

dependences & dependability

Daniel Jackson, MIT
HDCP Review
Ames, June 18, 2003

dependability

dependable software

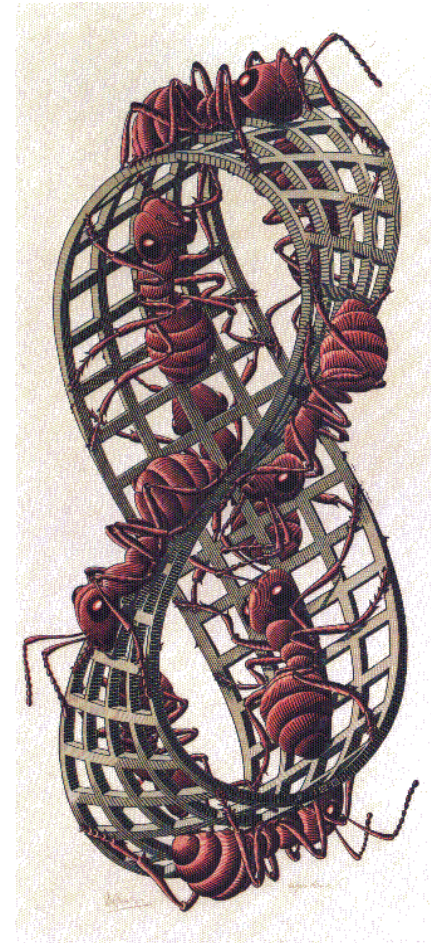
- › ‘the software works’
- › will it ever be a reality?

no, because for most systems

- › requirements are complex
- › codebase is large
- › bugs are inevitable

so, change viewpoint

- › dependable properties, not systems
- › ‘with high probability, no catastrophes’
- › example: ‘emergency stop button works’



guaranteeing properties

an approach

- › identify properties & concerns
- › design to encapsulate properties
- › determine scope from code
- › check conformance statically

other elements

- › conformance monitors
- › ‘software interlocks’

in this talk, focus on

- › dependency model and assumption trees
- › because funding primarily from HDCP

SDG research areas
problem frames
dependency model
assumption trees
Alloy analysis

dependencies and decoupling

decoupling

- › a key aim in software design
- › reduce inter-module dependences
- › limit scope of **modification** & **reasoning**

standard models are binary

- › dependency exists or not
- › quantity, not quality

in practice

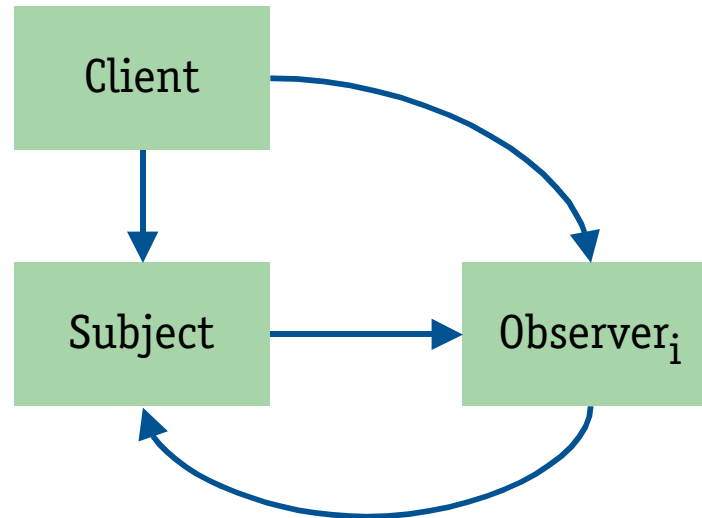
- › more flexible design has more dependences
- › want to trace particular properties
- › so need a richer model

standard model

module A 'uses' module B when

- › correct working of A depends on correct working of B

example: Observer



David Parnas. Designing software for ease of extension and contraction.
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 5(2), 1979.

