

Systeme Hoher Qualität und Sicherheit
Vorlesung 13 vom 27.01.2014: Concluding Remarks

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Where are we?

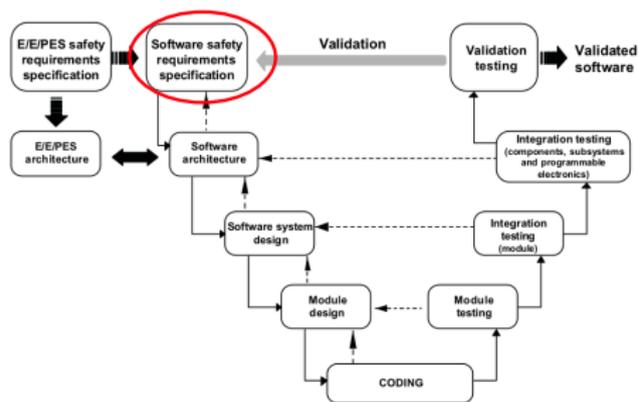
- ▶ Lecture 1: Concepts of Quality
- ▶ Lecture 2: Concepts of Safety and Security, Norms and Standards
- ▶ Lecture 3: Quality of the Software Development Process
- ▶ Lecture 4: Requirements Analysis
- ▶ Lecture 5: High-Level Design & Formal Modelling
- ▶ Lecture 6: Detailed Specification, Refinement & Implementation
- ▶ Lecture 7: Testing
- ▶ Lecture 8: Static Program Analysis
- ▶ Lecture 9: Verification with Floyd-Hoare Logic
- ▶ Lecture 10: Verification Condition Generation
- ▶ Lecture 11: Model-Checking with LTL and CTL
- ▶ Lecture 12: NuSMV and Spin
- ▶ **Lecture 13: Concluding Remarks**

Summary I

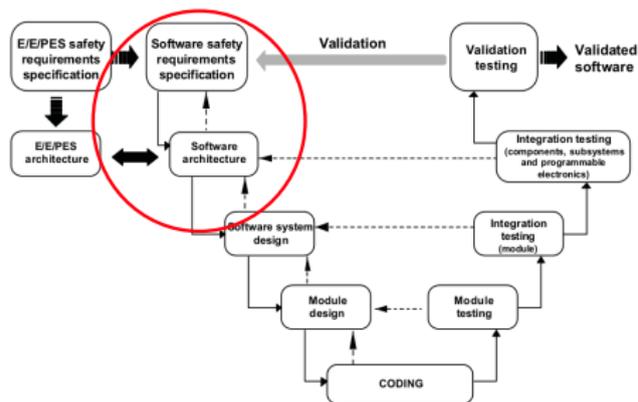
- ▶ This lecture series was about developing systems of **high quality** and **high safety**.
- ▶ Quality is measured by **quality criteria**, which guide improvement the development process.
- ▶ Safety is “freedom from unacceptable risks”.
- ▶ Both high quality and safety can be achieved by the means described in this lecture series.
- ▶ Moreover, there is the legal situation: the machinery directive and other laws require (indirectly) you use these techniques where appropriate.

Quality in the Software Development Process

► Requirements analysis

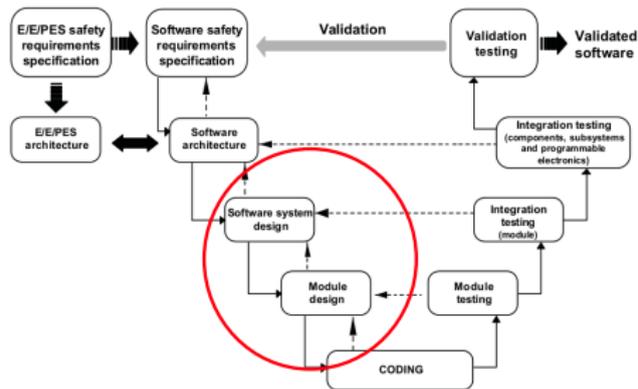


Quality in the Software Development Process



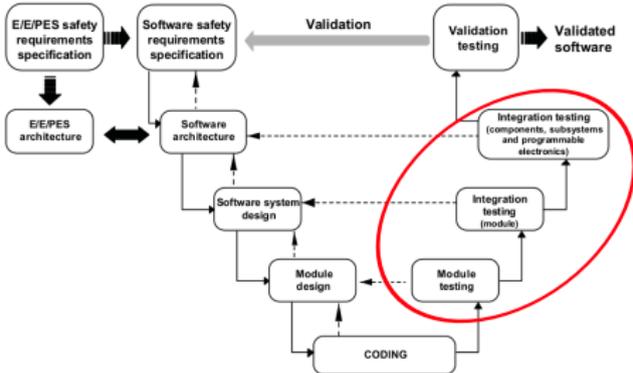
- ▶ Requirements analysis
- ▶ High-level specifications and formal modelling
- ▶ The Z specification language

