ECE 322

Assignment 1

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After reading the two papers, the two most essential factors which make software testing difficult in my opinion is:

1. Human nature

In my opinion, people are generally lazy. In terms of software testing, this means that in some cases, people will tend to write enough tests to convince themselves that their program is correct, or In some cases they might even refuse to write tests once they have some code that in their mind already works, so there is no percieved need to test the software. This is probably because most programmers experience a significant mental reward when they finally get a program 'working'. However, when it comes to writing tests for the code they just wrote, there usually is much less excitement. Sometimes, programmers may even find themselves wrestling with a testing framework, which can be a frustrating experience when (they think that) their program is already working as expected.

2. the always changing nature of software

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- Functionality
 - Does the software allow the vehicle to work autonomously, without human input?
 - Does it do so in an acceptable manner?
 - (i.e. does it reach the destination in about the same amount of time as a good human driver would do or better?
 Does it do it as safe as, or better than a good human driver?)
- Performance and reliability
 - How reliably does the software react to its environment?
 - Does the software still control the vehicle in an acceptable manner in more difficult situations?
 - If certain conditions like heavier traffic puts a higher load on the processing unit for the system, does the softare still behave reliably?
 - It should work in different driving conditions (e.g. highways vs incity, sunny vs slippery roads)
 - Will the software perform just as reliably a few years from now?
- Efficiency
 - Does the software utilize its resources efficiently?

- Does the software respond quickly enough to its environment?

• Maintainability

- Is the software well-documented?
- How easy is it to add functionality to the software? (e.g. if new driving laws have to be followed, how easy will it be to add a patch to be in compliance)
- How much technical debt exists in the software project
- When faults are found, how easy is it to fix them?

• Usability

- From the user's perspective, how easy is it to use the autonomous mode of the vehicle, and how is the user experience?
- Also, how easy it is to switch between autonomous and manual modes of the vehicle?

• Portability

- Can the software be used in multiple types of vehicles?
- (e.g. if there are multiple models of cars, can the same software be used with all of them?)

Technical Risk	Business Risk
	Might get sued (1)
(1)	
(2)	
(1)	
	(1)

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- 1. Reliability (Operation factor)
- 2. Interoperability (Transition factor)
- 3. Usability (Operation factor)
- 4. Efficiency (Operation factor)

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Feature Description

Boeing 737 MAX flight control system

Nature of Software Failure

Any testing efforts regarding the failure?

apparently it was "only" classified as a "major failure," meaning that it could cause physical distress to people on the plane, but not death. gates 2019

Any follow up action taken? Any plan to alleviate further problems?

5 todo, read these articles

- https://spectrum.ieee.org/aerospace/aviation/how-the-boeing-737-max-disaster-looks-to-a-software-developer
- https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-28/boeing-s-737-max-software-outsourced-to-9-an-hour-engineers
- https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-07-27/latest-737-max-fault-that-alarmed-test-pilots-rooted-in-software
- \bullet https://www.businessinsider.com/boeing-knew-737-max-software-error-year-before-telling-faa-2019-5
- $\bullet \ \, \text{https://www.cnn.com/2019/06/26/politics/boeing-737-max-flaw/index.html} \\$
- \bullet https://www.theverge.com/2019/5/2/18518176/boeing-737-max-crash-problems-human-error-mcas-faa