aggr	This represents the collection of events defined in the context of a ServiceInterface.
				Stereotypes: atpSplitable; atpVariation
				Tags:
				atp.Splitkey=event.shortName, event.variationPoint.shortLabel
				vh.latestBindingTime=blueprintDerivationTime
				xml.sequenceOffset=30

field	Field	*	aggr	This represents the collection of fields defined in the context of a ServiceInterface.
				Stereotypes: atpSplitable; atpVariation
				Tags:
				atp.Splitkey=field.shortName, field.variationPoint.shortLabel
				vh.latestBindingTime=blueprintDerivationTime
				xml.sequenceOffset=40

majorVersion	PositiveInteger	0..1	attr	Major version of the service contract. **Tags:**xml.sequenceOffset=10

method	ClientServerOperation	*	aggr	This represents the collection of methods defined in the context of a ServiceInterface.
				Stereotypes: atpSplitable; atpVariation
				Tags:
				atp.Splitkey=method.shortName, method.variationPoint.shortLabel
				vh.latestBindingTime=blueprintDerivationTime
				xml.sequenceOffset=50

minorVersion	PositiveInteger	0..1	attr	Minor version of the service contract. **Tags:**xml.sequenceOffset=20

trigger	Trigger	*	aggr	This represents the collection of triggers defined in the context of a ServiceInterface.
				Stereotypes: atpSplitable; atpVariation
				Tags:
				atp.Splitkey=trigger.shortName, trigger.variationPoint.shortLabel
				vh.latestBindingTime=blueprintDerivationTime
				xml.sequenceOffset=60

Table C.4: ServiceInterface

Class	**StateManagemenPhmErrorInterface**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::ApplicationDesign::PortInterface::StateManagement			

Note	This meta-class indicates that the PortPrototype that references this class is used for accepting a error submissions from the platform health management.
	Tags:
	atp.Status=draft
	atp.recommendedPackage=StateManagementPortInterfaces			

Base	*ARElement*, *ARObject*, *AtpBlueprint*, *AtpBlueprintable*, *AtpClassifier*, *AtpType*, *CollectableElement*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *PackageableElement*, *PortInterface*, *Referrable*, *StateManagementErrorInterface*, *StateManagementPortInterface*, *StateManagementRequestInterface*			
Aggregated by	ARPackage.element			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
–	–	–	–	–

Table C.5: StateManagemenPhmErrorInterface

Class	***StateManagementActionItem*** (abstract)			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::PlatformModuleDeployment::StateManagement			
Note	This meta-class represents an action item that is executed in response to a state change. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft			
Base	*ARObject*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*			
Subclasses	StateManagementSetFunctionGroupStateActionItem, StateManagementStateMachineActionItem, StateManagementSyncActionItem			
Aggregated by	StateManagementActionList.actionItem			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
–	–	–	–	–

Table C.6: StateManagementActionItem

Class	**StateManagementActionList**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::PlatformModuleDeployment::StateManagement			
Note	This meta-class represents the ability to define an action list that is associated with a state of a state machine. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft			
Base	*ARObject*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*			
Aggregated by	StateManagementModuleInstantiation.actionItemList			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
actionItem (ordered)	StateManagementActionItem	*	aggr	This represents the collection of action items in the context of the action item list. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft
affectedState	ModeDeclaration	0..1	iref	This reference identifies the state for which the referencing action list applies. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft **InstanceRef implemented by:**ModeDeclarationInStateManagementStateNotificationInstanceRef

Table C.7: StateManagementActionList

Class	**StateManagementEmErrorInterface**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::ApplicationDesign::PortInterface::StateManagement			

Note	This meta-class indicates that the PortPrototype that references this class is used for accepting a error submissions from the execution management.
	Tags:
	atp.Status=draft
	atp.recommendedPackage=StateManagementPortInterfaces			

Base	*ARElement*, *ARObject*, *AtpBlueprint*, *AtpBlueprintable*, *AtpClassifier*, *AtpType*, *CollectableElement*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *PackageableElement*, *PortInterface*, *Referrable*, *StateManagementErrorInterface*, *StateManagementPortInterface*, *StateManagementRequestInterface*			
Aggregated by	ARPackage.element			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
–	–	–	–	–