Quality in the Software Development Process



- ▶ Requirements analysis
- ▶ High-level specifications and formal modelling
 - ▶ The Z specification language
- ▶ Low-level specification
 - ▶ Z, refinement

Quality in the Software Development Process



- ▶ Requirements analysis

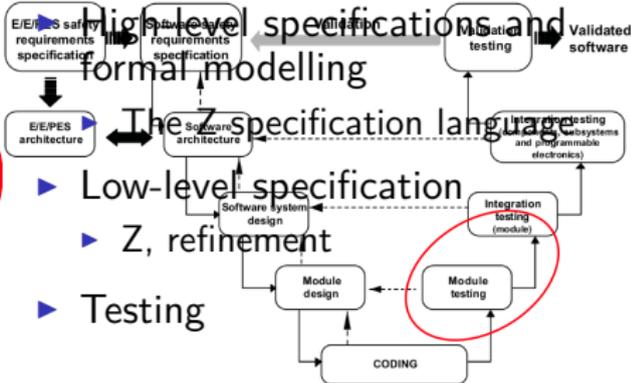
High level specifications and formal modelling

The Z specification language

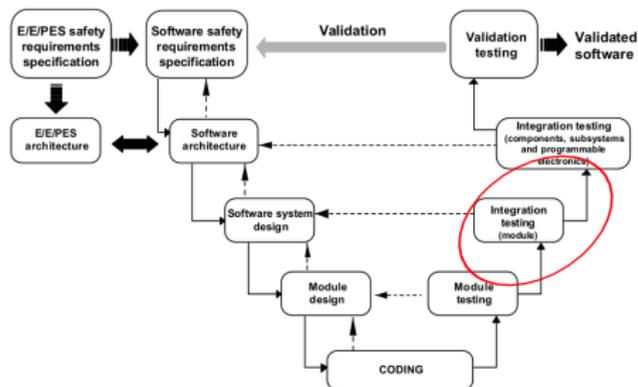
- ▶ Low-level specification

- ▶ Z, refinement

- ▶ Testing

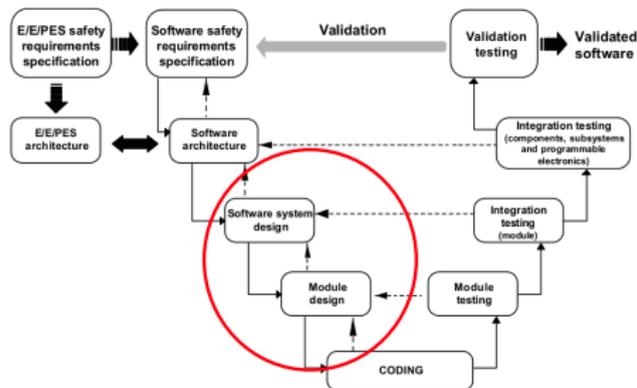


Quality in the Software Development Process



- ▶ Requirements analysis
- ▶ High-level specifications and formal modelling
 - ▶ The Z specification language
- ▶ Low-level specification
 - ▶ Z, refinement
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Static Program Analysis

Quality in the Software Development Process



- ▶ Requirements analysis
- ▶ High-level specifications and formal modelling
 - ▶ The Z specification language
- ▶ Low-level specification
 - ▶ Z, refinement
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Static Program Analysis
- ▶ Floyd-Hoare Logic

Quality in the Software Development Process

- ▶ Requirements analysis
- ▶ High-level specifications and formal modelling
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 - ▶ Z, refinement
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Static Program Analysis
- ▶ Floyd-Hoare Logic
- ▶ Model-Checking

Lecture 01: Concepts of quality

- ▶ What is quality? What are quality criteria?
- ▶ What could be useful quality criteria?
- ▶ What is the conceptual difference between ISO 9001 and CMM?

Lecture 02: Concepts of Safety and Security

- ▶ What is safety?
- ▶ Norms and Standards:
 - ▶ Legal situation
 - ▶ What is the machinery directive?
 - ▶ Norm landscape: First, second, third-tier norms
 - ▶ Important norms: IEC 61508, ISO 26262, DIN EN 50128, DO-178B, ISO 15408
- ▶ Risk analysis:
 - ▶ What is a SIL? Target SIL?
 - ▶ How do we obtain a SIL? What does it mean for the development?

Lecture 03: Quality of the Software Development Process

- ▶ Which software development models did we encounter?

