



Software is eating the world



Software is eating the world

Most businesses and industries are being run on software



Music



Video



Movies



Books



Ads



Finance



Health



Education



Agriculture

...



Software is eating the world

Most businesses and industries are being run on software



Music



Video



Movies



Books



Ads



Finance



Health



Education



Agriculture

...

Devastating risks due to software failures

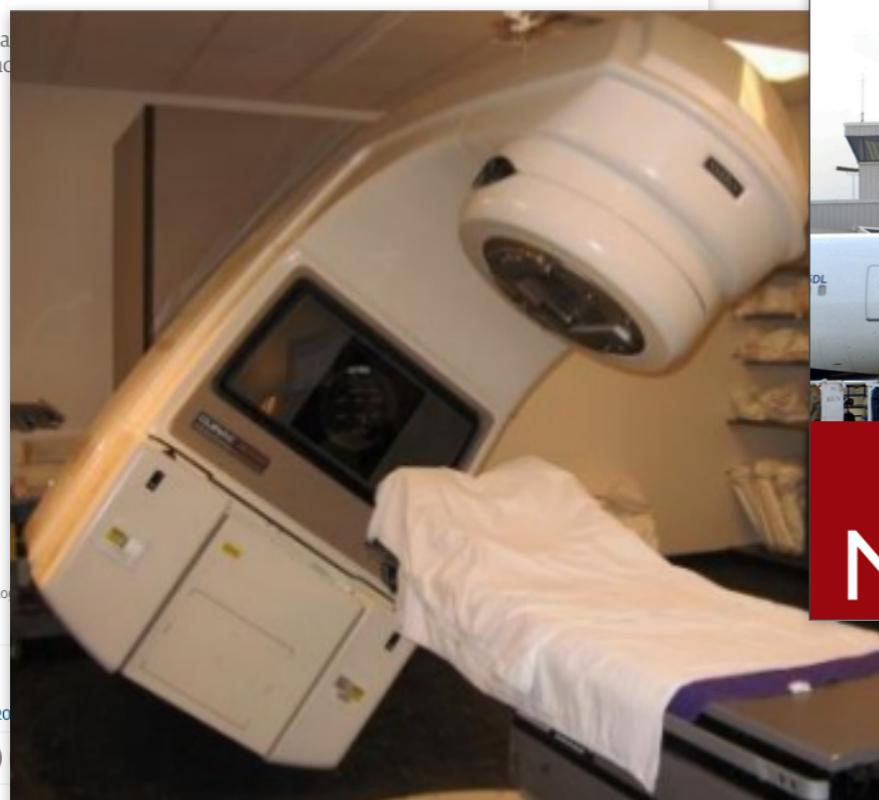
the guardian
Winner of the Pulitzer prize 2014

home > tech UK world politics sport football opinion culture business all

Heartbleed

Heartbleed: Hundreds of thousands of servers at risk from catastrophic bug

Code error means 'heartbeat' function can be exploited

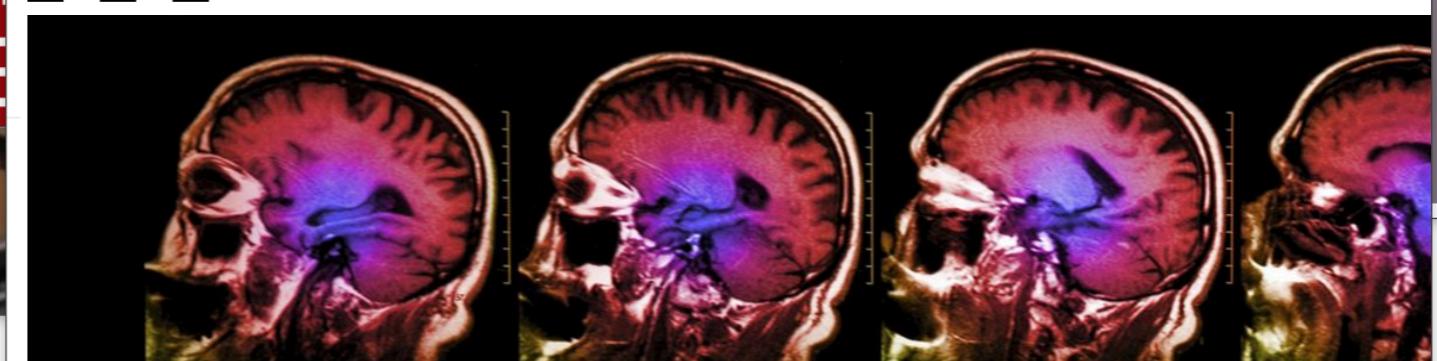


Bug in fMRI software calls 15 years of research into question

Popular pieces of software for fMRI were found to have false positive rates up to 70%

By EMILY REYNOLDS

WIRED BRAINS



Hundreds of thousands of web and email servers worldwide have a software flaw that lets attackers steal the cryptographic keys used to secure online commerce and web connections, experts say.