a new model

dependences mediated by specs

- › module A has S-use of module C
- › means A relies on C satisfying S

module as specification transducer

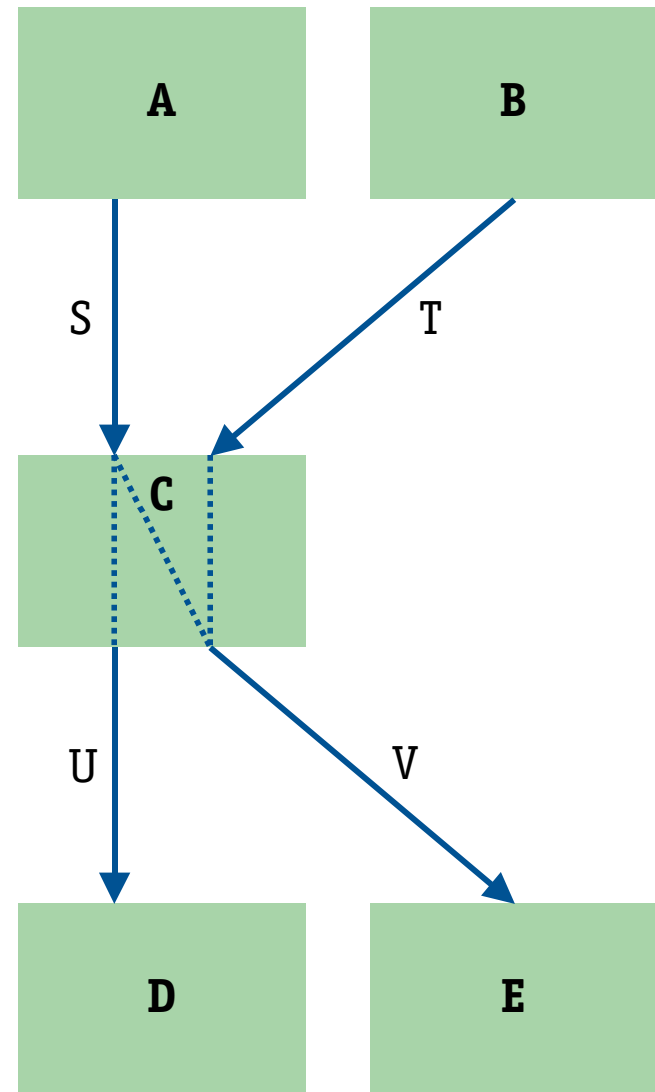
- › for a given exported spec
- › module relies on imported specs

example: module C

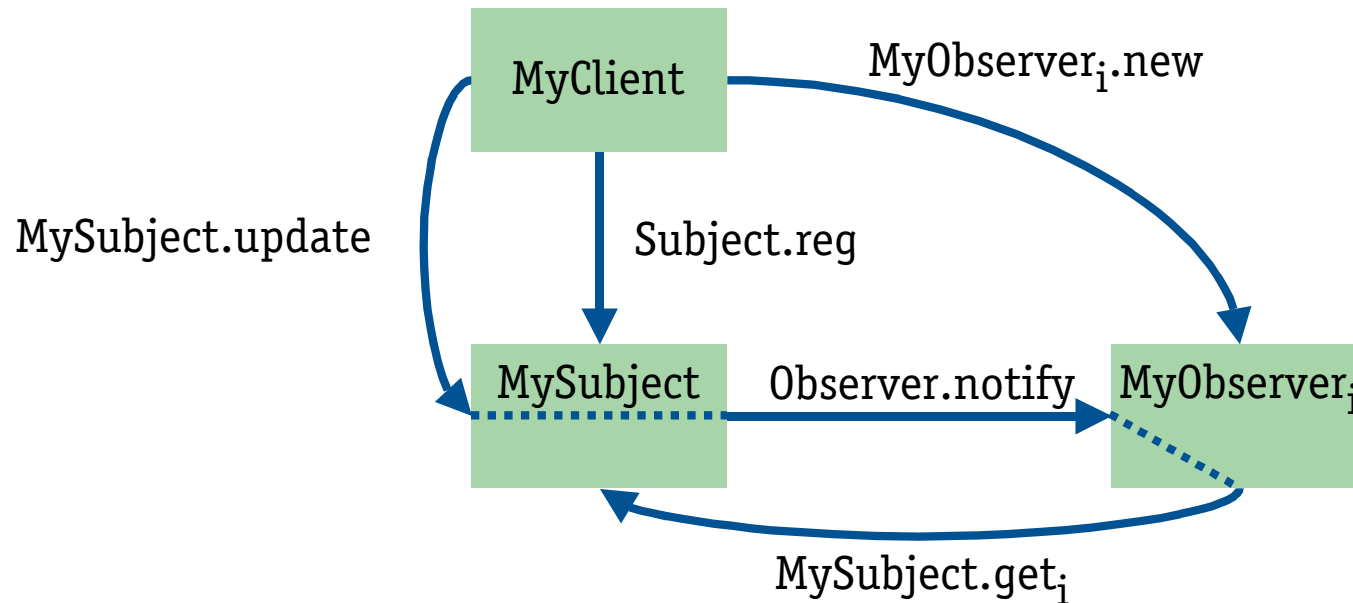
- › exports S and T
- › imports U and V
- › transduces

