An Artificial Science for System Value Engineering and Assurance

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June 1, 2015

Problems

- The space of system properties is not flat
- Stakeholders have conflicting property preferences
- Properties can be coupled in complex ways
- Lacking foundations for rigorous engineering of properties

Consequences

- Projects canceled after consuming billions of dollars
- Projects overrun their budgets and deadlines
- Delivered systems have less capability than required
- Systems experience serious operational failures
- System developers game the slack

Causes

- Lacking focus on multi-property, value-driven engineering
- Related research have been lacking in rigor and precision

Contributions

- Formalizing and improving Boehm's informal taxonomy
- Producing general but also specializable formal theories
- Integrating Boehm's taxonomy with Ross's approach
- Testing two propositions through the integration effort
- Unifying definition, specification and assurance cases
- A theory that supports formal reasoning about properties
- An example of applying the theory to a specific system

Purpose

To provide an approach for:

- Making accessible of the theories to practitioners
- Evolving the theories with the needs of practitioners

State of The Art

Ross's Semantic Approach (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  No precise understanding of particular system properties
- **Key Idea:**
  A semantic approach for defining change-related ility terms
- **Main Contributions:**
  - *Informal grammar* for changeability requirements
  - Rules for *classifying statements* by *ility*
  - Providing *semantics* to ility terms

Ross's semantic basis approach [1]

Prescriptive Semantic Basis for Change-type Ilities

In response to "perturbation" in "context", desire "agent" to make some "change" in "system" that is "valuable"

Perturbation	Context	Phase	Agent	Impetus Change	Mech	Outcome Change	System	Valuable* (this category is not complete)

In response to "perturbation" in "context" during "phase" desire "agent" to make some "nature" impetus to the system "parameter" from "origin(s)" to "destination(s)" in the "aspect" using "mechanism" in order to have an "effect" to the outcome "parameter" from "origin(s)" to "destination(s)" in the "aspect" of the "abstraction" that are valuable with respect to thresholds in "reaction", "span", "cost" and "benefits"

Perturbation	Context	Phase	Agent	Impetus* (optional)					Mech	Outcome					Abstraction	Reaction	Span	Cost	Benefit
				Nature	Parameter	Origin	Destination	Aspect	Mechanism	Effect	Parameter	Origin	Destination	Aspect					
optional	circumstantial: required; general: optional	null	optional	null	required	optional	optional	null* (this is implied by "parameter")	Optional	null	required	optional	optional	null*	optional	required	required	required	required
"name"	"name(s)"		"name(s)"		"parameter"	"state(s)"	"state(s)"		"name"		"parameter"	"state(s)"	"state(s)"		"name"	"threshold w/units"	"threshold w/units"	"threshold w/units"	"threshold w/units"
none	circumstantial	pre-ops	none	decrease	level	one	one	form		decrease	level	one	one	form	architecture	sooner	shorter	less	more
disturbance	general	ops	internal	same	set	few	few	function		same	set	few	few	function	design	later	longer	same	same
shift	<empty>	inter-LC	external	increase	<empty>	many	many	operations		increase	<empty>	many	many	operations	system	always	same	more	less
<empty>		<empty>	either	not-same		<empty>	<empty>	<empty>		not-same		<empty>	<empty>	<empty>	<empty>	<empty>	<empty>	<empty>	<empty>
			<empty>	<empty>						<empty>									

Perturbation	Context	Phase	Agent	Impetus* (optional)					Mech	Outcome					Abstraction	Reaction	Span	Cost	Benefit	
				Nature	Parameter	Origin	Destination	Aspect	Mechanism	Effect	Parameter	Origin	Destination	Aspect						Ility Label
shift		ops								same	"Value"		few							Value Robustness
disturbance		ops								same	"Value"		few							Value Survivability
shift		ops								same			few							Robustness
shift		ops		not-same						same			few							Active Robustness
shift		ops		same		few	few			same			few							Passive Robustness
shift		ops	none	same		few	few			same	level		few	form	system					Classical Passive Robustness
disturbance		ops								same			few							Survivability
			either	not-same						not-same										Changeability
shift	general	inter-LC		not-same						not-same					architecture					Evolvability
			internal	not-same						not-same										Adaptability
			external	not-same						not-same										Flexibility
				not-same						not-same	level									Scalability
				not-same						not-same	set									Modifiability
		ops	either	not-same						increase	set									Extensibility
				not-same						not-same							shorter			Agility
				not-same						not-same						sooner				Reactivity
		ops		same	"Element set"	one	one	form		not-same	"Link set"			form						Form Reconfigurability
		ops		same	"Element set"	one	one	operations		not-same	"Order set"			operations						Operational Reconfigurability
		ops		same		one	one	form/ops		not-same	set		few/many	function						Functional Versatility
		ops		same		one	one	form/fnct		not-same	set		few/many	operations						Operational Versatility
		ops		same		one	one	fnct/ops		not-same	set		few/many	form						Substitutability

Figure: Ross's prescriptive semantic basis for change-type ilites

[1] Figures from (?, ?)