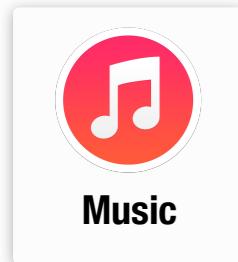
GM to Recall 4.3 Million Vehicles for Software-Related Airbag Defect

by Reuters SEPTEMBER 9, 2016, 12:37 PM EST

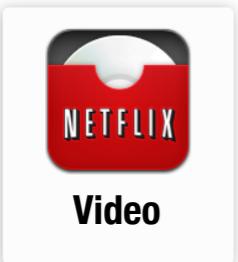


Software is eating the world

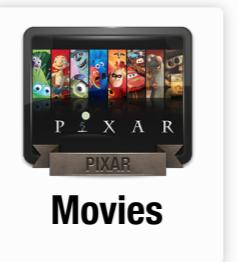
Most businesses and industries are being run on software



Music



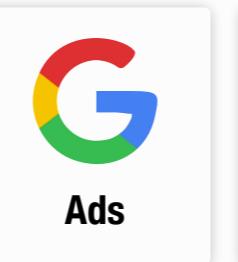
Video



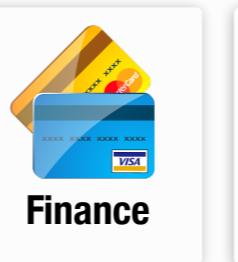
Movies



Books



Ads



Finance



Health



Education



Agriculture

...

