Architectural Approaches for using COTS Components in Critical Applications

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■ Pros

- **→** Often de facto standards
- **→** Lower development cost
- **⇒** Shorter development time
- Rapid incorporation of technological progress
- ➡ Reliability data from extensive previous use



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- → Inheritance of unwanted or even unknown functions
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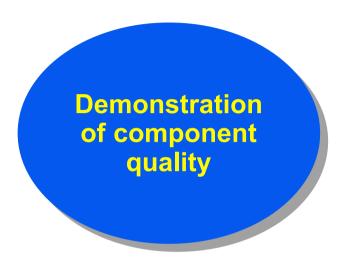
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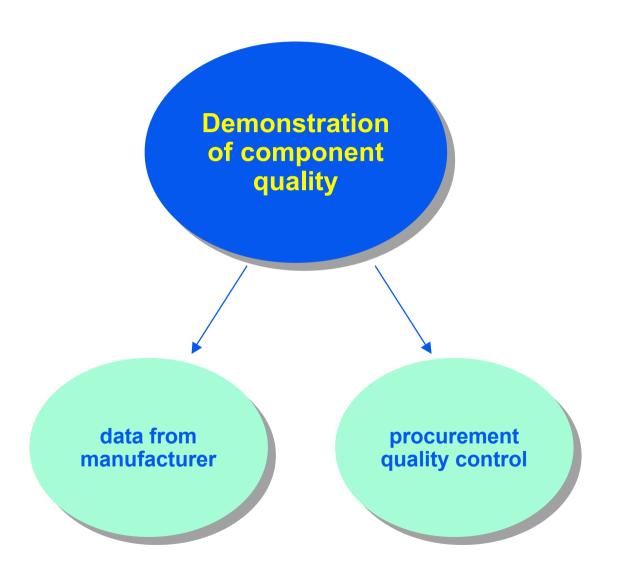


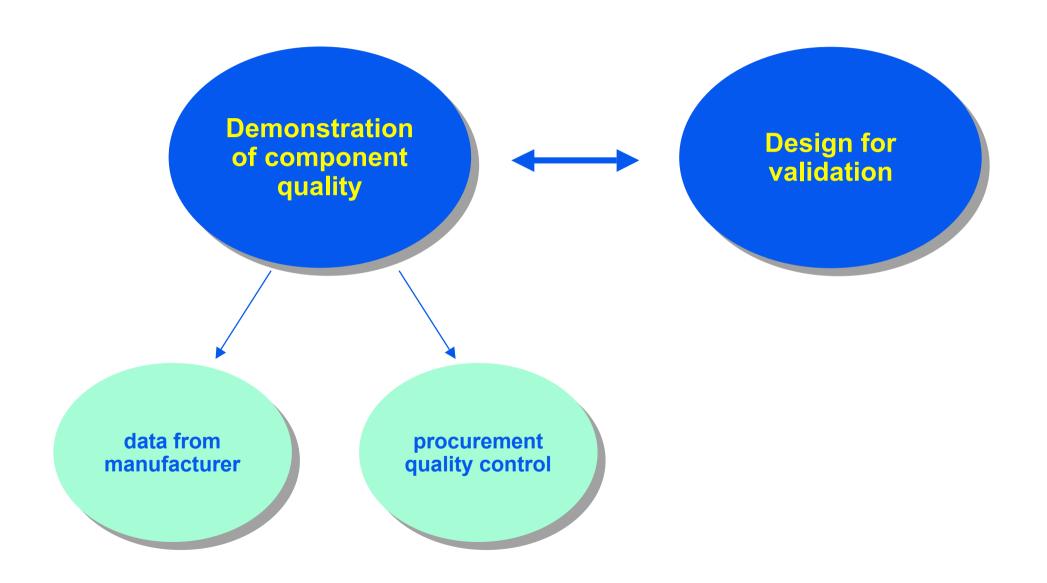
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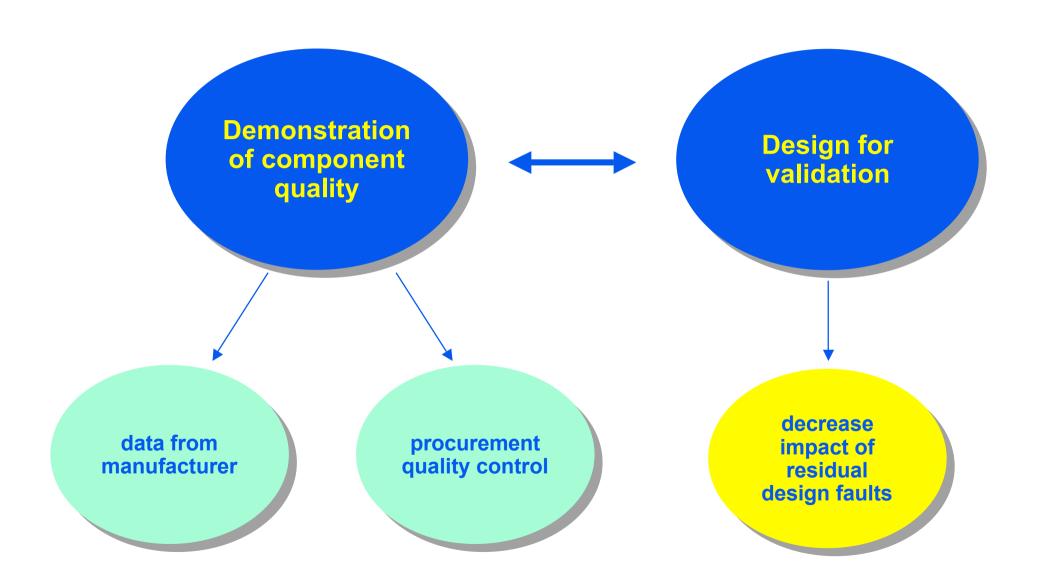
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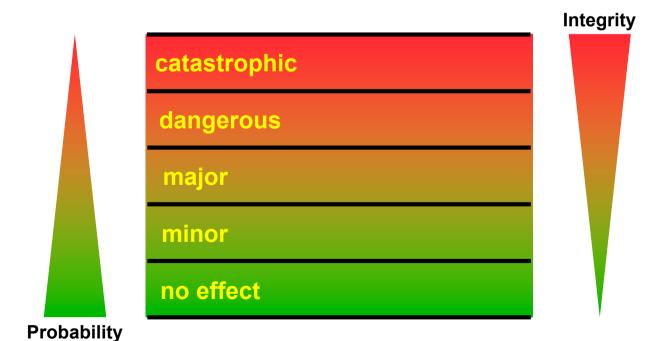