$S \rightarrow U, V$

$T \rightarrow V$



example: observer pattern



really 2 distinct patterns: **Register** and **Notify**

assumption trees

suppose we care about property P

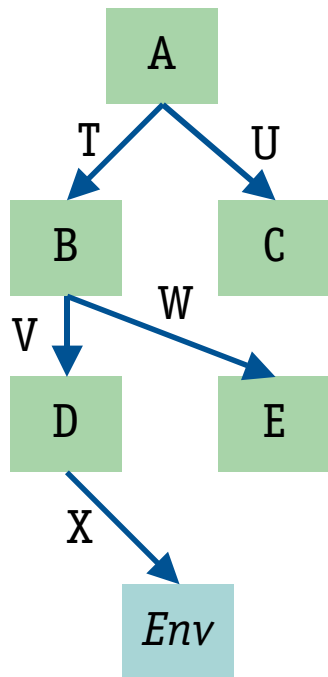
- › which modules must be checked?

approach

- › identify set of partial module specs for P
- › trace dependences from these, forming a tree
- › verify each node in the tree

joint work with Drew Rae

example



transducers

A: $R \rightarrow T$; $S \rightarrow T, U$

B: $T \rightarrow V, W$

D: $V \rightarrow X$

suppose P is established by spec R

assumption tree is:

