Verification of the Architecture Design

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Overview

- Motivation
  - Architecture design and languages
  - What is determined by the architecture?
  - What kind of verification methods can be used?
- Requirements based architecture analysis
  - ATAM: Architecture Trade-off Analysis
- Systematic analysis methods
  - Interface analysis
  - Fault effects analysis
- Model based quantitative evaluation
  - Performance evaluation
  - Dependability evaluation

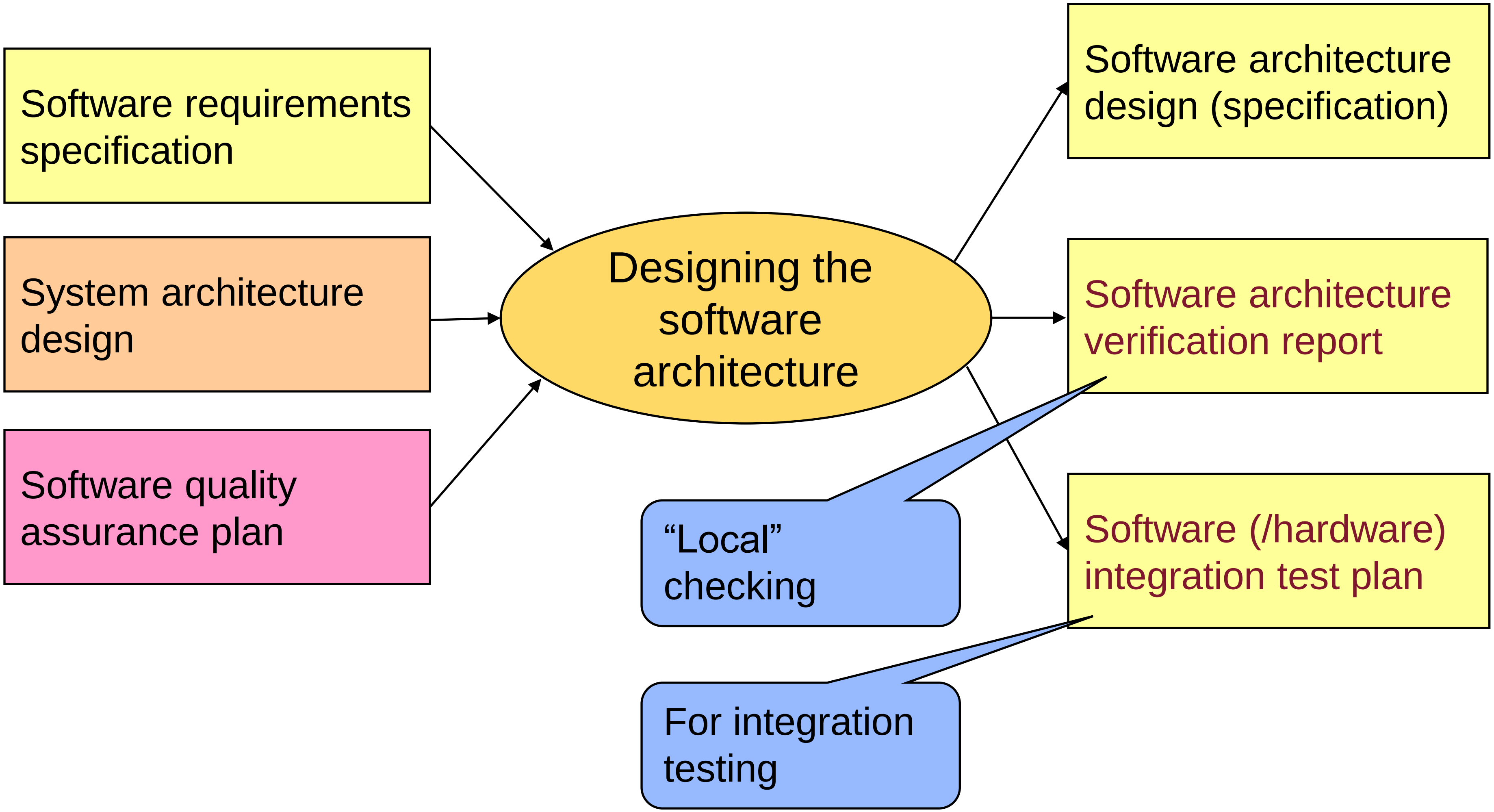
Motivation

Architecture design and languages

What is determined by the architecture?