Designing Critical Systems

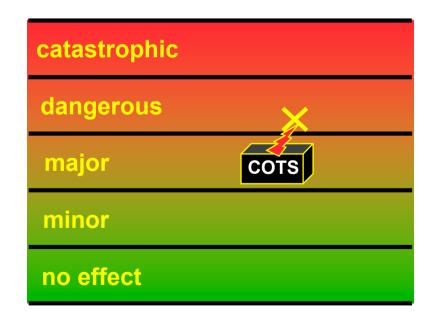
Functional decomposition

of failure

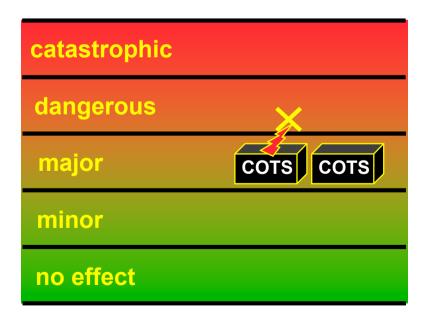
- Categorise functions according to their criticality, i.e., in terms of the consequences of function failure
 - ⇒ e.g. [DO-178B] catastrophic, dangerous, major, minor, no effect
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- Confidence in COTS appropriate for criticality of considered function
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- Degraded service + error confinement
 - **►** Replication & activation decorrelation
 - **→** Functionally-independent error detection schemes (inc. diversification)
 - Partitioning
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- → Attempt to ensure continued operation of function despite residual design faults (and ensure that functions of higher criticality are not affected when continued operation is not possible)
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Replication & Activation Decorrelation