Devastating risks due to software failures



home > tech UK world politics sport football opinion culture business ≡ all

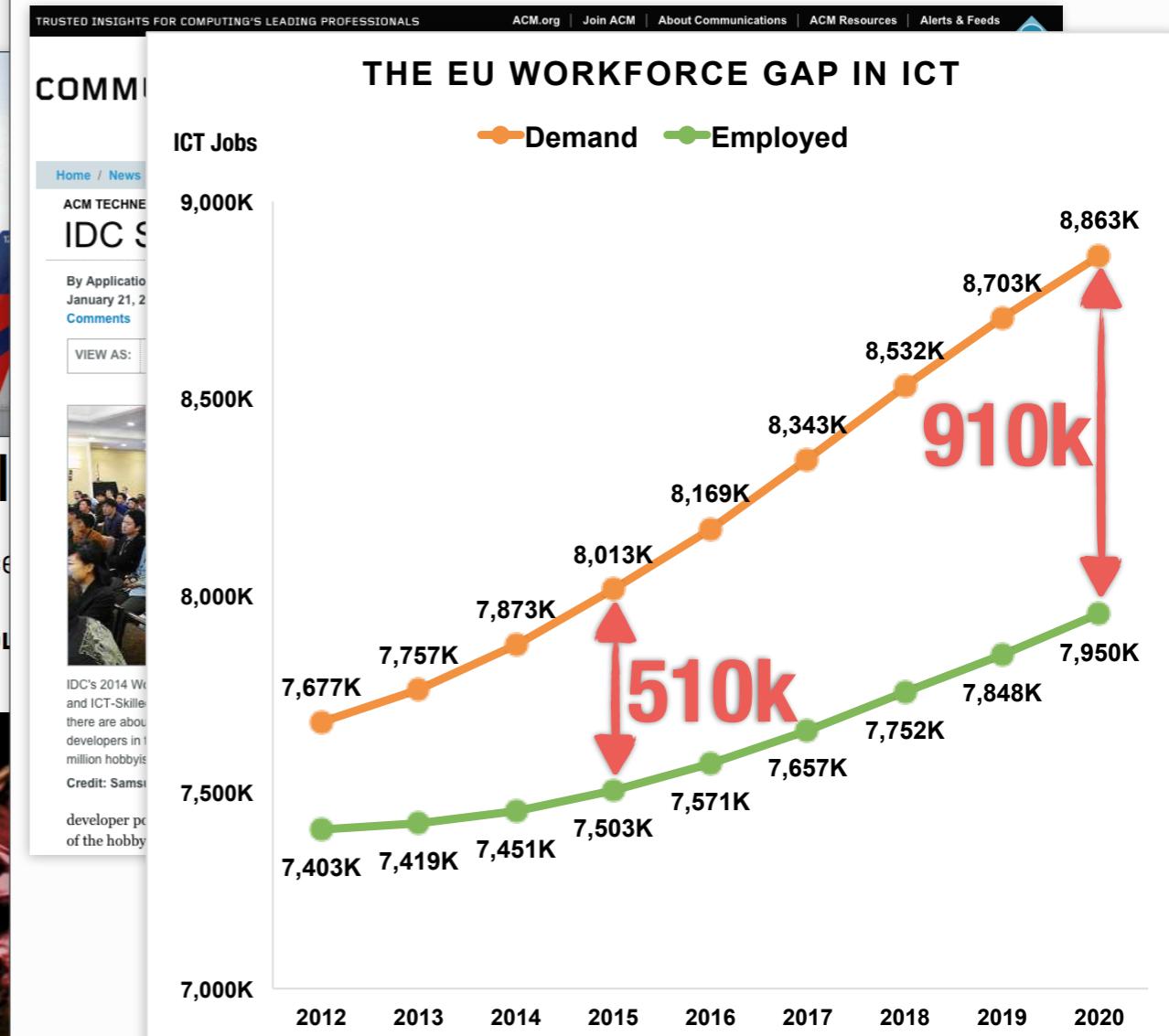
Heartbleed

Heartbleed: Hundreds of thousands of servers at risk from catastrophic bug

Code error means 'heartbeat' function can be exploited



Need for more of ICT professionals



Software is eating the world

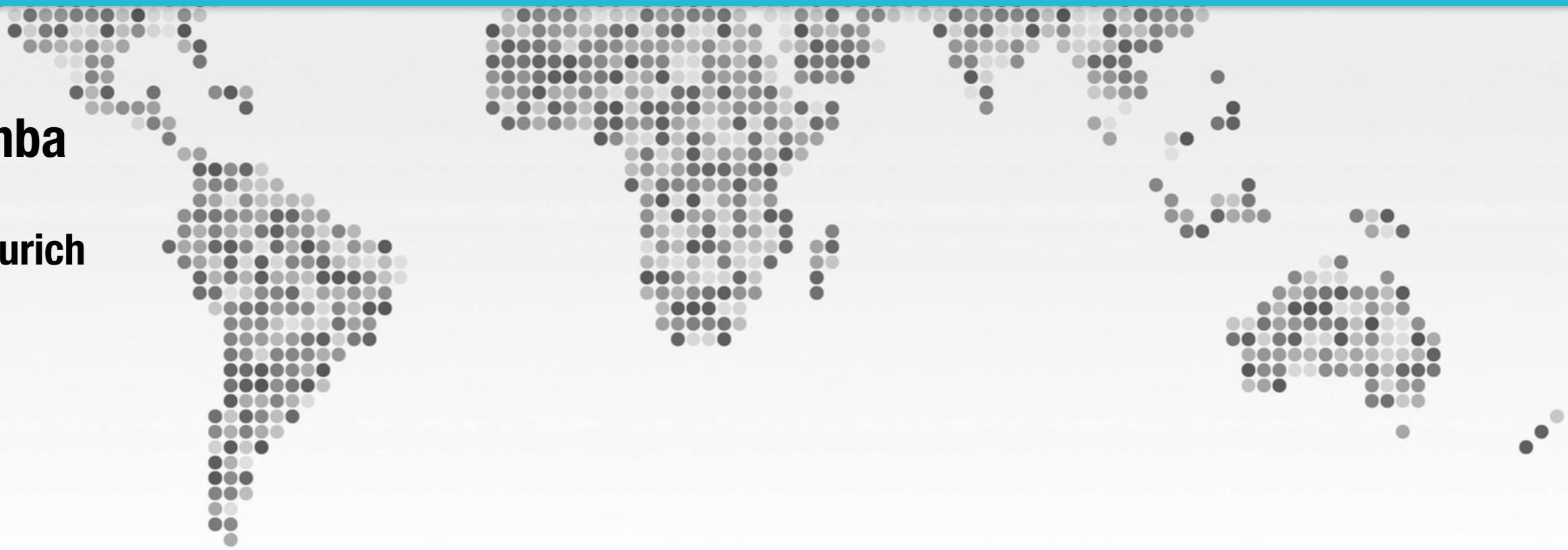


Software is eating the world



Software Dependability

Fabio Palomba
ZEST @ Ifl
University of Zurich



Who am I?



2013
Master's Degree in Computer Science

-
-
-



2017

**European PhD Degree in Management and
Information Technology**

-
-
-

Who am I?