Table C.8: StateManagementEmErrorInterface

Class	**StateManagementSetFunctionGroupStateActionItem**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::PlatformModuleDeployment::StateManagement			
Note	This meta-class represents a state management action item to set a specific state in a specific function group. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft			
Base	*ARObject*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*, *StateManagementActionItem*			
Aggregated by	StateManagementActionList.actionItem			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
portPrototype	PPortPrototype	0..1	iref	This reference identifies the PortPrototype over which the function group state switch shall be communicated. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft **InstanceRef implemented by:**PPortPrototypeInExecutableInstanceRef
setFunctionGroupState	ModeDeclaration	0..1	iref	This reference identifies the funtion group step that shall become active after the action step terminates. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft **InstanceRef implemented by:**FunctionGroupStateInFunctionGroupSetInstanceRef

Table C.9: StateManagementSetFunctionGroupStateActionItem

Class	**StateManagementStateMachineActionItem**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::PlatformModuleDeployment::StateManagement			
Note	This meta-class represents a state management action item to start or stop a state machine. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft			
Base	*ARObject*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*, *StateManagementActionItem*			
Aggregated by	StateManagementActionList.actionItem			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
start	ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype	0..1	iref	This reference identifies the state machine that shall be started when the enclosing action list item is executed. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft **InstanceRef implemented by:**ModeDeclarationGroupPrototypeInExecutableInstanceRef

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Class	**StateManagementStateMachineActionItem**			
stop	ModeDeclarationGroupPrototype	0..1	iref	This reference identifies the state machine that shall be stopped when the enclosing action list item is executed. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft **InstanceRef implemented by:**ModeDeclarationGroupPrototypeInExecutableInstanceRef

Table C.10: StateManagementStateMachineActionItem

Class	**StateManagementSyncActionItem**			
Package	M2::AUTOSARTemplates::AdaptivePlatform::PlatformModuleDeployment::StateManagement			
Note	This meta-class represents a state management action item to synchronize state machines. **Tags:**atp.Status=draft			
Base	*ARObject*, *Identifiable*, *MultilanguageReferrable*, *Referrable*, *StateManagementActionItem*			
Aggregated by	StateManagementActionList.actionItem			
Attribute	***Type***	***Mult.***	***Kind***	***Note***
–	–	–	–	–

Table C.11: StateManagementSyncActionItem

D History of Constraints and Specification Items

Please note that the lists in this chapter also include constraints and specification items that have been removed from the specification in a later version. These constraints and specification items do not appear as hyperlinks in the document.

D.1 Constraint and Specification Item History of this document according to AUTOSAR Release R22-11

D.1.1 Added Traceables in R22-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00600]	StateMachine service interface
[SWS_SM_00601]	StateMachine error notification reaction
[SWS_SM_00602]	StateMachine ErrorRecoveryOngoing flag reset
[SWS_SM_00603]	StateMachine service interface RequestState - not allowed transition
[SWS_SM_00604]	StateMachine service interface RequestState - invalid transition
[SWS_SM_00605]	StateMachine service interface RequestState - recovery ongoing
[SWS_SM_00606]	Canceling ongoing state transition of StateMachine
[SWS_SM_00607]	StateMachine transition execution
[SWS_SM_00608]	ActionListItem - Function Group State
[SWS_SM_00609]	ActionList processing order
[SWS_SM_00610]	processing SYNC ActionListItem
[SWS_SM_00611]	processing ActionListItem
[SWS_SM_00612]	ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" processing
[SWS_SM_00613]	ActionListItem "Start StateMachine" processing - StateMachine is already running
[SWS_SM_00614]	ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" processing
[SWS_SM_00615]	ActionListItem "Stop StateMachine" processing - StateMachine is not running
[SWS_SM_00616]	Notifier value during StateMachine State transition
[SWS_SM_00617]	Notifier value after StateMachine State transition
[SWS_SM_91021]	
[SWS_SM_91022]	
[SWS_SM_91023]	

Table D.1: Added Traceables in R22-11

D.1.2 Changed Traceables in R22-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00400]	Execution Management
[SWS_SM_91001]	
[SWS_SM_91002]	
[SWS_SM_91003]	
[SWS_SM_91004]	
[SWS_SM_91007]	
[SWS_SM_91008]	
[SWS_SM_91009]	
[SWS_SM_91010]	
[SWS_SM_91011]	
[SWS_SM_91012]	
[SWS_SM_91013]	
[SWS_SM_91014]	
[SWS_SM_91015]	
[SWS_SM_91016]	
[SWS_SM_91017]	
[SWS_SM_91018]	
[SWS_SM_91019]	
[SWS_SM_91020]	