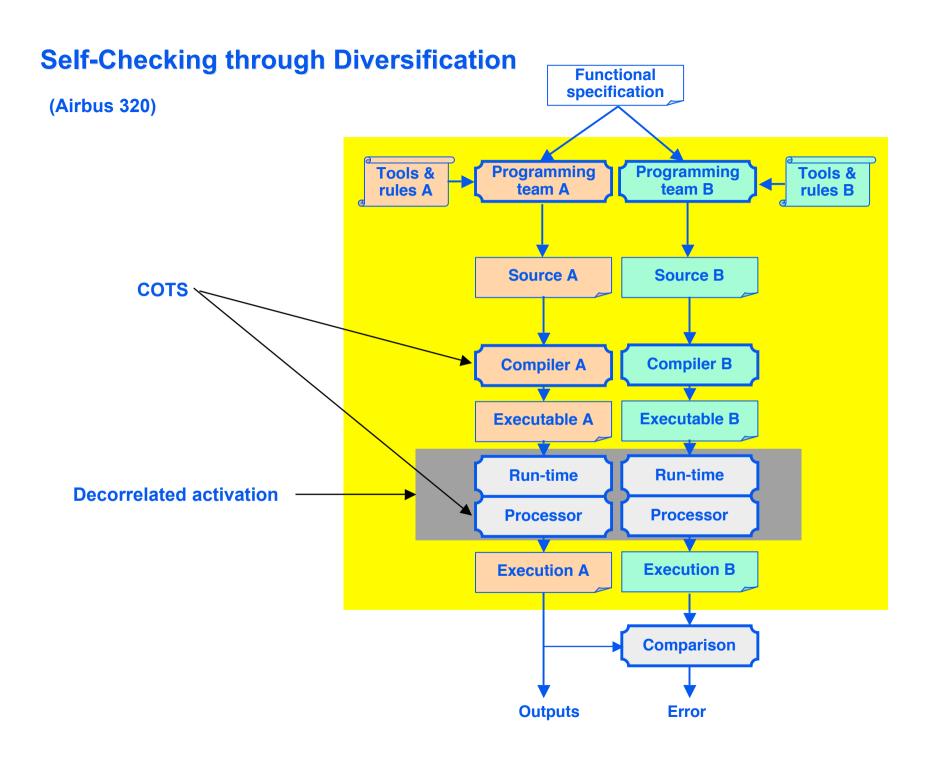
- Simplest (but least effective) protection against design faults
- **Principle**
 - Residual design faults have activation conditions depending on subtle combinations of internal system states
 - > popularised through the term Heisenbugs
 - **⇒** Can use identical redundant components if activation conditions are sufficiently decorrelated

Examples:

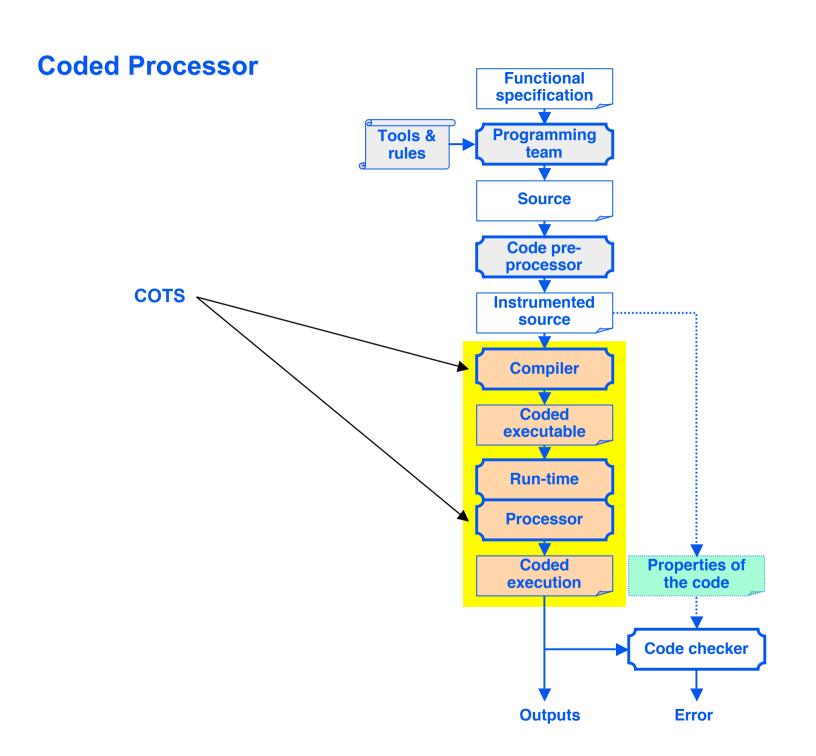
- → Re-execution of identical tasks in different execution contexts (Tandem) [Gray 1986]
- **→ Parallel execution of identical tasks in different execution contexts** (Elektra) [Erb 1989, Kantz & Koza 1995]
- → Parallel execution of diversified tasks on identical processors (Airbus) [Brière & Traverse 1993]