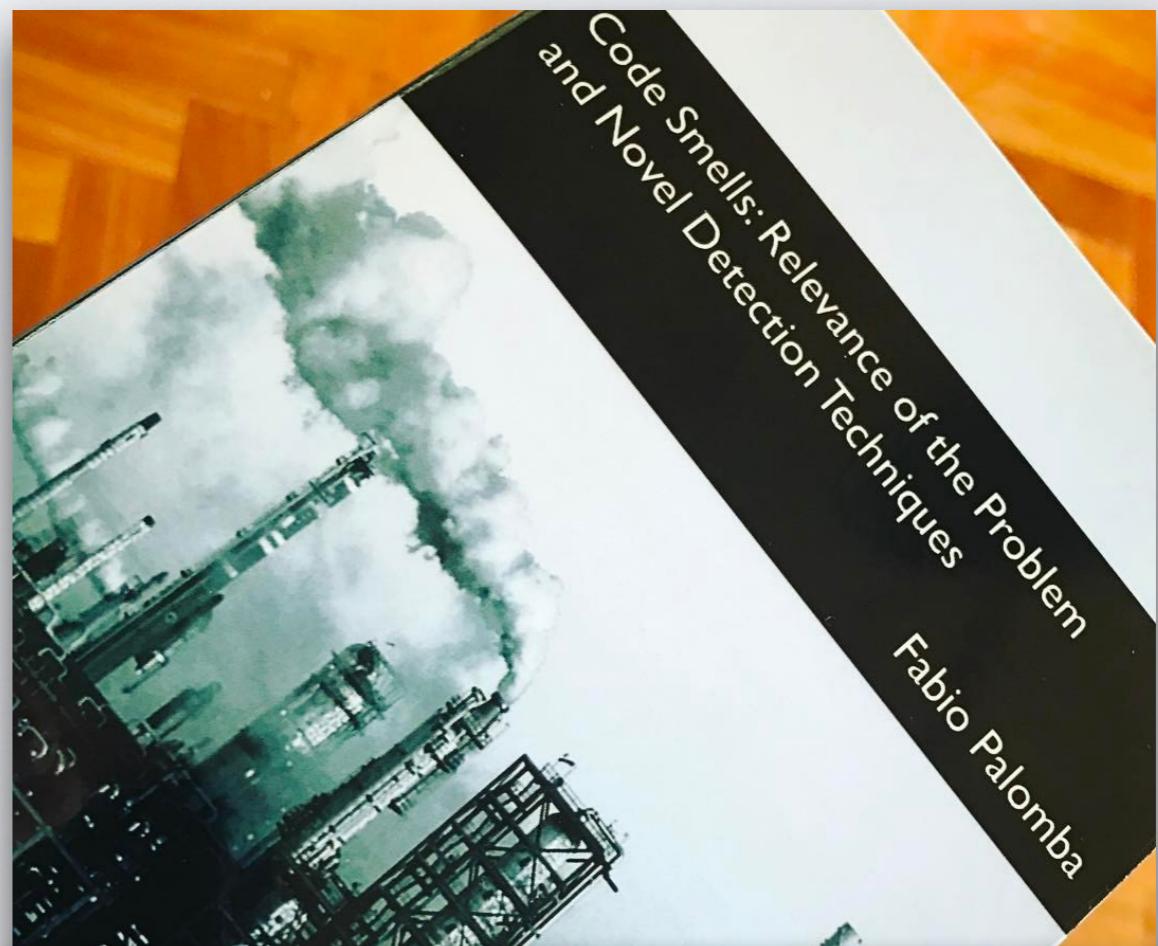
2017

European PhD Degree in Management and Information Technology

.

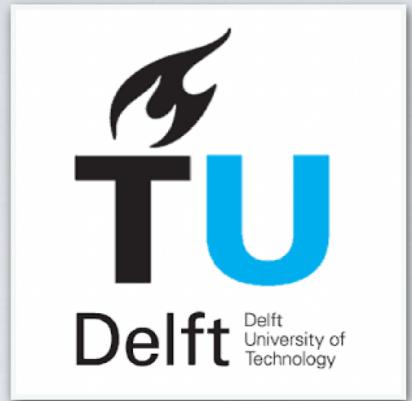
.

.



**IEEE Computer Society
Best PhD Thesis Award**

Who am I?



2017
Post-doctoral Researcher

-
-
-

Who am I?



2017
Post-doctoral Researcher



2018 - current
Senior Research Associate

ZEST

The **Z**urich **E**mpirical **S**oftware Engineering **T**eam
at the University of Zurich

Education

- Software construction
- Data science for Software Engineering
- Advanced Software Engineering
- Software Testing
- B.Sc. and M.Sc. Theses
- M.Sc. projects

Research

- Software quality
 - Peer code review
 - Software testing
 - Technical debt management
- Fundamentals of Data Science for Software Engineering
 - Predictive Analytics
 - Mining Unstructured Data
 - Large-scale API Mining

Who are we?