What kind of verification methods can be used?

Inputs and outputs of the phase



Architecture design

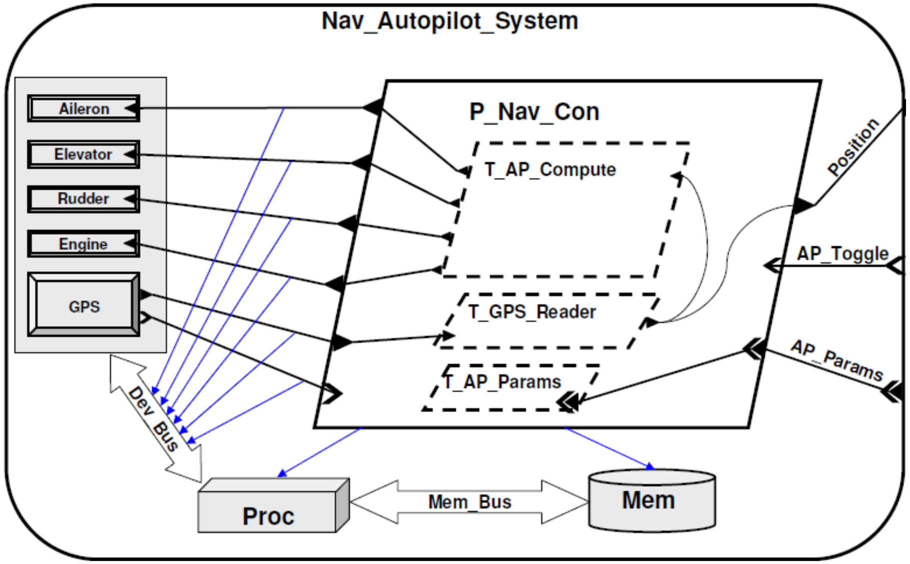
- What is the architecture?
  - Components (with properties)
  - Relations among them (use of service, deployment, …)
- Design decisions
  - Selecting components and specifying their relations
    - System functions by interactions of components
    - Hardware-software separation and interactions
  - Specifying properties of components
    - Performance, redundancy, safety, ...
  - Using architecture design patterns
    - E.g., MVC, N-tier, …
  - Re-use off-the-shelf (OTS) and existing components