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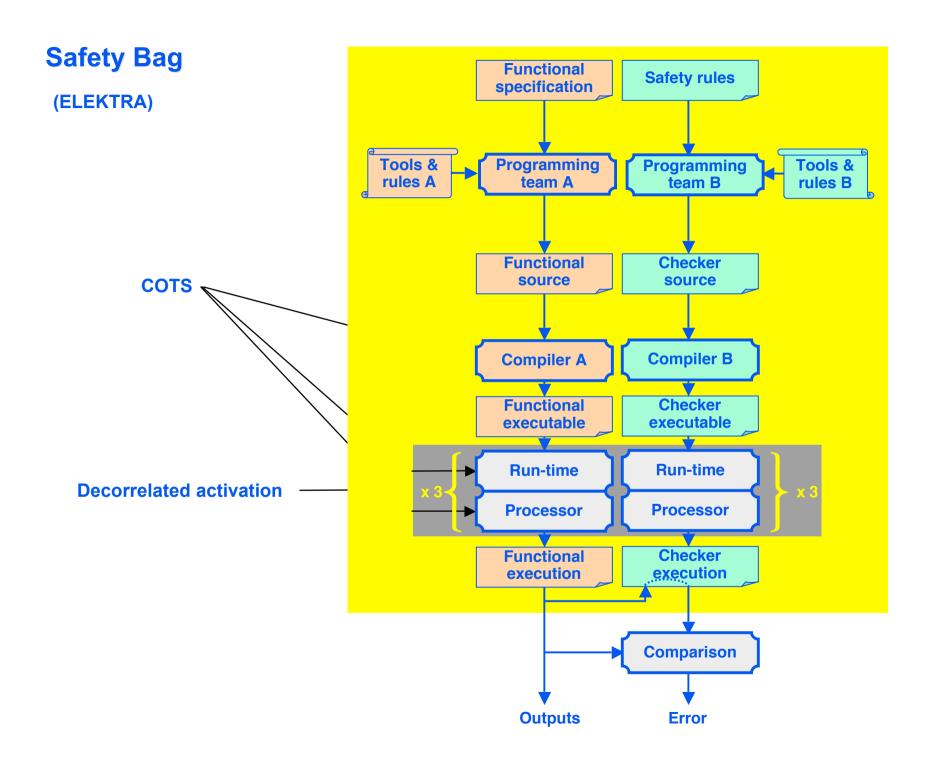
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 - **→** Arithmetic code for data storage, transfer and transformation errors
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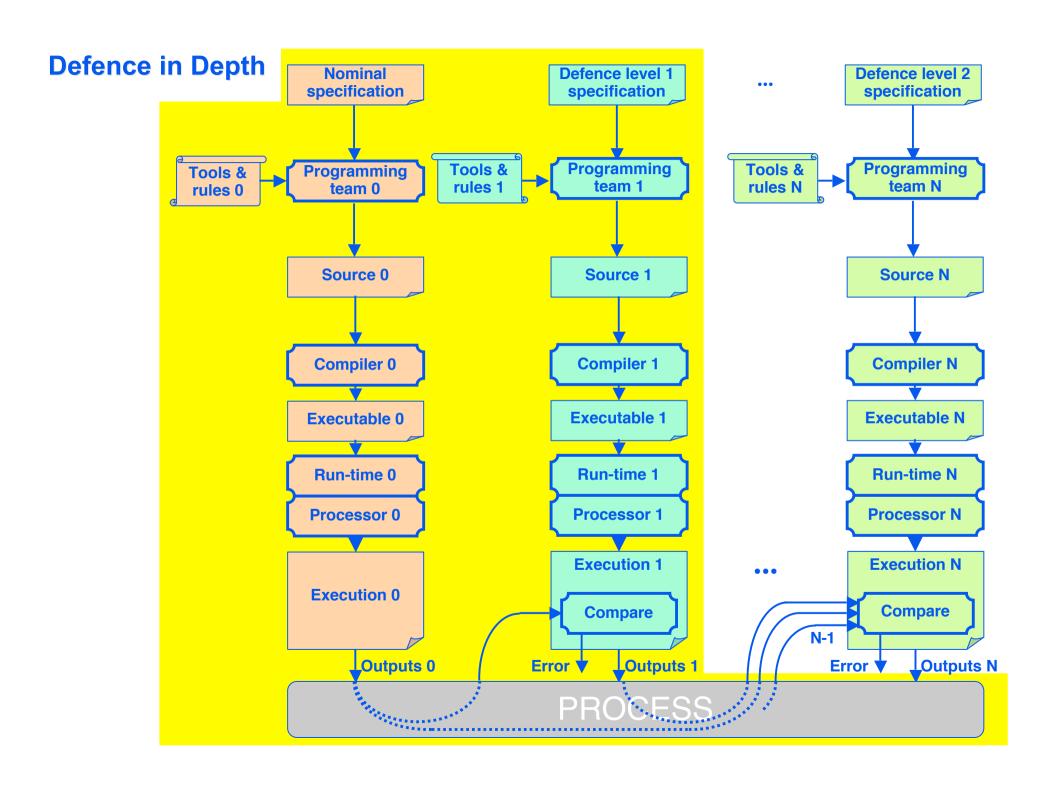
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■ Defence in depth

- ➡ Hierarchy of control channels with different levels of integrity and service (simpler service => higher integrity)
- **⇒** Each channel monitors the operation of lower integrity channels