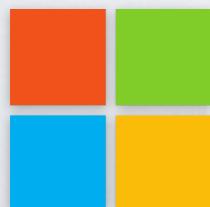


Google

ABB

HUAWEI

ADNovum



Microsoft

mozilla

SIG Software Improvement Group

Who are we?

Domenico Serra

“On the Effectiveness of Manual and Automatic Unit Test Generation: Ten Years Later”
Published at MSR’19.

Fernando Petruolio

“The Developer’s Perspective of Lambdified APIs”
Submitted to TSE.

Roberta Guadagni

“The Secret Life of Software Vulnerabilities:
An Empirical Study”

Fabiano Pecorelli

Working on improving test code quality

administrative information: general information

lecturer Fabio Palomba

teaching assistant Yours truly

lectures Mon, Tue, Thu, Frid - This week;
Mon, Tue, Thu - Next week.

GitHub repository [https://github.com/fpalomba/SWDependability-
Unisa2019](https://github.com/fpalomba/SWDependability-Unisa2019)

email palomba@ifi.uzh.ch
fpalomba@unisa.it

email hours Mon–Fri 12:30 - 13:30

office hours By appointment

administrative information: Table Of Contents

Content	Title
Lecture 1	Prologue & Dependability Requirements
Lecture 2	Bad Code Smells
Lecture 3	Software Security
Lecture 4	Machine Learning for Dependability
Lecture 5	Software Defect Prediction
Lecture 6	Software Metrics, Traceability and Impact Analysis
Lecture 7	Software Dependability Hands-on
Lecture 8	DevOps and Organisation Aspects

administrative information: Table Of Contents

Content	Title
Lecture 1	Prologue & Dependability Requirements
Lecture 2	Bad Code Smells
Lecture 3	Software Security
Lecture 4	Machine Learning for Dependability
Lecture 5	Software Defect Prediction [Dr. Pascarella - TU Delft]
Lecture 6	Software Metrics, Traceability and Impact Analysis
Lecture 7	Software Dependability Hands-on
Lecture 8	DevOps and Organisation Aspects [Dr. Tamburri - TU Eindhoven]

administrative information: Table Of Contents

Content	Title
Lecture 1	Prologue & Dependability Requirements
Lecture 2	Bad Code Smells
Lecture 3	<i>Software Security [Flipped Classroom]</i>
Lecture 4	Machine Learning for Software Dependability
Lecture 5	<i>Software Defect Prediction [Dr. Pascarella - TU Delft]</i>
Lecture 6	Software Metrics, Traceability and Impact Analysis
Lecture 7	<i>Software Dependability Hands-on [Practicum]</i>
Lecture 8	<i>DevOps and Organisation Aspects [Dr. Tamburri - TU Eindhoven]</i>

administrative information: Table Of Contents

Content	Title
Lecture 1	Prologue & Dependability Requirements
Lecture 2	Bad Code Smells
Lecture 3	<i>Software Security [Flipped Classroom]</i>
Lecture 4	Machine Learning for Dependability
Lecture 5	<i>Software Defect Prediction [Dr. Pascarella - TU Delft]</i>
Lecture 6	Software Metrics, Traceability and Impact Analysis
Lecture 7	<i>Software Dependability Hands-on [Practicum]</i>
Lecture 8	<i>DevOps and Organisation Aspects [Dr. Tamburri - TU Eindhoven]</i>
<u>Midterm exam - Multiple Choice + Open Questions + Oral (optional)</u>	