Typical languages for architecture design

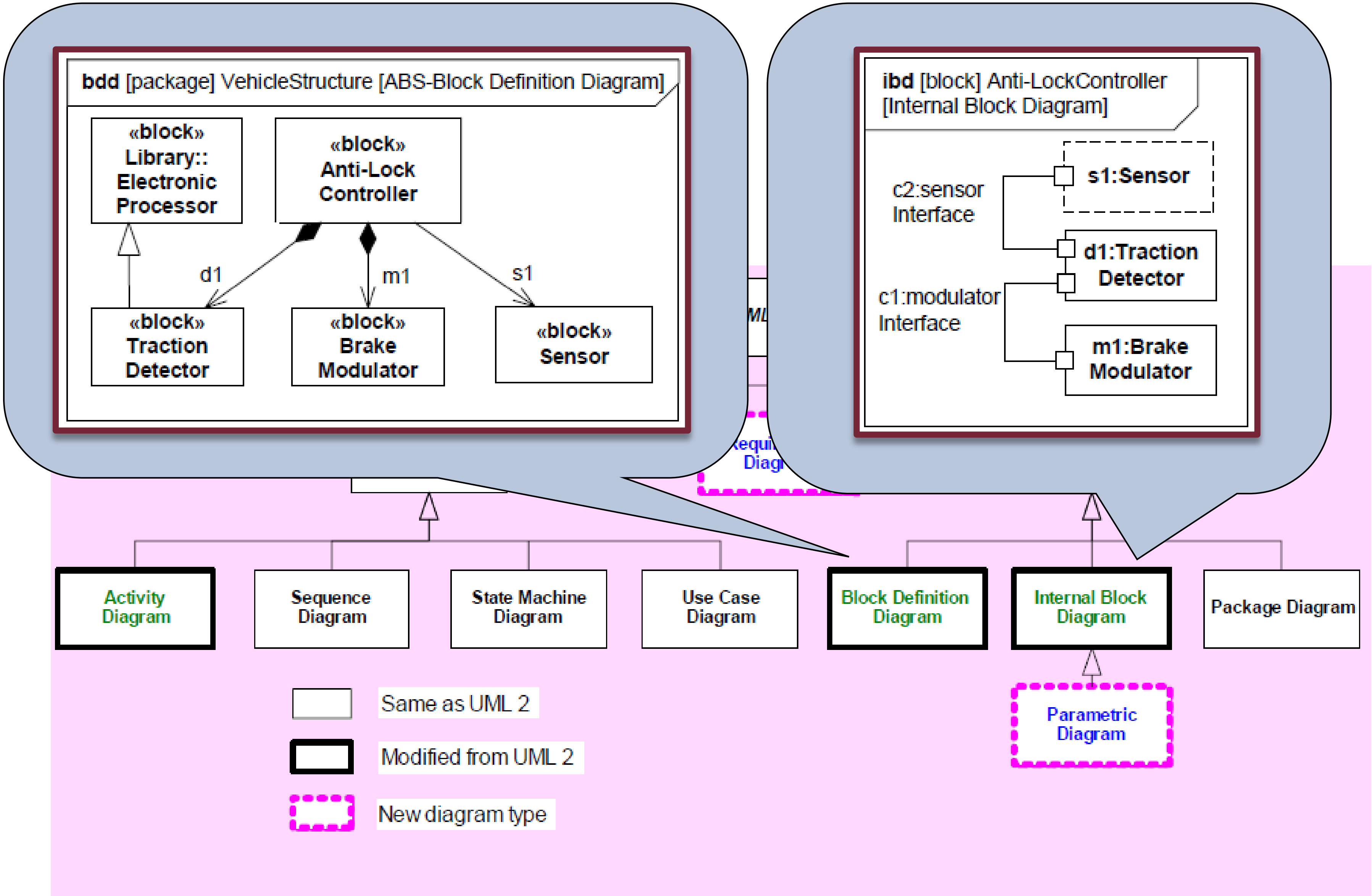
- UML
- SysML (e.g., Block diagram)
- AADL: Architecture Analysis and Design Language
  - Components
  - Relations: Data/event interchange on ports
  - Mapping to hardware
  - Properties for analysis

```
thread implementation CoinPublisher.impl
        calls(u: subprogram updateTotal;);
    properties

        Compute_Execution_Time => 30ms .. 40ms;
        Dispatch_Protocol => ( Sporadic );
        annex behavior {**
            compute(5ms);
            compute(10ms);
            compute(15ms);
            raise(availableContent);
        **};
end CoinPublisher.impl;
```



Typical languages for architecture design: SysML

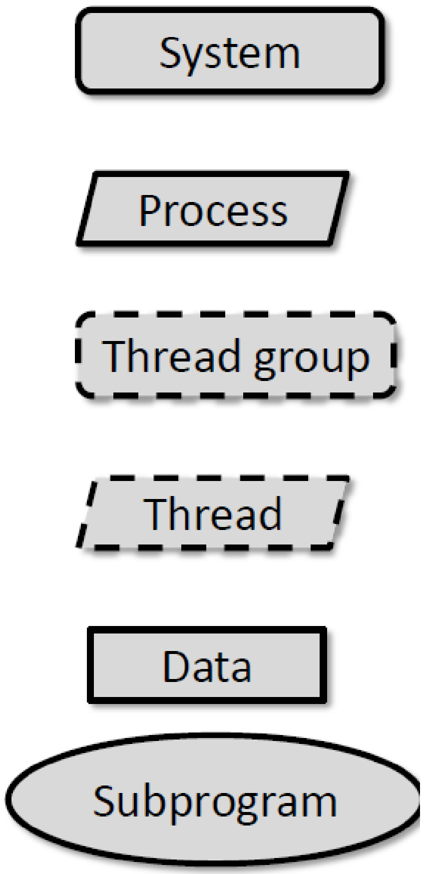


Typical languages for architecture design: AADL

AADL: Architecture Analysis and Design Language (v2: 2009)