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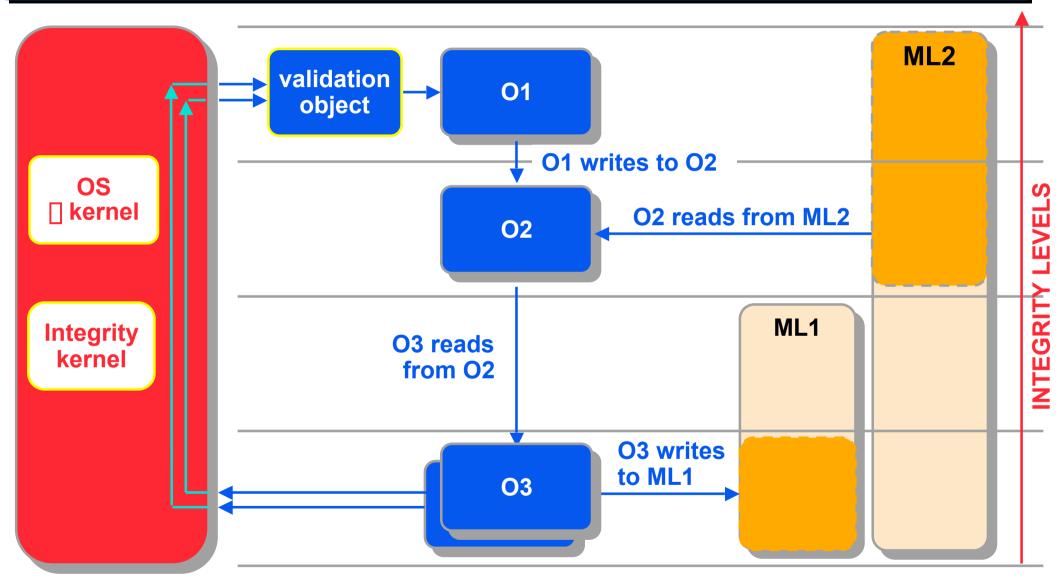
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Examples

- **→** Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA)
 - > write-protected memory allocated to processes of a partition
 - > SAFEbus for time-partitioning access to hardware resources [Hoyme & Driscol 1992]
- **⇒ GUARDS integrity domains** [Totel *et al.* 1998]

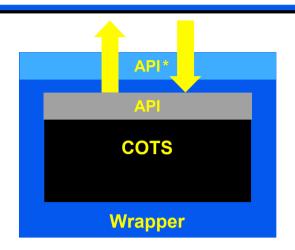
GUARDS Integrity Domain Structuring



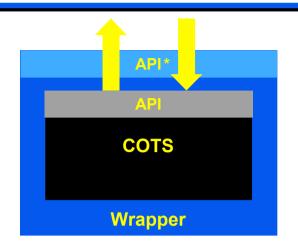
Trusted Base (outside policy)

Single-level objects (strict integrity policy)

Multiple-level objects (dynamic integrity policy)₁₈

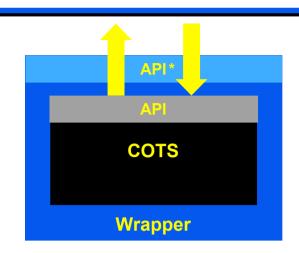


Objectives:



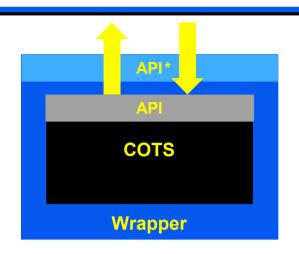
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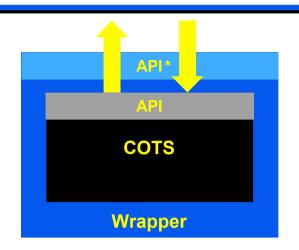
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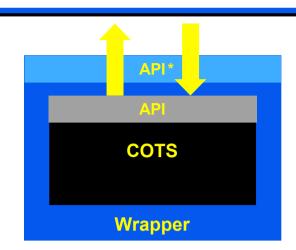
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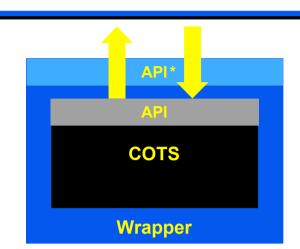
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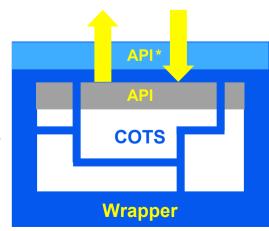
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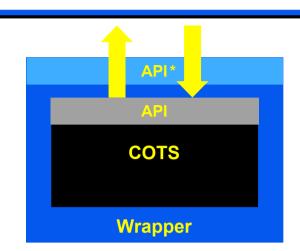
White-box COTS allows internal hooks to improve observability



[Salles et al. 1999]