Lecture 03: Quality of the Software Development Process

- ▶ Which software development models did we encounter?
- ▶ Waterfall, spiral, agile, MDD, V-model:
 - ▶ How does it work?
 - ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages?
- ▶ Which models are appropriate for safety-critical developments?
- ▶ What are the typical artefacts (and where do they occur)?
- ▶ Formal software development:
 - ▶ What is it, and how does it work?
 - ▶ How can we define properties, what kind of properties are there, how are they defined?
 - ▶ Development structure: horizontal vs. vertical, layers and views

Lecture 04: Requirements Analysis

- ▶ What is hazard analysis?
- ▶ Where (in the development process) is it used?
- ▶ Basic approaches: bottom-up vs. top-down, and what do they mean?
- ▶ Which methods did we encounter?

Lecture 04: Requirements Analysis

- ▶ What is hazard analysis?
- ▶ Where (in the development process) is it used?
- ▶ Basic approaches: bottom-up vs. top-down, and what do they mean?
- ▶ Which methods did we encounter?
- ▶ FMEA, FTA, Event traces — how do they work, advantages/disadvantages?
- ▶ What are the prime verification techniques?

Lecture 05: High-level Design & Formal Modelling

- ▶ High-level specification and modelling:
 - ▶ What is it, where in the development process does it take place, what formalisms are useful?
- ▶ What is Z?
- ▶ Basic elements of Z:

Lecture 05: High-level Design & Formal Modelling

- ▶ High-level specification and modelling:
 - ▶ What is it, where in the development process does it take place, what formalisms are useful?
- ▶ What is Z?
- ▶ Basic elements of Z: Axioms, Schema, Mathematical Toolkit

Lecture 06: Detailed Specification, Refinement & Implementation

- ▶ What is refinement? How is it used in the development process?
- ▶ What kind of refinements did we encounter?
- ▶ What does refinement preserve?
- ▶ How do we do refinements in Z?
- ▶ How do we go from implementation to code — in general, and in Z?

Lecture 07: Testing

- ▶ What is testing, and what are the aims? What can it achieve, what not?
- ▶ What are test levels?
- ▶ What is a black-box test? How are test cases chosen?
- ▶ What is a white-box test?
- ▶ What is the control-flow graph of a program?
- ▶ What kind of coverages are there, and how are they defined?

Lecture 08: Static Program Analysis

- ▶ Is what? Where in the development process is it used? What is the difference to testing?
- ▶ What is the basic problem, and how is circumvented?
- ▶ What does it mean when we say an analysis is sound, or safe?
- ▶ What are false positives?
- ▶ Did we consider inter- or intraprocedural analysis?
- ▶ What examples for forward/backward analysis did we encounter?

Lecture 09: Verification with Floyd-Hoare Logic

- ▶ What is Floyd-Hoare logic, what does it do (and what not), and where is used in the development process?
- ▶ How does it work?
- ▶ What do the notations $\{P\} p \{Q\}$ and $[P] p [Q]$ mean
- ▶ What rules does the Floyd-Hoare logic have?
- ▶ How are they used?
- ▶ Which properties does it have?

Lecture 10: Verification Condition Generation

- ▶ What does VCG do?
- ▶ How is it related to Floyd-Hoare logic?
- ▶ What is a weakest precondition, and how do we calculate it?
- ▶ What are program annotations? Why are they used? How are they used?
- ▶ Which tools do VCG?

Lecture 11: Model-Checking with LTL and CTL

- ▶ What is model-checking, and how is it used? How does it compare with Floyd-Hoare logic?
- ▶ What is the basic question?

Lecture 11: Model-Checking with LTL and CTL

- ▶ What is model-checking, and how is it used? How does it compare with Floyd-Hoare logic?
- ▶ What is the basic question? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi$
 - ▶ What do we use for \mathcal{M} , ϕ , and do we prove it?
- ▶ What is a finite state machine, and what is temporal logic?
- ▶ LTL, CTL:
 - ▶ What are the basic operators, when does a formula hold, and what kind of properties can we formulate?
 - ▶ Which one is more powerful?
 - ▶ Which one is decidable, and with which complexity?
- ▶ What is the basic problem (and limitation) of model-checking?
- ▶ Which tools did we see to model-check LTL/CTL?

Module Exams (Modulprüfungen)

- ▶ You may select **two** of the following areas:
 - ▶ Lectures 1– 4: Quality, Norms and Standards, Development Processes, Requirements Analysis
 - ▶ Lecture 5 – 6: Formal Modelling and Refinement, Z
 - ▶ Lecture 7 – 8: Testing and Static Program Analysis
 - ▶ Lecture 9 – 10: Floyd-Hoare Logic and Verification Condition Generation
 - ▶ Lecture 11 – 12: Model-Checking with LTL and CTL
- ▶ Questions will come from all lectures, but we will concentrate on your chosen areas.

Assessments (Fachgespräche)

- ▶ Questions will pertain to exercises.
- ▶ You may try to improve your grade; in this case, expect questions about the lecture material as well.