A: R

B: T

D: V

Env: X

E: W

checks

A: satisfies R given T

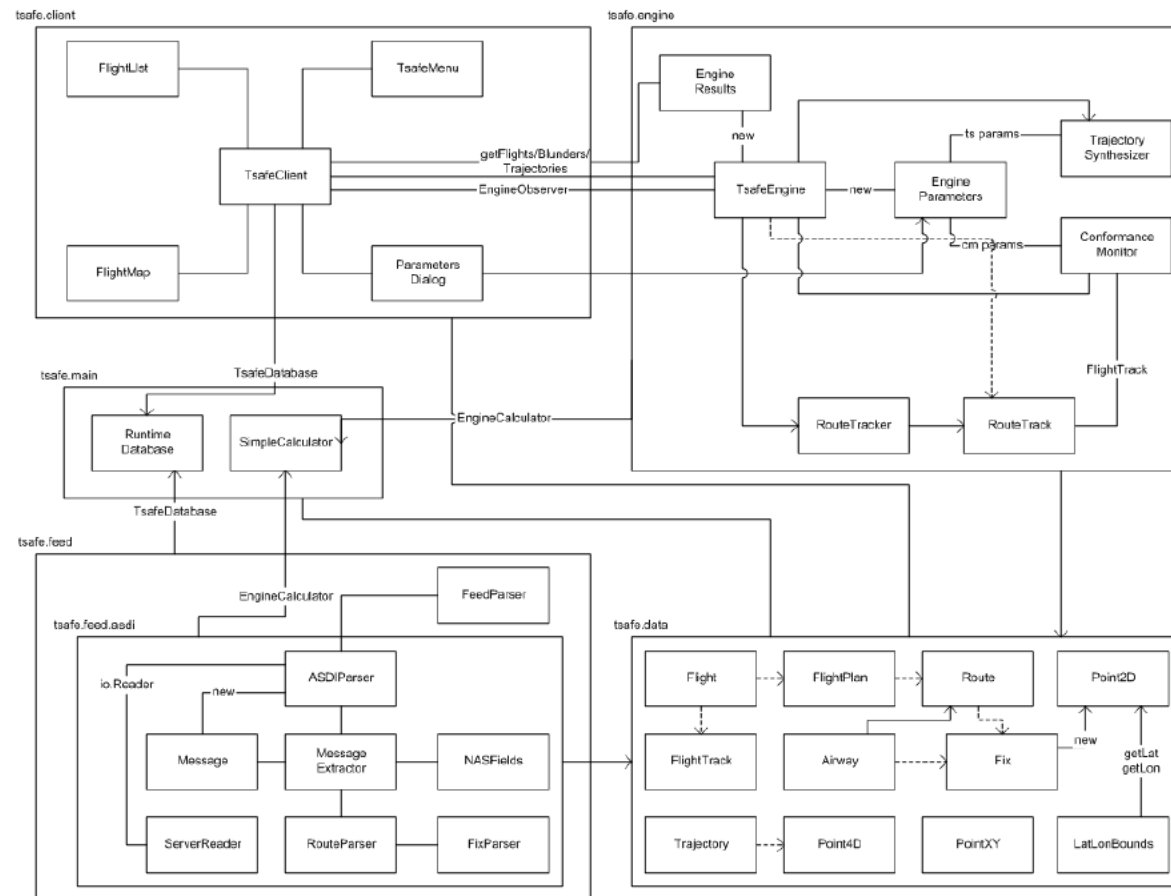
B: satisfies T given V, W

D: satisfies V given X

Env: satisfies X

application: TSAFE

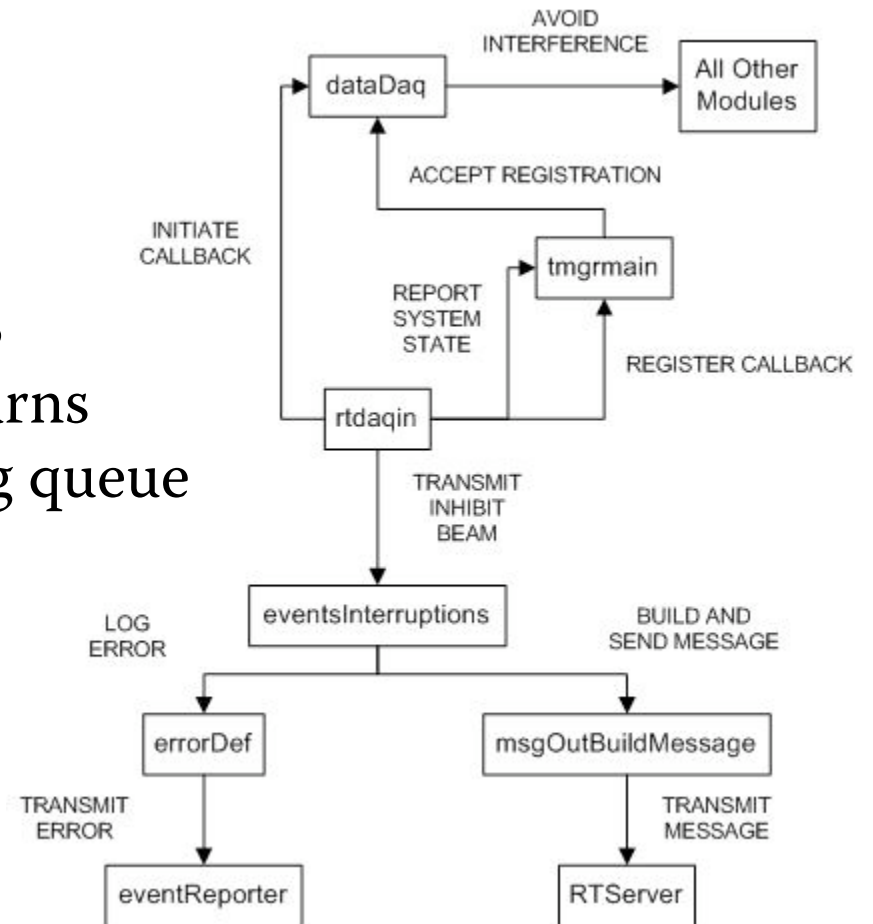
- › design of prototype expressed in model
- › undesirable couplings led to changes