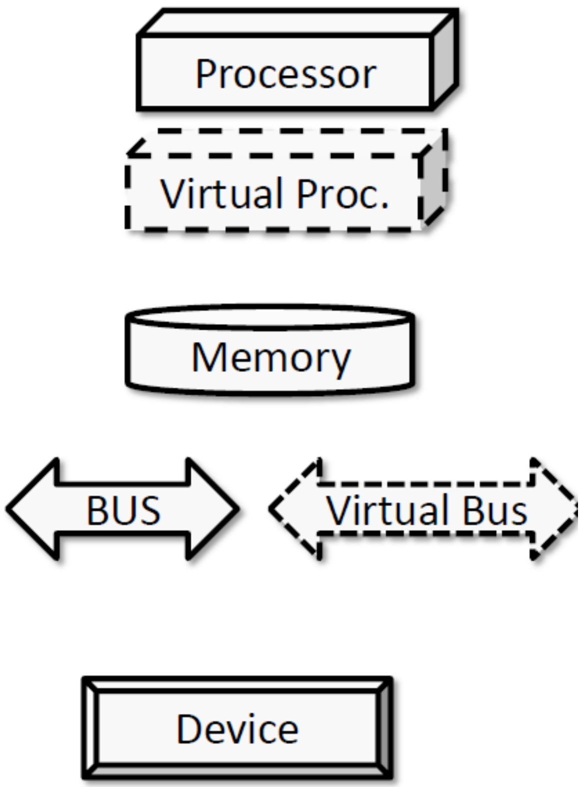
- For embedded systems (SAE)

- Software components
  - System: Hierarchic structure of components
  - Process: Protected address range
  - Thread group: Logic group of threads
  - Thread: Concurrently schedulable execution unit
  - Data: Sharable data
  - Subprogram: Sequential, callable code unit