Ross's semantic basis approach

- **Pros:**
  Defining change-related ilities requirements statements
- **Cons:**
  Informal, not computable, hard to evaluate and evolve

State of The Art

Boehm's top-down Taxonomy (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  System designs are deficient in balancing system ilites
- **Key Ideas:**
  - Defining language grammer for full range of ilities
  - Balancing ility values for the system's stakeholders
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Proposing a stakeholder-value based property hierarchy
  - An ontology for reasoning about a system's ilities
  - Studied Synergies and Conflicts among key properties

Boehm's top-down Taxonomy [2]

Stakeholder Value-Based QA Ends	Contributing QA Means
Mission Effectiveness	Stakeholders-satisfactory balance of Physical Capability, Cyber Capability, Human Usability, Speed, Endurability, Maneuverability, Accuracy, Impact, Scalability, Versatility, Interoperability
Resource Utilization	Cost, Duration, Key Personnel, Other Scarce Resources; Manufacturability, Sustainability
Dependability	Security, Safety, Reliability, Maintainability, Availability, Survivability, Robustness
Flexibility	Modifiability, Tailorability, Adaptability
Composite QAs	
Affordability	Mission Effectiveness, Resource Utilization
Resilience	Dependability, Flexibility

Figure: Stakeholder-value based property means-ends hierarchy

[2] Figure from (?, ?)

Boehm's top-down Taxonomy

- **Pros:**
  - Clarifying the nature of system ilities
  - Reasoning about the tradeoffs among ilities
  - Addressing stakeholder value conflicts
- **Cons:**
  Informal, difficult to validate, hard to apply

State of The Art

Assurance Cases

- Claim - Assertion about key requirements and properties
- Evidence
  - Testing, Proofs, Process and people, Review and analyses
- Argument - How the evidences support the claims
  - Inference rules: deterministic, probabilistic, qualitative
- Inductive reasoning
  - Providing evidence, not proof that the claim is certain

Assurance Cases [3]

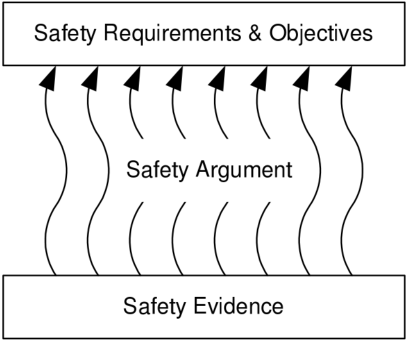

Figure: The relationship among safety case elements

[3] Figure from (?, ?)

State of The Art

Kelly's Goal Structuring Notation (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  Safety arguments are often poorly communicated
- **Key Idea:**
  Develop safety cases in a reader-friendly manner
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Using graphical notations to annotate the assurance cases
  - Applying *inductive* argumentation to safety cases

Kelly's Goal Structuring Notation

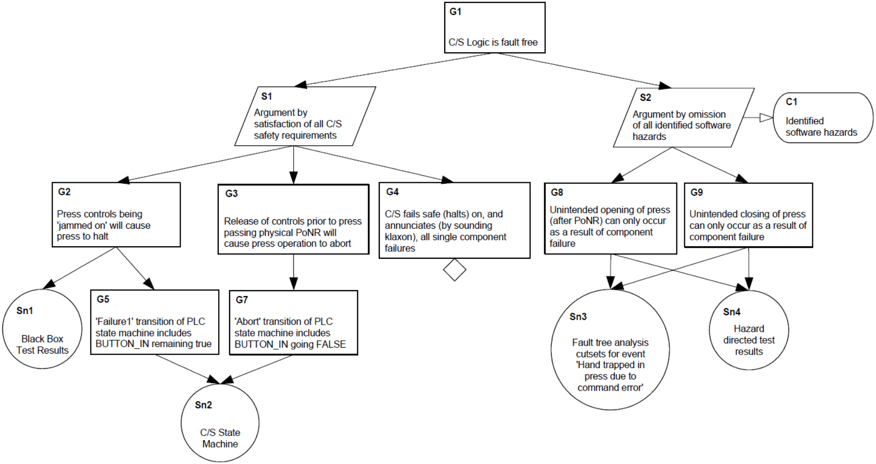

Figure: Example GSN (Figure from (?, ?))