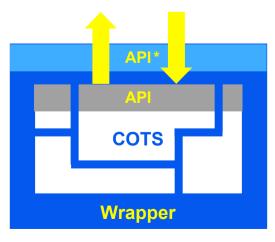
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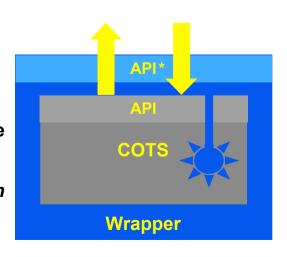
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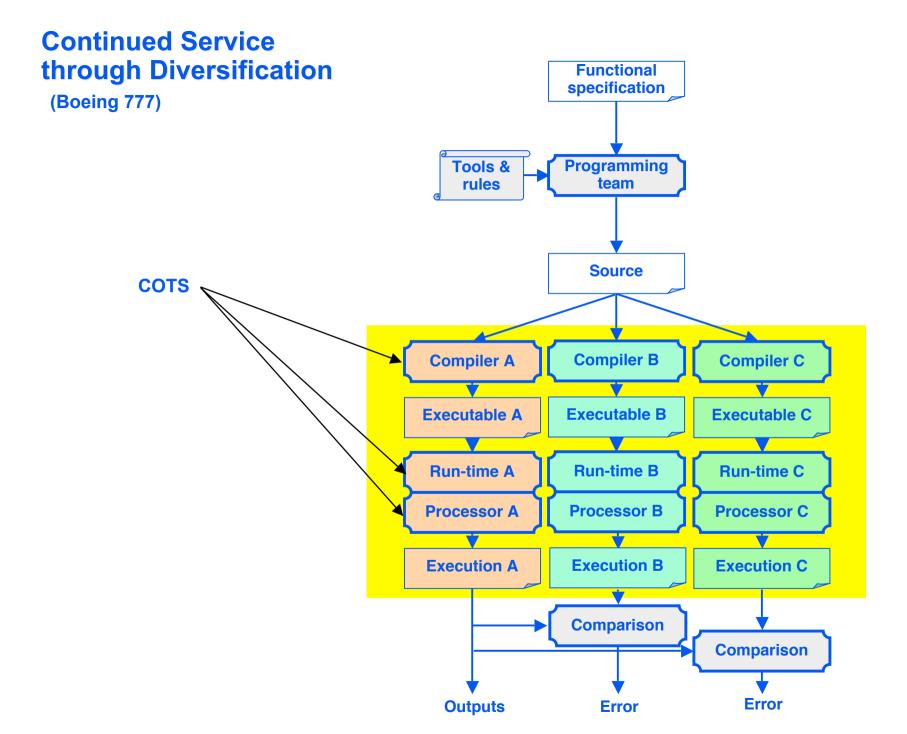
Grey-box COTS
a reflective interface
supplied by COTS
manufacturer
allows introspection