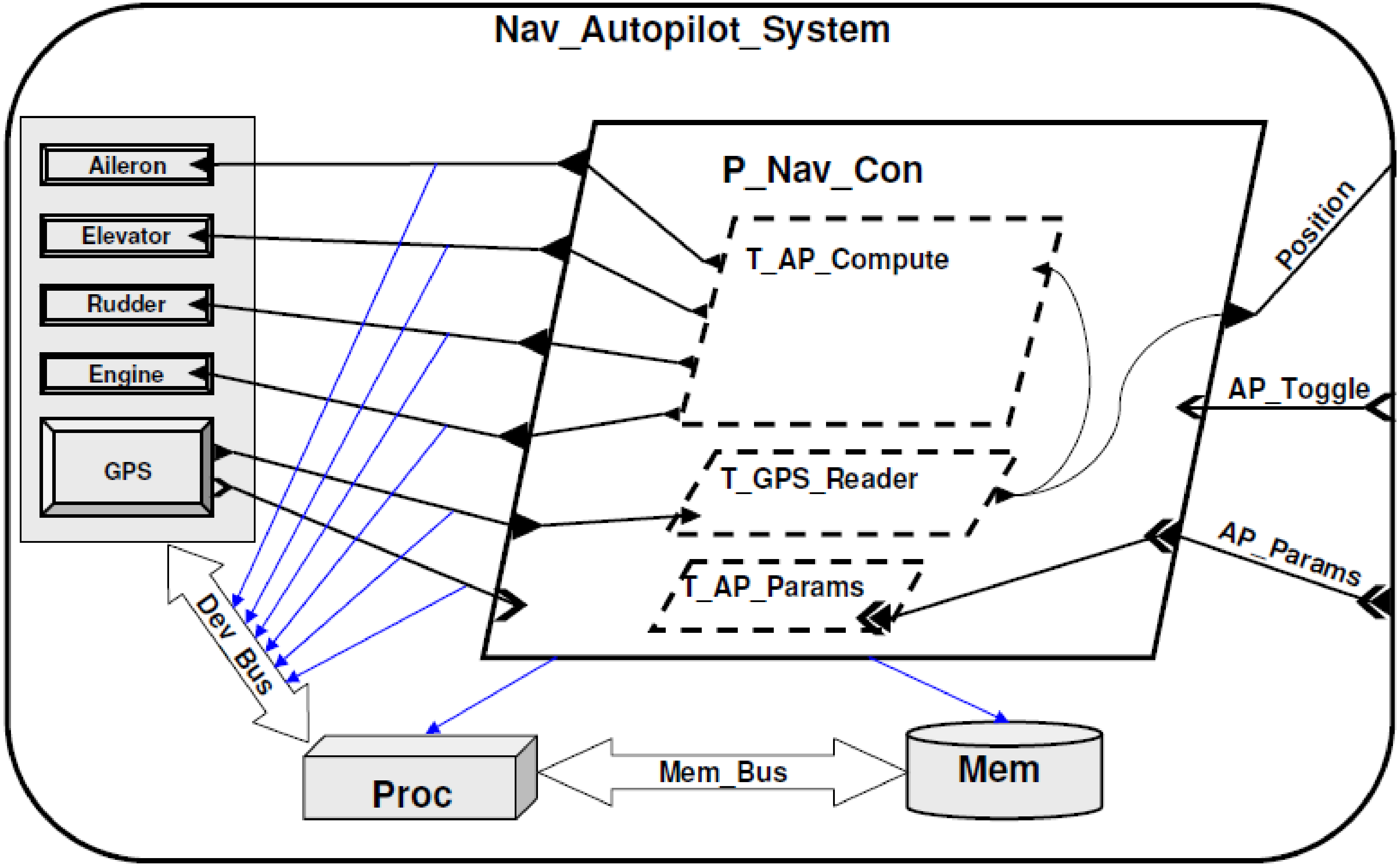


Typical languages for architecture design: AADL

- Hardware components
  - Processor, Virtual Processor: Platform for scheduling of threads/processes
  - Memory: Storage for data and executable code
  - Bus, Virtual Bus: Physical or logical unit of connection
  - Device: Interface to/from external environment
- Mapping
  - Between software and hardware
  - Between logical (virtual) and physical components

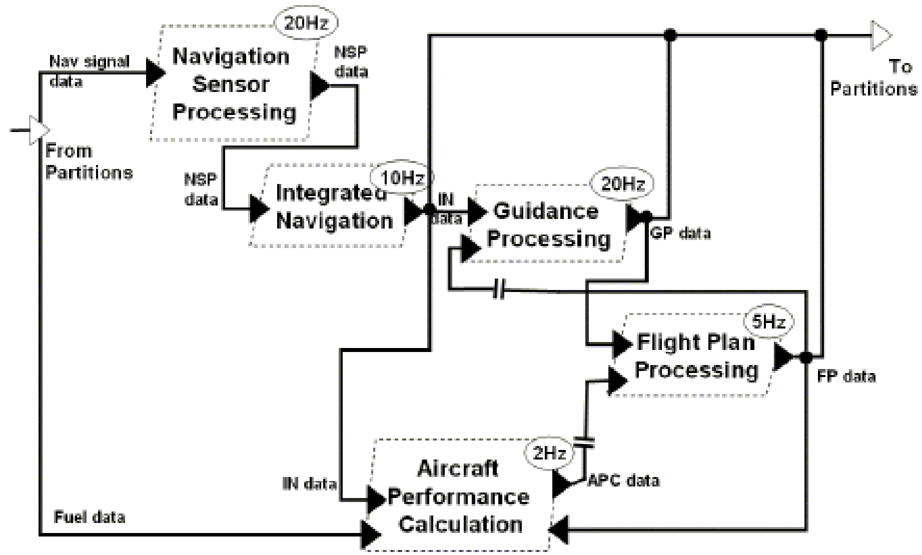


- Example: Mapping between components



Typical languages for architecture design: AADL

- Relations
  - Data and event flow on ports
- Property specification for analysis
  - Timing
  - Scheduling
  - Error propagation (using an extension of AADL)
- Models in graphical, textual, XML formats

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            **};
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```