Kelly's GSN safety argument notation

- **Pros:**
  Facilitate comprehension and communication of arguments
- **Cons:**
  Informal, syntax rules are defined in prose text, not scale

State of The Art

Rushby's Theory (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  Increasing confidence in the soundness of a given case
- **Key Ideas:**
  - Applying formalism to safety cases
  - Eliminating logic doubt and focusing on epistemic logic
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Formalizing parts of a safety argument into deductive logic
  - Providing mechnized support for assurance case argument
  - Helping engineers focus on evidence instead of argument

Rushby's Theory

- **Pros:**
  Improving efficiency and cost of safety argument checking
- **Cons:**
  No empirical evidence

State of The Art

Knight's Assurance Based Development (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  Assurance cases often fail to guide developers' decisions
- **Key Idea:**
  Co-developing the software system and its assurance case
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Integrating assurance into development process.
  - Assurance requirements drive development decisions

Knight's Assurance Based Development

- **Pros:**
  Detecting the assurance difficulties from the earliest stages
- **Cons:**
  Hard to validate that their approach is optimal

State of The Art

Basir's Automatically Generated Argument (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  Formal proofs are complex and machine-oriented
- **Key Idea:**
  Automatically generating a safety argument by converting natural deduction style proofs
- **Main Contributions:**
  - helps human understand the formal proofs

Basir's Automatically Generated Argument

- **Pros:**
  Providing easier-to-understand proofs
- **Cons:**
  - No benefit over an hand-generated, informal argument
  - Far from satisfactory as the proofs contain too many details

State of The Art

Bosch's Mobile Service Oriented Architectures (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  It's hard to achieve success in realizing mobile services
- **Key Idea:**
  Defining the architecture drivers that make success
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Identified the goals for mobile service oriented architectures
  - Identified ilities that influence the success of mobile services
  - Predicted future trends of mobile service

State of The Art

Lundberg's Architecture Design Guidelines (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  There are conflicts between modifiability and performance
- **Key Idea:**
  Providing guidelines in software architecture design
- **Main Contributions:**
  - A taxonomy for performance and modifiability related QA
  - Four software architecture design evaluation approaches
  - Four architecture design transformation strategies
  - Eight guidelines in software architecture design

Lundberg's Architecture Design Guidelines

- **Pros:**
  - Revealed the relationships among architecture, quality attributes, and implementation
  - The guidelines are extracted from real industry experience
- **Cons:**
  - Only focus on performance and modifiability
  - Such studies may not fit domains other than software design

State of The Art

Knight's Success Arguments (?, ?)

- **Problem:**
  Failure rate of software development efforts is high
- **Key Idea:**
  Defining success argument to establish confidence
- **Main Contributions:**
  - Structuring and documenting the argument
  - Recording the argument and exposing it to examinations

Knight's Success Arguments

- **Pros:**
  - Helps structure the reasoning and expose it to criticism
  - Helps explain the evidence to the reviewers
- **Cons:**
  - Informal, Hard to validate

Our approach

- Combining Bosch's innovation experiment systems theory
- Integrating Boehm's theory and Ross's approach
- Using rigorous formal specification and software synthesis
- Refining and expressing quality theories using Coq
- Building web-based tools to implement the theory concepts
- Driving theory testing, evolution, and validation with tools

Framework Architecture

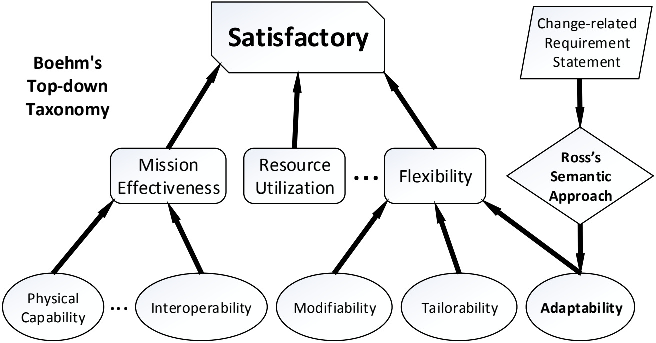

Figure: The overall architecture of our framework

Top-Most System Value – Satisfactory

`Class` **Satisfactory** ($System$: `Set`) ($Stakeholder$: `Set`) ($Context$: `Set`)
($Phase$: `Set`) (sys: $System$) := {
affordable: **Affordable** $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys$;
resilient: **Resilient** $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys$
}.