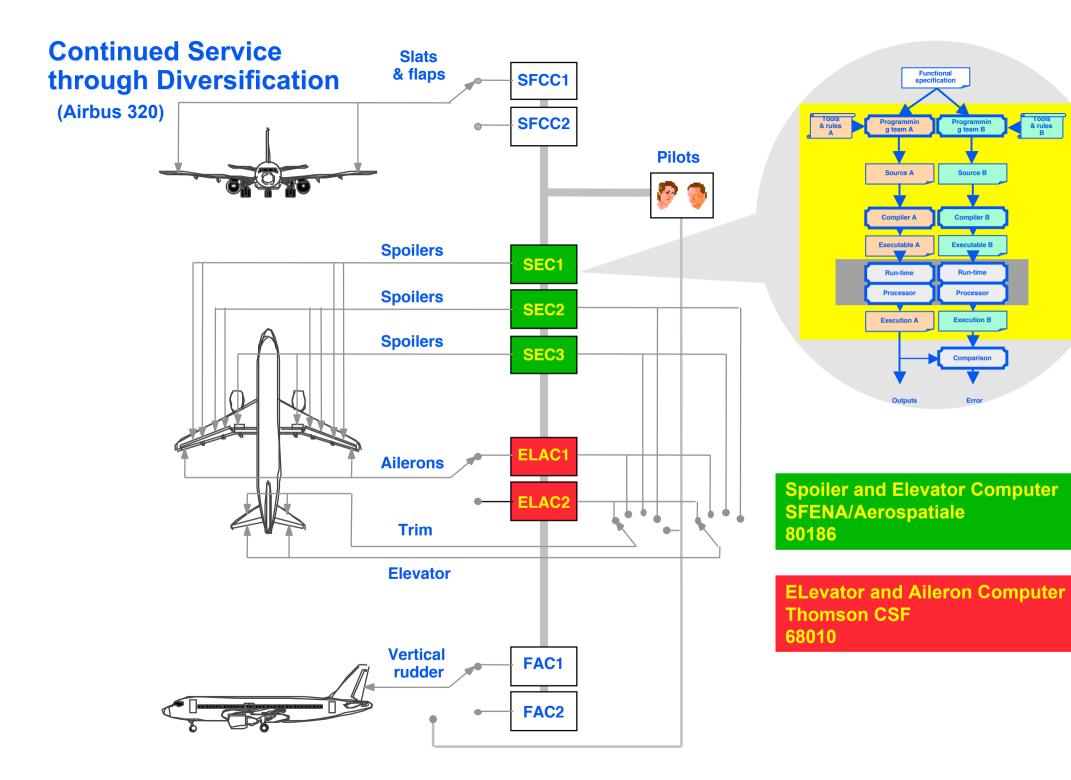
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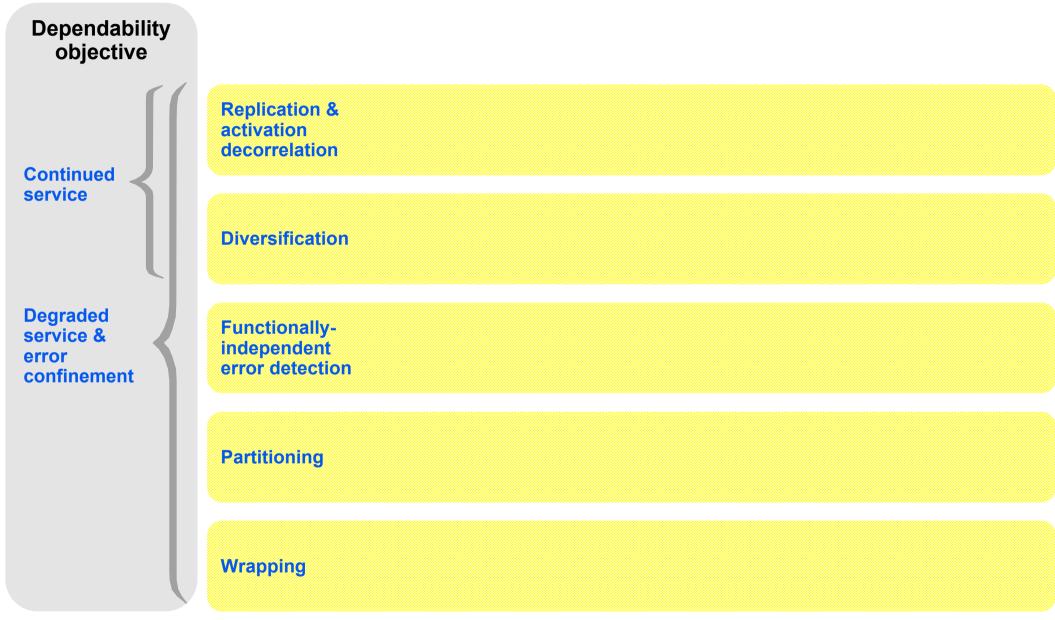