Software dependability

Definition



Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

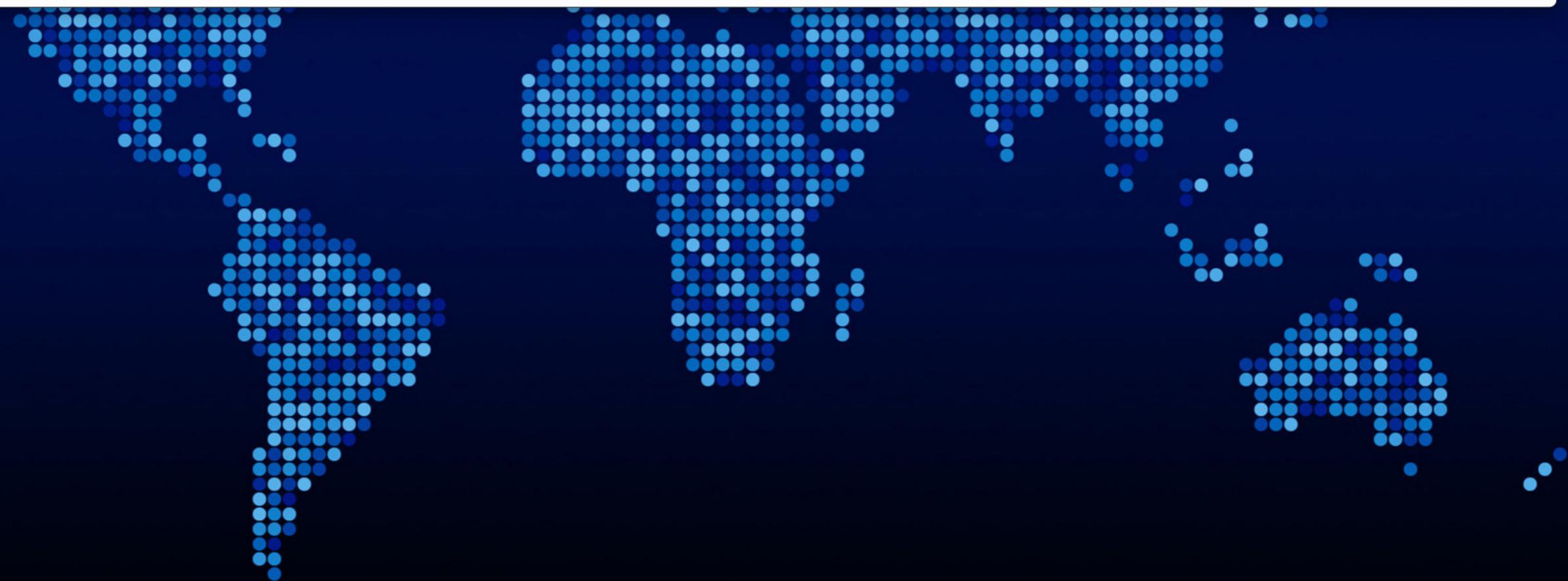


Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.



Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- *Software maintainability*: the extent to which a system can be adapted/modified to accommodate new change requests;

Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- *Software maintainability*: the extent to which a system can be adapted/modified to accommodate new change requests;
- *Software reliability*: the extent to which a system is reliable with respect to the expected behaviour;

Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- *Software maintainability*: the extent to which a system can be adapted/modified to accommodate new change requests;
- *Software reliability*: the extent to which a system is reliable with respect to the expected behaviour;
- *Software availability*: the extent to which a system remains available for its users;

Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- *Software maintainability*: the extent to which a system can be adapted/modified to accommodate new change requests;
- *Software reliability*: the extent to which a system is reliable with respect to the expected behaviour;
- *Software availability*: the extent to which a system remains available for its users;
- *Software security*: the extent to which a system can keep data of its users safe and ensures the safety of their users.

Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- *Software maintainability*: the extent to which a system can be adapted/modified to accommodate new change requests;
- *Software reliability*: the extent to which a system is reliable with respect to the expected behaviour;
- *Software availability*: the extent to which a system remains available for its users;
- *Software security*: the extent to which a system can keep data of its users safe and ensures the safety of their users.



Software dependability

Definition

The dependability of a system reflects the extent of the user's confidence when operating and interacting with the system.

A system can be considered to be dependable if it operates without interruption, delivers the services that are expected by the stakeholders, does not have adverse effects on the system's environment and does not damage its data or the system itself.

Dependability covers:

- Safe system operation depends on the system being available and operating reliably;
- A system might be unreliable because its data has been corrupted by an external attack or because of poor implementation solutions applied by developers.



Dependability is subjective

- The dependability of a system is not absolute but depends on the judgement of the stakeholders, e.g., what seems to be a failure to one stakeholder represents a normal behaviour to another;



Dependability is subjective

- The dependability of a system is not absolute but depends on the judgement of the stakeholders, e.g., what seems to be a failure to one stakeholder represents a normal behaviour to another;

Dependability types

- Functional vs non-functional requirements;
- In case a stakeholder explicitly refers to dependability aspects, you have a functional dependability requirement, e.g., all data must be maintained on a local disk;
- In case you have requirements that specify dependability properties of the system, you have a non-functional dependability requirement, e.g., the probability of failure should be 0.001.

Dependability is subjective

- The dependability of a system is not absolute but depends on the judgement of the stakeholders, e.g., what seems to be a failure to one stakeholder represents a normal behaviour to another;

Dependability types

- Functional vs non-functional requirements;
- In case a stakeholder explicitly refers to dependability aspects, you have a functional dependability requirement, e.g., all data must be maintained on a local disk;
- In case you have requirements that specify dependability properties of the system, you have a non-functional dependability requirement, e.g., the probability of failure should be 0.001.

Dependability is part of the business

- Dependability issues should be considered alongside other business goals, as they can automatically lead to organisational problems.