Mission Effectiveness in QA Taxonomy [Boehm, to app]

Mission Effectiveness: a System has achieved a
Stakeholders-satisfactory balance of
Physical Capability, Cyber Capability, Human Usability, Speed, Endurability, Maneuverability, Accuracy, Impact, Scalability, Versatility, and Interoperability.

Second-Level Property – Mission Effective

`Inductive` **MissionEffective** ($System$: `Set`) ($Stakeholder$: `Set`)
($Context$: `Set`) ($Phase$: `Set`) (sys: $System$): `Prop` :=
isMissionEffective:
PhysicalCapable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
CyberCapable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
HumanUsable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Speed $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Endurable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Maneuverable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Accurate $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Impactful $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Scalable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Versatile $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
Interoperable $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys \rightarrow$
MissionEffective $System\ Stakeholder\ Context\ Phase\ sys.$

Leaf Property – Physical Capable

```
Inductive PhysicalCapable (System: Set) (Stakeholder: Set)
                          (Context: Set) (Phase: Set) (sys: System)
                          : Prop :=
  satisfiesPhysicalCapabilityRequirement:
    (∃ physicalCapable: System → Stakeholder → Context → Phase
→ Prop,
        (∀ cx: Context,
         ∀ sh: Stakeholder,
         ∀ ps: Phase, physicalCapable sys sh cx ps)) →
        PhysicalCapable System Stakeholder Context Phase sys.
```

Example – Smart Home

Define System, Stakeholder, Context and Phase for a Smart Home

```
Definition Smart_Home_System := Datatypes.unit.
Definition our_system := tt.
Inductive Smart_Home_Stakeholder := investor | end_user |
                                    developer | maintainer | public.
Inductive Smart_Home_Context := normal.
Inductive Smart_Home_Phase := phase1 | phase2.
```

Example – Smart Home

Formalize two properties with trivial proofs

`Inductive` **systemCanControlFurnaceOnOffSwitch**:
Smart_Home_System → `Prop` :=
systemCanControlFurnaceOnOffSwitch_proof:
∀ s: Smart_Home_System, **systemCanControlFurnaceOnOffSwitch** s.

`Inductive` **systemCanControlGarageDoorOpener**:
Smart_Home_System → `Prop` :=
systemCanControlGarageDoorOpener_proof:
∀ s: Smart_Home_System, **systemCanControlGarageDoorOpener** s.

Example – Smart Home

Check a given system has Physical Capability quality

```
Inductive physicalCapability (sys: Smart_Home_System)
                             (sh: Smart_Home_Stakeholder)
                             (cx: Smart_Home_Context)
                             (ps: Smart_Home_Phase)
                             : Prop :=
physicalCapability_proof: systemCanControlFurnaceOnOffSwitch sys
∧ systemCanControlGarageDoorOpener sys → physicalCapability
sys sh cx ps.
```

Example – Smart Home

Define an instance of Satisfactory for a smart home project

Instance Smart_Home_Instance: **Satisfactory Smart_Home_System Smart_Home_Stakeholder Smart_Home_Context Smart_Home_Phase**:= {
sys := our_system

; physicalCapability := **physicalCapability**
; cyberCapability := **cyberCapability**
; humanUsability := **humanUsability**
. . . . . .
; tailorability := **tailorability**
; exchangeability := **exchangeability**
}.

Our Contributions

- A parameterizable hierarchy of qualities and relationships
- Quality-specific languages for expressing requirements
- Integration of the distinct, previously conflicting theories.
- Web-based software implementations of the theory concepts
- An approach for theory testing, evolution, and validation

The overall contribution of this work is a novel, rigorous, and promising new approach to developing, promulgating, testing, evolving, and validating the scientific theory that is needed to underpin rigorous new approaches to comprehensive system quality engineering.

Why do we think it will work?

- Replaces vague prose with *verifiable propositions*
- Every proposition has corresponding *assurance case*
- Practitioners never have to see formal specifications
- Web-based tools provide for *broad accessibility*
- Evolution of theory driven by *feedback from use*
- Social process of learning, testing, *theory validation*

Conclusion

- To be added

Bibliography