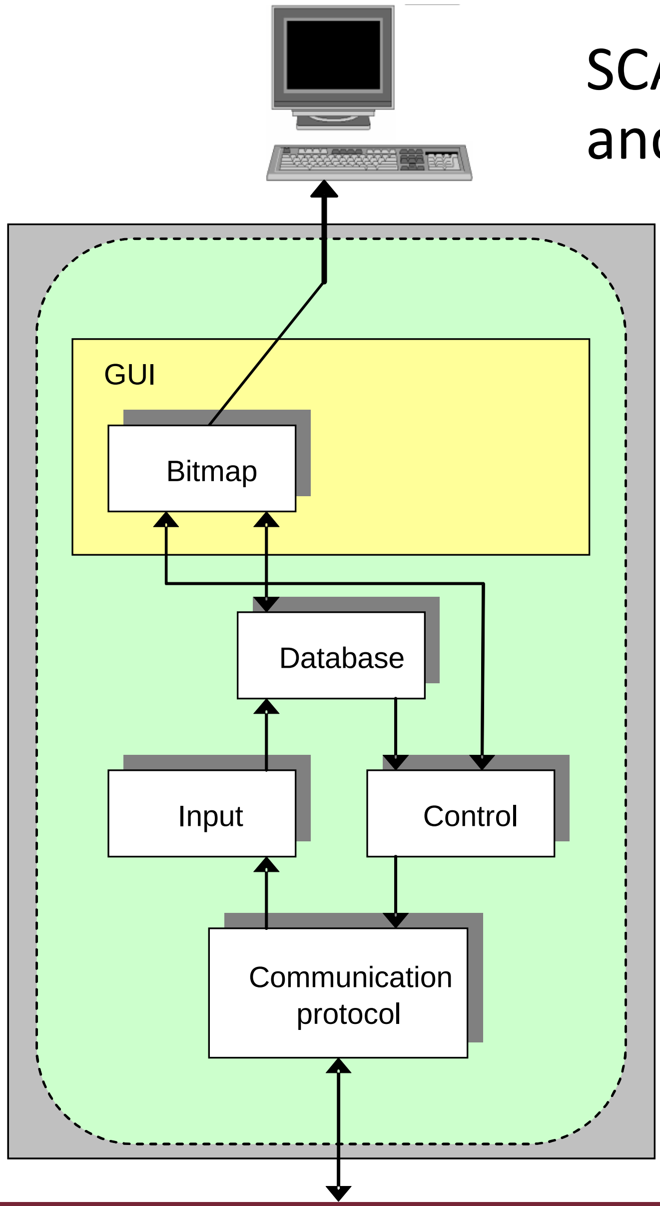
What is influenced by the architecture? 1/2

- **Dependability**
  - Error detection: Push/pull monitoring, exception handling
  - Recovery: Compensation, forward/backward recovery
  - Fault handling: Reconfiguration, graceful degradation
- **Performance**
  - Resource assignment: Providing critical services, queuing of requests, parallel processing
  - Resource management: Scheduling of resources, dynamic assignment, load balancing
- **Security**
  - Protection of sensitive data: Authentication, authorization, data hiding
  - Detection of intrusion: Analysis of illegal changes
  - Recovery after intrusion: Maintenance of data integrity

What is influenced by the architecture? 2/2

- **Maintainability**
  - Encapsulation: Semantic coherence
  - Avoiding domino effects of changes: Information hiding, error confinement, usage of proxies
  - Late binding: Runtime registration, configuration descriptors, polymorphism
- **Testability**
  - Assuring controllability and observability
  - Separation of interfaces and implementation
  - Recording and replaying interactions
- **Usability**
  - Separation of user interface
  - Maintenance of user model, task model, system model in runtime