*Greg Dennis's
masters thesis*

application: NPTC

- › northeast proton therapy center
- › property: emergency stop works
- › assumptions discovered
 - treatment room is not room 3
 - disk is not full, so logging returns
 - other processes don't hog msg queue



analysis by Drew Rae

future work

automating dependency analysis

- › dependency extractor for Java: prototype complete
- › now working on specification discovery

automating conformance checking

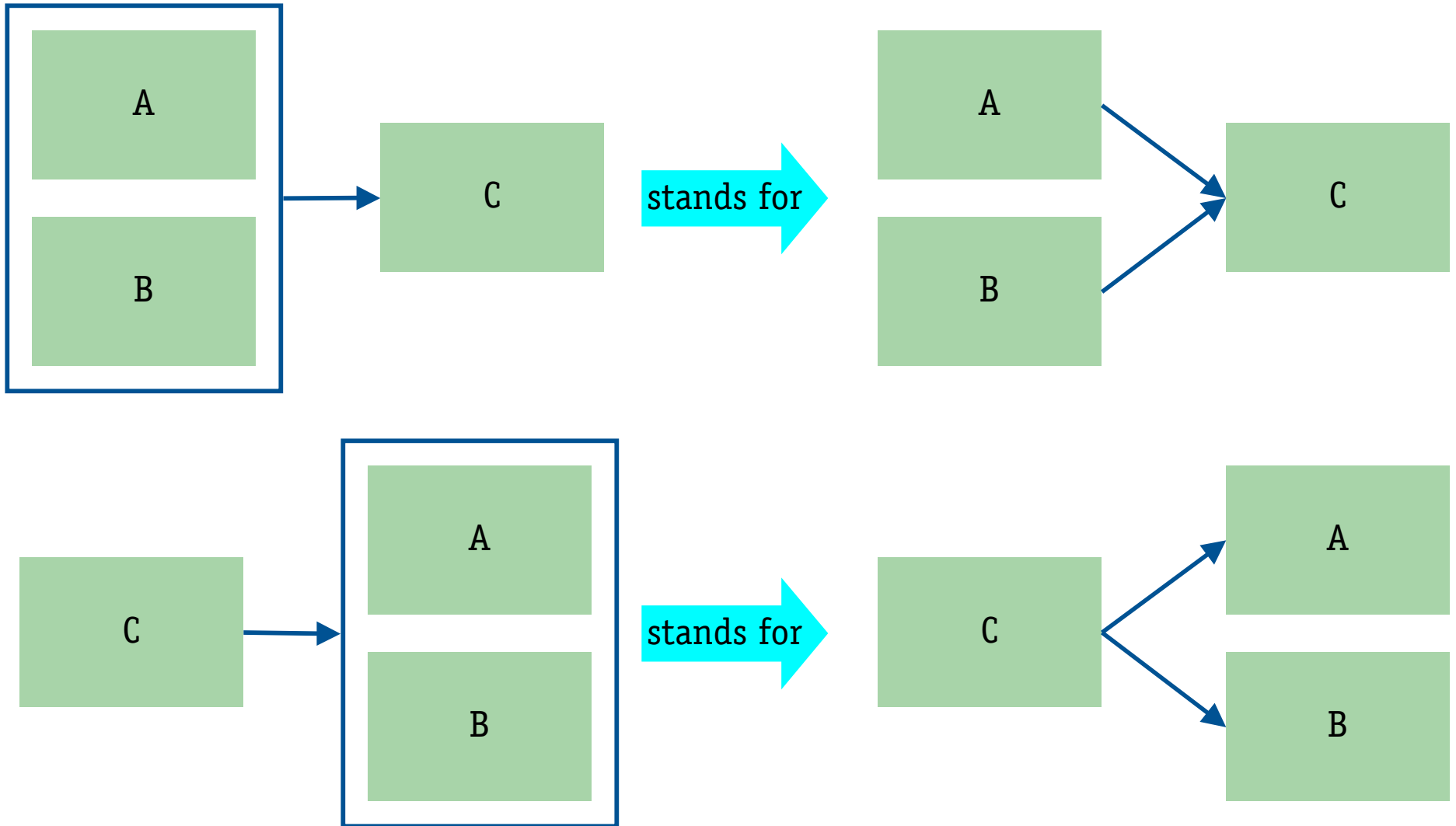
- › find relevant code within module?
- › extract transducers?

application to CTAS (with Notkin, Kotov)