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;
- This may lead to the emergence of technical debt, i.e., *not-quite-right* code that you make right to complete a task;

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;
- This may lead to the emergence of technical debt, i.e., *not-quite-right* code that you make right to complete a task;
- There are several forms of technical debt, depending on the development phase in which it is introduced, e.g., design-debt, requirement-debt, test-debt.

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;
- This may lead to the emergence of technical debt, i.e., *not-quite-right* code that you make right to complete a task;
- There are several forms of technical debt, depending on the development phase in which it is introduced, e.g., design-debt, requirement-debt, test-debt.
- We are going to specifically study design debt, and in particular bad code smells, i.e., symptoms of the presence of poor design or implementation choices applied by developers when evolving a software system;

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;
- This may lead to the emergence of technical debt, i.e., *not-quite-right* code that you make right to complete a task;
- There are several forms of technical debt, depending on the development phase in which it is introduced, e.g., design-debt, requirement-debt, test-debt.
- We are going to specifically study design debt, and in particular bad code smells, i.e., symptoms of the presence of poor design or implementation choices applied by developers when evolving a software system;
- We will also take a look on program refactoring, namely the actions to make in order to remove code smells from source code;

Software maintainability

- During software maintenance and evolution, developers apply continuous changes to implement new features and fix defects. Because of close deadlines and/or stress, they often do not have time or are not willing to spend effort in designing code changes;
- This may lead to the emergence of technical debt, i.e., *not-quite-right* code that you make right to complete a task;
- There are several forms of technical debt, depending on the development phase in which it is introduced, e.g., design-debt, requirement-debt, test-debt.
- We are going to specifically study design debt, and in particular bad code smells, i.e., symptoms of the presence of poor design or implementation choices applied by developers when evolving a software system;
- We will also take a look on program refactoring, namely the actions to make in order to remove code smells from source code;
- This will also be the subject of the hands-on.

Software reliability

- The introduction of defects is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Software reliability measures how robust a system is to defects;

Software reliability

- The introduction of defects is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Software reliability measures how robust a system is to defects;
- Besides testing, that you are going to further explore during the second part of this course, other techniques can be applied to control for defects;

Software reliability

- The introduction of defects is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Software reliability measures how robust a system is to defects;
- Besides testing, that you are going to further explore during the second part of this course, other techniques can be applied to control for defects;
- We are going to investigate defect prediction, i.e., the set of golden-rules for defining and validating supervised machine learning model that can predict the existence of defects in source code;

Software reliability

- The introduction of defects is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Software reliability measures how robust a system is to defects;
- Besides testing, that you are going to further explore during the second part of this course, other techniques can be applied to control for defects;
- We are going to investigate defect prediction, i.e., the set of golden-rules for defining and validating supervised machine learning model that can predict the existence of defects in source code;
- We are also going to study source code metrics, that can be used to establish the portions of source code that are less maintainable and reliable;

Software reliability

- The introduction of defects is, unfortunately, unavoidable. Software reliability measures how robust a system is to defects;
- Besides testing, that you are going to further explore during the second part of this course, other techniques can be applied to control for defects;
- We are going to investigate defect prediction, i.e., the set of golden-rules for defining and validating supervised machine learning model that can predict the existence of defects in source code;
- We are also going to study source code metrics, that can be used to establish the portions of source code that are less maintainable and reliable;
- This will also be the subject of the hands-on.

Software dependability - A closer look

Software availability

- Naturally, to be used and usable, a software system must be available, i.e., a software must run and be available to users most of the time;

Software availability

- Naturally, to be used and usable, a software system must be available, i.e., a software must run and be available to users most of the time;
- This dimension is closely connected to fault tolerance and reliability: if a software does not fail, it is available;

Software availability

- Naturally, to be used and usable, a software system must be available, i.e., a software must run and be available to users most of the time;
- This dimension is closely connected to fault tolerance and reliability: if a software does not fail, it is available;
- Availability can be stimulated and addressed through data redundancy techniques and fault recovery approaches;

Software dependability - A closer look

Software availability

- Naturally, to be used and usable, a software system must be available, i.e., a software must run and be available to users most of the time;
- This dimension is closely connected to fault tolerance and reliability: if a software does not fail, it is available;
- Availability can be stimulated and addressed through data redundancy techniques and fault recovery approaches;
- System availability can be measured by counting the number of times a system is functioning. A widely-known metric is $(1 - (\text{down-time}/\text{total-time}))$.