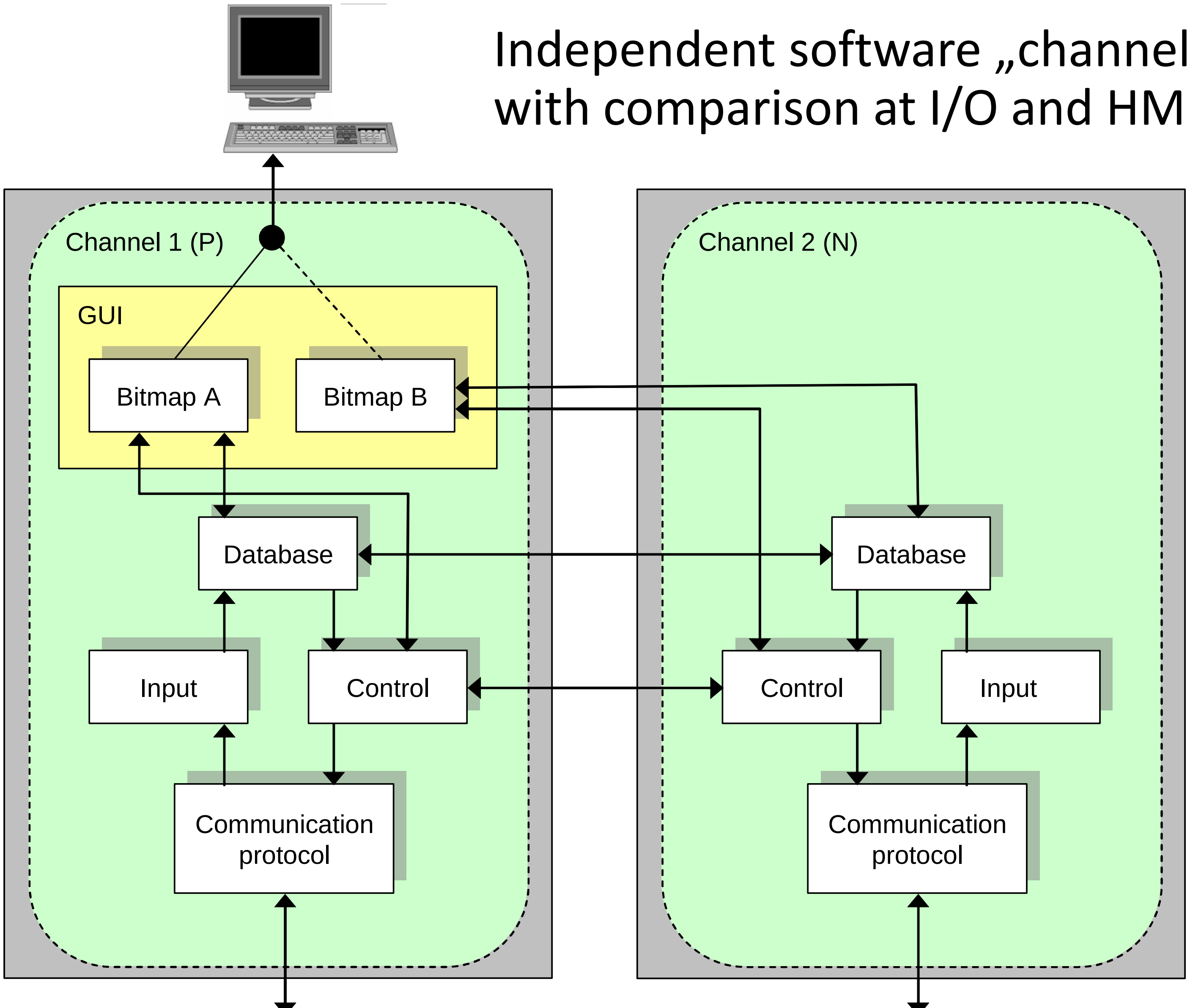
Example: Safety architecture 1/2



SCADA system: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

Example: Safety architecture 2/2

Independent software „channels" with comparison at I/O and HMI



Summary: System properties and the design space

System property	Related design decisions (examples)
Dependability	Error detection, error confinement, recovery, fault handling
Performance	Resource assignment, resource management
Security	Protection against illegal access, detection of intrusion, maintenance
Maintainability	Localizing, avoiding domino effect, late binding
Testability	Controllability, observability, separation of interfaces
Usability	Separation and maintenance of user, task and system models

Overview: What are the verification techniques?

- Review technique: Analysis of requirements and architecture related decisions
  - Architecture trade-off analysis (ATAM)
- Static analysis: Systematic architecture analysis
  - Interface analysis
    - Conformance of required and offered interfaces
  - Fault effect analysis by combinational techniques
    - Component level faults ↔ System level effects
- Quantitative analysis: Model based evaluation
  - Evaluation of extra-functional properties by constructing and solving an analysis model
    - Computing system level properties on the basis of local (component of relation) properties