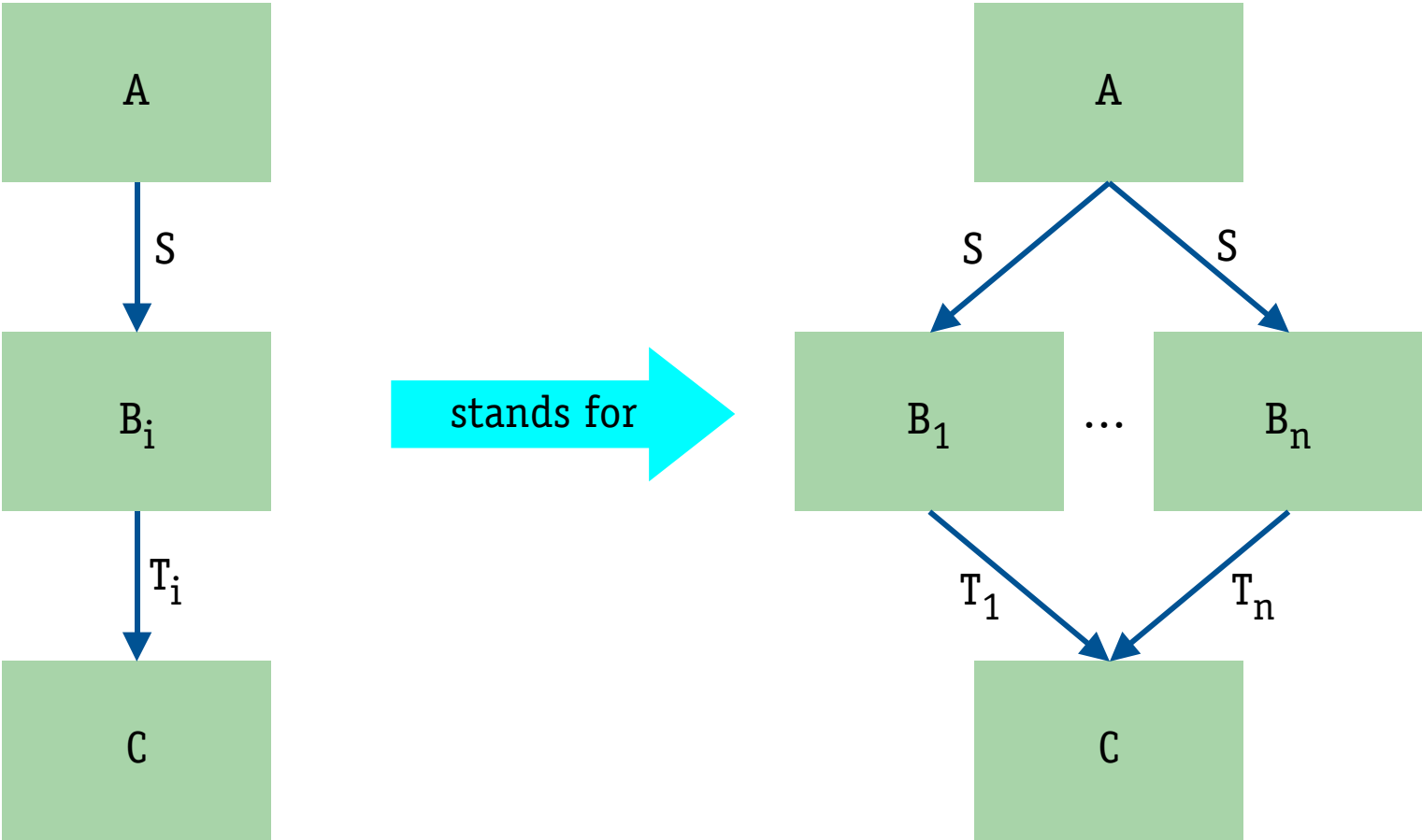
- › property: generated advisories don't lead to conflicts
- › establish with **checker** and **gatekeeper**

extra slides

grouping



templates



related work

dependence models in other fields

- › Eppinger's Design Structure Matrix
- › Suh's Axiomatic Design

configuration models

- › Units model, Felleisen et al

code dependences

- › similar to my modular slicing (FSE 1994)

construction dependences

- › make, etc

architectural dependences

- › Richardson et al