Software Reliability and Safety

CS 8317 — Fall 2020

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OV. Overview

- Quality/Dependability, Reliability, and Safety
- SRE: Software Reliability Engineering
- SSE: Software Safety Engineering
- Perspective and Common Analyses

Quality, Reliability and Safety

- ISO 9126 quality characteristics:
  - ▷ functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, portability
  - ▷ Characteristics into sub-characteristics (strict hierarchy)
  - ▷ customized for companies
    – e.g., IBM's CUPRIMDSO.
  - ▷ adapted to application domains
    – reliability, usability, security for Web

- ISO 25010:
  - ▷ Top level models:
    product quality, data quality, quality in use
  - ▷ Product quality similar to ISO 9126
    adding compatibility and security attributes
  - ▷ Quality in use: effectiveness, efficiency, satisfaction, freedom from risk, context
  - ▷ Safety ≈ freedom from risk (or subset)

Dependability and R/S?

- Compound quality attributes:
  - ▷ Different types of systems/clusters
    quality levels: wide spectrum
    complexity and size differences/diversity
    structure: monolithic to heterogeneous
    cloud, service, net-centric systems...
  - ▷ Web example: R, U, Sec
  - ▷ High-assurance systems: Dependability

- Dependability: “The trustworthiness of a computing system which allows reliance to be justifiably placed on the services it delivers” (IFIP WG10.4).
  - ▷ reliability, availability, safety, security.
  - ▷ integrity and maintainability (?)
  - ▷ security sub-attributes:
    availability, confidentiality, integrity

What Is Reliability?

- *Reliability:* Probability of failure-free operation for a specific time period or for a given set of input conditions under a specific environment
  - ▷ Probability: quantitative/statistical
  - ▷ Failure: behavioral deviations
  - ▷ Time vs. input measurement/sampling
  - ▷ Environment: OP and UBST

- Software reliability engineering (SRE):
  - ▷ Failure and other measurement/data
  - ▷ Reliability assessment
  - ▷ Reliability and other predictions
  - ▷ Decision making and management
  - ▷ Reliability and process improvement

What Is Safety?

- *Safety:* The property of being accident-free for (embedded/hybrid) software systems.
  - ▷ Accident: failures with severe consequences – "system", not pure, stand alone software
  - ▷ Hazard: condition for accident
  - ▷ Related to but distinct from reliability
  - ▷ Specialized techniques

- Software safety engineering (SSE):
  - ▷ QA, esp. failure prevention and fault tolerance
  - ▷ Hazard identification/analysis techniques
  - ▷ Hazard resolution alternatives
  - ▷ Safety and risk assessment/improvement
  - ▷ Qualitative focus

Reliability, Safety and Defects

- Reliability/safety negatively (and directly) correlated to defect (failure view).

- Defect/bug definition: SQE Ch.2
  - ▷ Failure: external behavior
    – deviation from expected behavior
  - ▷ Fault: internal characteristics
    – cause for failures
  - ▷ Error: missing/incorrect actions
  - ▷ Causal relation, but not necessarily 1-1
  - ▷ Safety-related: accident & hazard

- Defect and quality assurance: SQE Ch.3
  - ▷ Preventive actions based on analysis
  - ▷ Fault (detection &) removal: insp./testing/etc.
  - ▷ Fault tolerance (and safety assurance)

Reliability vs Safety vs Security

- Defect impact/consequence differences:
  - ▷ Reliability: all failures
  - ▷ Safety: accidents only

- Causes and intentions:
  - ▷ Safety: all causes
    – especially external and interface/interaction
  - ▷ Reliability: all causes
  - ▷ Security: intentional/malicious
    – vs. all causes/intensions for R&S

- Usability and other Q attributes:
  How to fit into pictures?

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- Defect prevention:
  - ▷ Error source elimination
  - ▷ Error blocking
- Defect removal: Inspection/testing/etc.
- Defect tolerance:
  - ▷ Fault tolerance (failure↓)
  - ▷ Damage minimization (safety)
- Link to reliability/safety
  - ▷ All help assure reliability/safety
  - ▷ SQE/slides online

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- SRE relation/applications:
  - ▷ Functional relation: reliability $\sim$ failure
  - ▷ QA alternatives directly work with SRE
  - ▷ QA affects results/failures via causal chain error $\Rightarrow$ fault $\Rightarrow$ failure
  - ▷ Closer to failure
    $\Rightarrow$ closer to SRE activities
    (e.g., system and acceptance testing)

- SSE relation/applications:
  - ▷ More focused (not as broad)
  - ▷ Hazard focus (small subset of failures)
  - ▷ SSP: QA throughout dev. process

- Specifics to be examined later

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- Inspection:
  - ▷ Wide applicability (diff periods/artifacts)
  - ▷ Conceptual/static faults
  - ▷ Human intensive, varied cost

- Applications in SRE and SSE
  - ▷ Fault eliminations:
    - – helps both reliability and safety
    - – SRE/SSE $\sim$ high/low fault densities
  - ▷ Scenario-based (focused) inspection:
    - – SRE: common usage
    - – SSE: FTA/ETA-based
  - ▷ Early reliability prediction
  - ▷ Safety constraints and inspection