Software dependability - A closer look

Software availability

- Naturally, to be used and usable, a software system must be available, i.e., a software must run and be available to users most of the time;
- This dimension is closely connected to fault tolerance and reliability: if a software does not fail, it is available;
- Availability can be stimulated and addressed through data redundancy techniques and fault recovery approaches;
- System availability can be measured by counting the number of times a system is functioning. A widely-known metric is $(1 - (\text{down-time}/\text{total-time}))$.
- We are NOT going to investigate this further, but we rather focus on other aspects that can indirectly address availability (e.g., defect prediction);

Software dependability - A closer look

Software security

- Software vulnerabilities are patterns that can be maliciously used by others to perform attacks that can impact reliability, availability, and safety;

Software security

- Software vulnerabilities are patterns that can be maliciously used by others to perform attacks that can impact reliability, availability, and safety;
- Security is somehow connected to maintainability, as indicates wrong design or implementation choices applied by developers;

Software dependability - A closer look

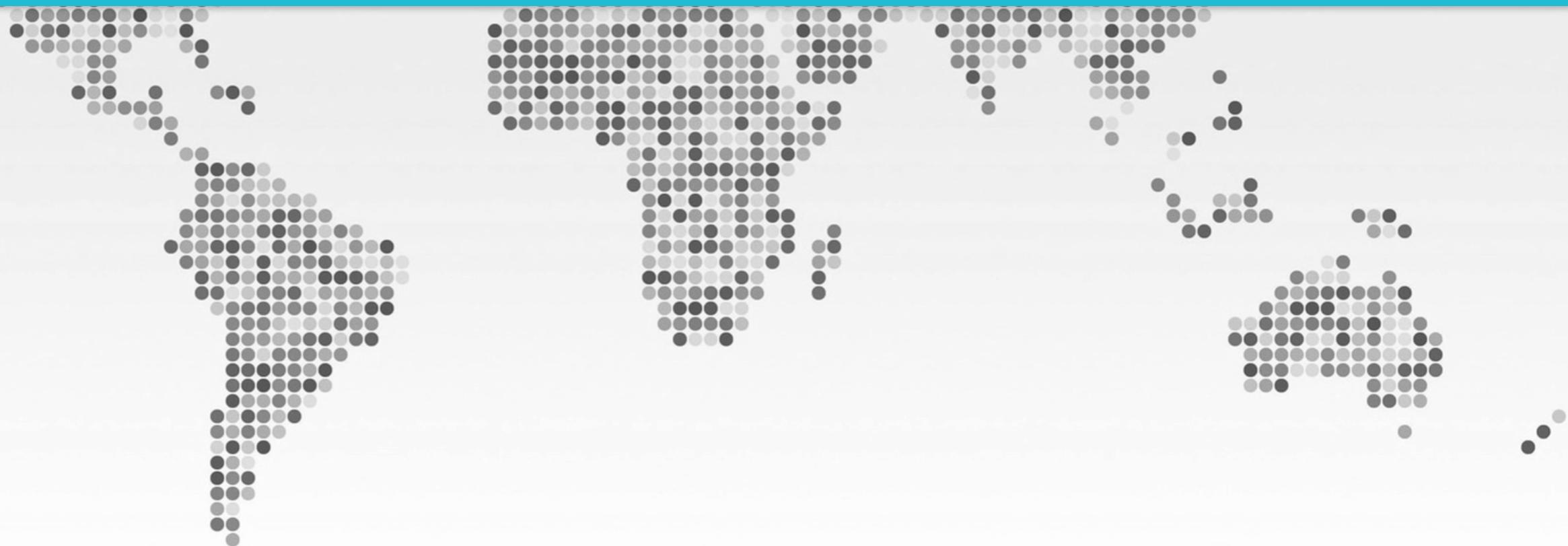
Software security

- Software vulnerabilities are patterns that can be maliciously used by others to perform attacks that can impact reliability, availability, and safety;
- Security is somehow connected to maintainability, as indicates wrong design or implementation choices applied by developers;
- The area of vulnerabilities is still full of open challenges and opportunities in research, as there are no fully reliable tools to identify and refactor potentially vulnerable pieces of code;

Software security

- Software vulnerabilities are patterns that can be maliciously used by others to perform attacks that can impact reliability, availability, and safety;
- Security is somehow connected to maintainability, as indicates wrong design or implementation choices applied by developers;
- The area of vulnerabilities is still full of open challenges and opportunities in research, as there are no fully reliable tools to identify and refactor potentially vulnerable pieces of code;
- We are going to study some of these open challenges through the analysis of the state of the art. You will have a look to empirical studies and potentially useful techniques that you are required to understand and analyse with respect to their limitations and possible improvements.

End of the first part



A simple use case scenario

<https://github.com/SERG-Delft/jpacman-framework>

- Cloning and setting JPacman; Run the test;
- A quick look to Git and its features.

To run the Linux command line:

- Cygwin: **<https://www.cygwin.com>**