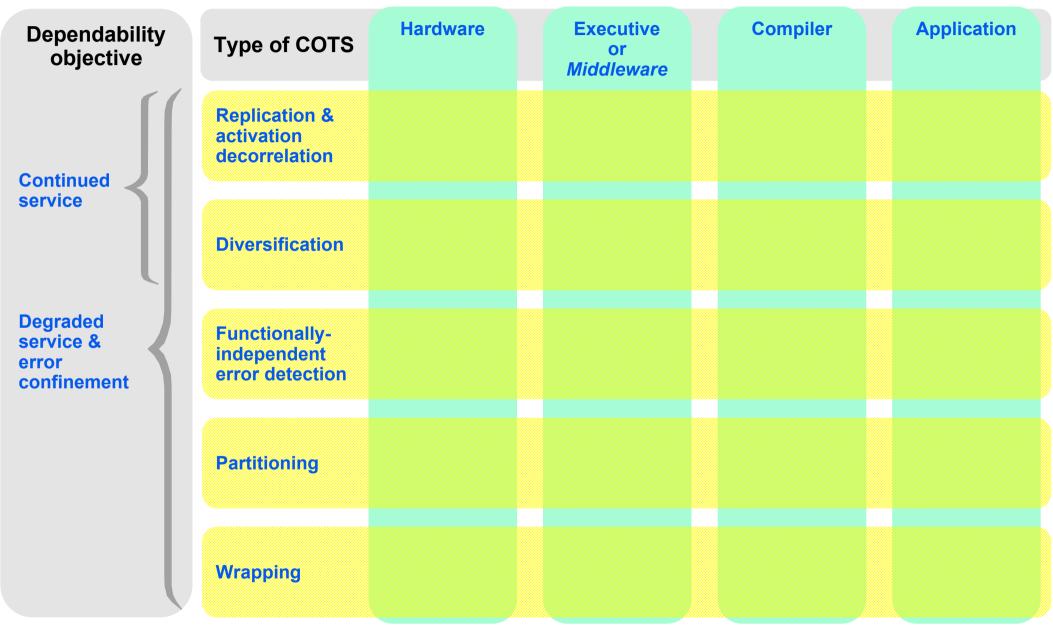
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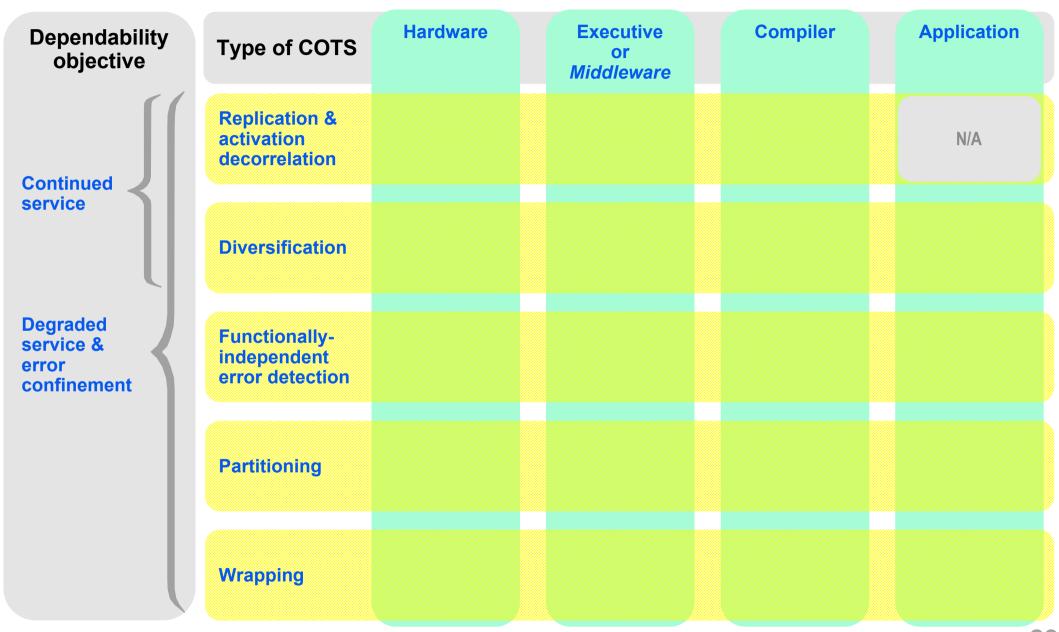
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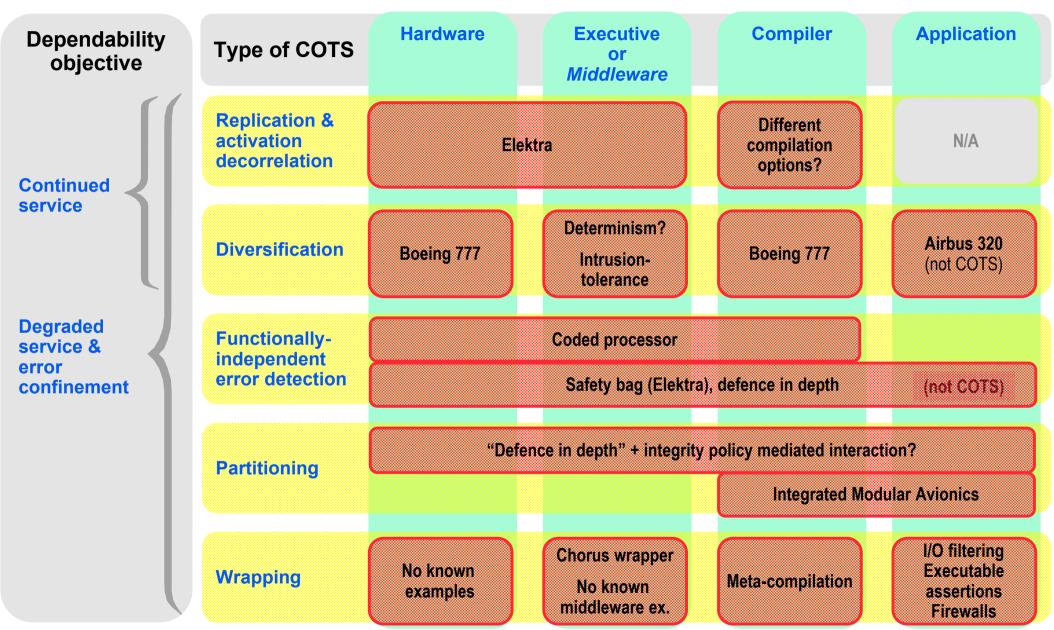












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