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- Formal verification: SQE Ch.15
  - ▷ Works on code with formal spec.
  - ▷ Practicality: high cost → benefit?
  - ▷ Human intensive, rigorous training
- Applications in SRE and SSE
  - ▷ High cost ⇒ mostly in SSE
  - ▷ Module SSE.3
  - ▷ Focus through FTA and/or ETA
  - ▷ Leveson's approach:
    - – safety and other constraints
    - – carried through dev. process
  - ▷ Other adaptations:
    - – table-driven, model checking, etc
    - – PSC, module SSE.4

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- Testing:
  - ▷ Dynamic/run-time/interaction problems
  - ▷ BBT/WBT: external vs internal focus
  - ▷ Coverage/usage: termination criteria

- Applications in SRE and SSE
  - ▷ Chief application domain for SRE
  - ▷ OP-based testing (UBST):
    - – basis for reliability modeling
  - ▷ Earlier phases:
    - – WBT/BBT with coverage
  - ▷ Indirect link to SSE

QA for Reliability/Safety Assurance

- Fault tolerance:
  - ▷ Dynamic problems
  - ▷ Technique problems (independent NVP?)
  - ▷ Process/technology intensive
  - ▷ High cost

- Applications in SRE and SSE
  - ▷ Too expensive for regular SRE
  - ▷ As hazard reduction/control in SSE
  - ▷ Other related SSE techniques:
    - – general redundancy
    - – substitution/choice of modules
    - – barriers and locks
    - – analysis of FT

Measurement, Analysis, & Modeling

- Measurements: SQE Ch.18
  - ▷ Result: success/failure/accident/etc.
  - ▷ Indirect measurements, as predictors:
    – activity/product internal/environment

- Analysis and modeling:
  - ▷ Model categories/context: SQE Ch.19
  - ▷ Defect analysis: SQE Ch.20
  - ▷ Risk identification: SQE Ch.21
  - ▷ Common basis for SRE & SSE
  - ▷ SRE/SSE models:
    Data ⇒ reliability & safety

- 8317 focus: Analysis-based resolution for reliability/safety assurance and improvement

Reliability Analyses and Models

- SRE.2/3: model = function relations e.g., failure ∼ time or input.

- Time domain approach
  - ▷ Failure arrival process
  - ▷ Statistical modeling
  - ▷ Failure count/interval/rate data
  - ▷ Time and other measurements
  - ▷ SRGMs: s/w reliability growth models
  - ▷ Assessment/prediction/decisions

- Input domain approach
  - ▷ Repeated random sampling
  - ▷ Related definitions and models
    - – input domain reliability models
  - ▷ Fault seeding models

Reliability Analyses and Models

- TBRMs: tree-based reliability models
  - ▷ Both time/input domain info.
  - ▷ Additional benefit:
    - – risk identification
    - – guide for focused remedial actions
  - ▷ Technique: tree-based modeling
  - ▷ Development/application/SMU research
  - ▷ Major focus in 8317 (SRE.2)

- Other related issues: SRE.4
  - ▷ Implementation & applications
  - ▷ OP development & QA activities
  - ▷ Fault/defect modeling
  - ▷ Data treatment
  - ▷ Reliability composition, etc.

Safety Analysis & Improvement

- Hazard analysis and resolution (SSE.2)
  - ▷ Focus: accidents and pre-conditions (hazards), not other failures
  - ▷ "Safeware" Ch.13-16 & SQE Ch. 16.4
  - ▷ Identification and analysis
  - ▷ Resolution: elimination/reduction/control
  - ▷ Integration in development process
    - – SSP (software safety program)
    - – "Safeware", Part IV (Ch.11-18)
- Formal verification related:
  - ▷ Main part: SSE.3, SQE Ch. 15.
  - ▷ PSC: SSE.4, SQE Ch. 16.5

Safety Analysis & Improvement

- Hazard analysis:
  - ▷ Fault trees: (static) logical conditions
  - ▷ Event trees: dynamic sequences
  - ▷ Other analyses
  - ▷ Generally qualitative
  - ▷ Related: hazard and risk assessment

- Hazard resolution (pre-accident)
  - ▷ Negate/block/mitigate/etc.
  - ▷ Hazard elimination/reduction/control

- Related: damage reduction (post-accident)

Safety Assurance & Improvement

- **Eliminate** identified hazard sources in material/component/software/etc.

- **Reduce** hazard likelihood/severity via:
  - ▷ Creating hazard barriers,
  - ▷ Minimizing failure probability, etc.

- **Control** hazard (after detection) via:
  - ▷ Isolation and containment,
  - ▷ Fail-safe design, etc.

- **Reduce** damage (post-accident,
  as compared to pre-accident for the above)

How CS 8317 Fits In?

- Software reliability engineering (SRE):
  - ▷ SRGMs/IDRMs: assessment/prediction;
  - ▷ TBRMs and other recent development;
  - ▷ Focus: reliability analysis/improvement.

- Software safety engineering (SSE):
  - ▷ Fault/event tree analyses, etc.;
  - ▷ Hazard elimination/reduction/control;
  - ▷ Process integration, FV, FT, PSC, etc.

- Common analyses/techniques:
  - ▷ quality framework and general techniques
  - ▷ defect analysis (SQE Ch.20)
  - ▷ risk identification: SQE Ch.21