Table D.2: Changed Traceables in R22-11

D.1.3 Deleted Traceables in R22-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00103]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause
[SWS_SM_00104]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Retrieval
[SWS_SM_00105]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Reset

Table D.3: Deleted Traceables in R22-11

D.1.4 Added Constraints in R22-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00010]	ActionItems in initial StateMachine State
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00011]	Function Group States referenced in the final state of a StateMachine
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00012]	Stop running StateMachines in the final state of a StateMachine
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00013]	Function Group shall only be controlled by single StateMachine
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00014]	Handling of non-mapped ExecutionError
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00015]	Completeness of controlled Function Groups
[SWS_SM_CONSTR_00016]	Completeness of controlled StateMachines

Table D.4: Added Constraints in R22-11

D.1.5 Changed Constraints in R22-11

none

D.1.6 Deleted Constraints in R22-11

none

D.2 Constraint and Specification Item History of this document according to AUTOSAR Release R21-11

D.2.1 Added Traceables "in R21-11"

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00001]	Available Function Group (states)
[SWS_SM_00005]	Function Group Calibration Support
[SWS_SM_00006]	Function Group Calibration Support
[SWS_SM_00020]	InternalState Propagation
[SWS_SM_00021]	InternalState Influence
[SWS_SM_00101]	Diagnostic Reset
[SWS_SM_00103]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause
[SWS_SM_00104]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Retrieval
[SWS_SM_00105]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Reset

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Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00106]	Enabling of rapid shutdown
[SWS_SM_00107]	Disabling of rapid shutdown
[SWS_SM_00202]	Reset Execution
[SWS_SM_00203]	Start update session
[SWS_SM_00204]	Persist session status
[SWS_SM_00205]	Stop update session
[SWS_SM_00206]	prepare update
[SWS_SM_00207]	prepare verify
[SWS_SM_00208]	prepare rollback
[SWS_SM_00209]	Preventing multiple update sessions
[SWS_SM_00300]	NetworkHandle Configuration
[SWS_SM_00301]	NetworkHandle Registration
[SWS_SM_00302]	NetworkHandle to FunctionGroupState
[SWS_SM_00303]	FunctionGroupState to NetworkHandle
[SWS_SM_00304]	Network Afterrun
[SWS_SM_00400]	Execution Management
[SWS_SM_00401]	Execution Management Results
[SWS_SM_00500]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management
[SWS_SM_00501]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management internal State
[SWS_SM_91001]	
[SWS_SM_91002]	
[SWS_SM_91003]	
[SWS_SM_91004]	
[SWS_SM_91007]	
[SWS_SM_91008]	
[SWS_SM_91009]	
[SWS_SM_91010]	
[SWS_SM_91011]	
[SWS_SM_91012]	
[SWS_SM_91013]	
[SWS_SM_91014]	
[SWS_SM_91015]	
[SWS_SM_91016]	
[SWS_SM_91017]	
[SWS_SM_91018]	
[SWS_SM_91019]	
[SWS_SM_91020]	
[SWS_SM_-CONSTR_00001]	Existence of State Management

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Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_NA]	Not applicable requirements

Table D.5: Added Traceables "in R21-11"

D.2.2 Changed Traceables "in R21-11"

none

D.2.3 Deleted Traceables "in R21-11"

none

D.2.4 Added Constraints "in R21-11"

none

D.2.5 Changed Constraints "in R21-11"

none

D.2.6 Deleted Constraints "in R21-11"

none

D.3 Constraint and Specification Item History of this document according to AUTOSAR Release R20-11

D.3.1 Added Traceables in R20-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00001]	Available Function Group (states)
[SWS_SM_00005]	Function Group Calibration Support
[SWS_SM_00006]	Function Group Calibration Support

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Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00020]	InternalState Propagation
[SWS_SM_00021]	InternalState Influence
[SWS_SM_00100]	Prevent Shutdown due to Diagnostic Session
[SWS_SM_00101]	Diagnostic Reset
[SWS_SM_00103]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause
[SWS_SM_00104]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Retrieval
[SWS_SM_00105]	Diagnostic Reset Last Cause Reset
[SWS_SM_00200]	Prevent Shutdown during to Update Session
[SWS_SM_00201]	Supervision of Shutdown Prevention
[SWS_SM_00202]	Reset Execution
[SWS_SM_00203]	Start update session
[SWS_SM_00204]	Persist session status
[SWS_SM_00205]	Stop update session
[SWS_SM_00206]	prepare update
[SWS_SM_00207]	prepare verify
[SWS_SM_00208]	prepare rollback
[SWS_SM_00300]	NetworkHandle Configuration
[SWS_SM_00301]	NetworkHandle Registration
[SWS_SM_00302]	NetworkHandle to FunctionGroupState
[SWS_SM_00303]	FunctionGroupState to NetworkHandle
[SWS_SM_00304]	Network Afterrun
[SWS_SM_00400]	Execution Management
[SWS_SM_00401]	Execution Management Results
[SWS_SM_00402]	Function Group State Change Results
[SWS_SM_00500]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management
[SWS_SM_00501]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management internal State
[SWS_SM_91001]	
[SWS_SM_91002]	
[SWS_SM_91003]	
[SWS_SM_91004]	
[SWS_SM_91007]	
[SWS_SM_91008]	
[SWS_SM_91009]	
[SWS_SM_91010]	
[SWS_SM_91011]	
[SWS_SM_91012]	
[SWS_SM_91013]	
[SWS_SM_91014]	
[SWS_SM_91015]	

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Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_91016]	
[SWS_SM_91017]	
[SWS_SM_91018]	
[SWS_SM_91019]	
[SWS_SM_91020]	

Table D.6: Added Traceables in R20-11

D.3.2 Changed Traceables in R20-11

none

D.3.3 Deleted Traceables in R20-11

none

D.3.4 Added Constraints in R20-11

none

D.3.5 Changed Constraints in R20-11

none

D.3.6 Deleted Constraints in R20-11

none

D.4 Constraint and Specification Item History of this document according to AUTOSAR Release R19-11

D.4.1 Added Traceables in 19-11

none

D.4.2 Changed Traceables in 19-11

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00500]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management
[SWS_SM_00501]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management internal State

Table D.7: Changed Traceables in 19-11

D.4.3 Deleted Traceables in 19-11

none

D.4.4 Added Constraints in 19-11

none

D.4.5 Changed Constraints in 19-11

none

D.4.6 Deleted Constraints in 19-11

none

D.5 Constraint and Specification Item History of this document according to AUTOSAR Release R19-03

D.5.1 Added Traceables in 19-03

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00020]	InternalState Propagation
[SWS_SM_00021]	InternalState Influence
[SWS_SM_00202]	Reset Execution

Table D.8: Added Traceables in 19-03

D.5.2 Changed Traceables in 19-03

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00002]	Function Group State Change Request
[SWS_SM_00003]	Function Group State Retrieval
[SWS_SM_00004]	Function Group State Change Request Result
[SWS_SM_00006]	Function Group Calibration Support
[SWS_SM_00200]	Prevent Shutdown during to Update Session
[SWS_SM_00201]	Supervision of Shutdown Prevention
[SWS_SM_00302]	NetworkHandle to FunctionGroupState
[SWS_SM_00401]	Execution Management Results
[SWS_SM_00402]	Function Group State Change Results
[SWS_SM_00500]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management
[SWS_SM_00501]	Virtualized/hierarchical State Management internal State

Table D.9: Changed Traceables in 19-03

D.5.3 Deleted Traceables in 19-03

Number	Heading
[SWS_SM_00010]	Component (states)
[SWS_SM_00011]	Component (states) Handling
[SWS_SM_00012]	Component (states) Registration
[SWS_SM_00013]	Component (states) Configuration
[SWS_SM_00014]	Component (states) Enforcement
[SWS_SM_00015]	Component (states) Transitions
[SWS_SM_00102]	Component States for Reset

Table D.10: Deleted Traceables in 19-03

D.5.4 Added Constraints in 19-03

none

D.5.5 Changed Constraints in 19-03

none

D.5.6 Deleted Constraints in 19-03

none