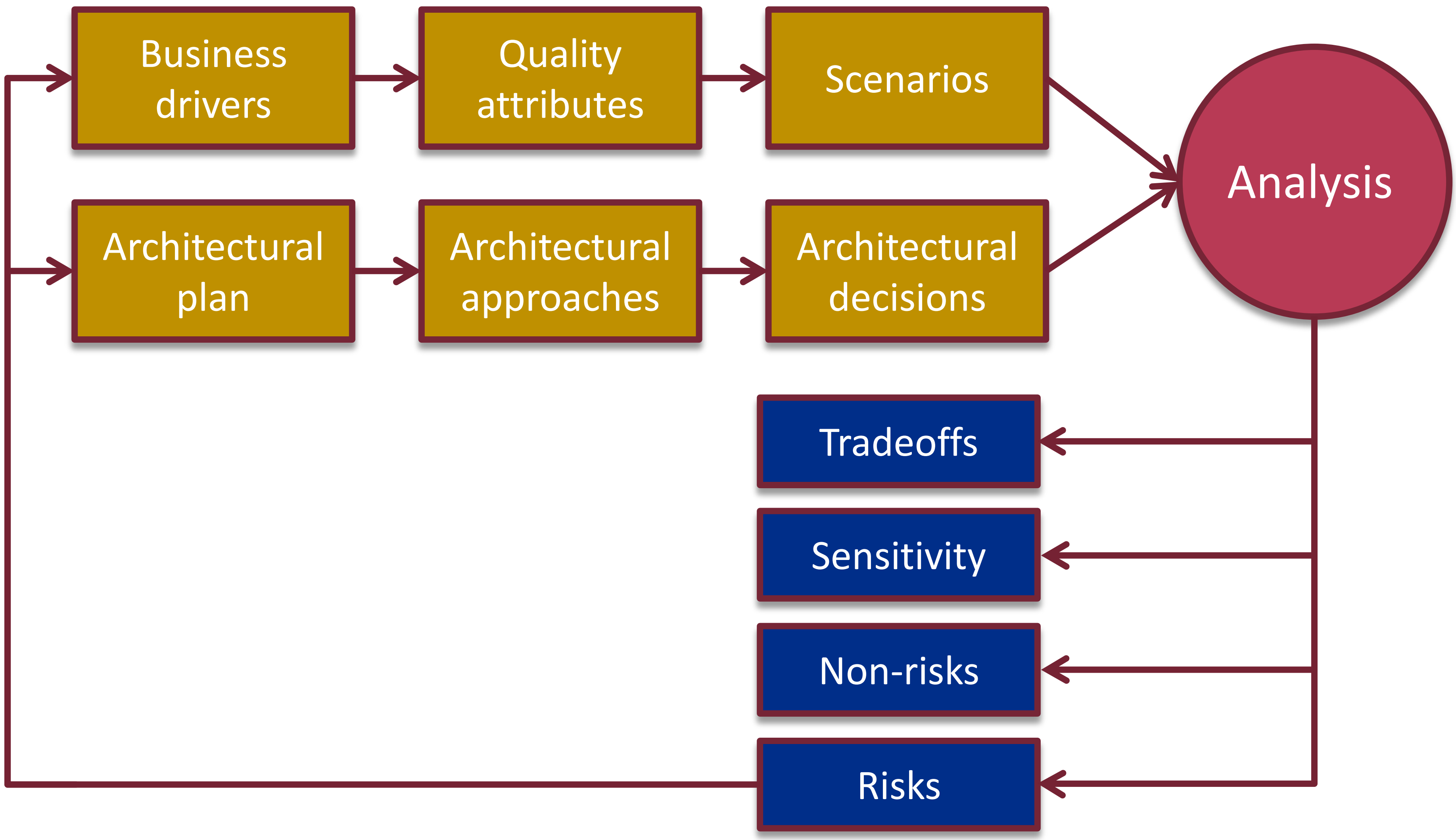
Analysis of requirements and architecture related decisions

ATAM: Architecture Trade-off Analysis

Requirements based architecture analysis

- Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method (ATAM) goals
  - What are the quality objectives and their attributes?
    - What are the relations and priorities of the quality objectives?
  - How does the architecture satisfy the quality objectives?
    - Do the architecture level design decisions support the quality objectives and their priorities? What are the risks?
- Basic ideas
  - Systematic collection of quality objectives and attributes: Utility tree with priorities
  - Capturing and understanding the objectives: Scenarios (that exemplify the role of the quality attribute)
  - Architecture evaluation: What was the design decision, what are the related sensitivity points, tradeoffs, risks?

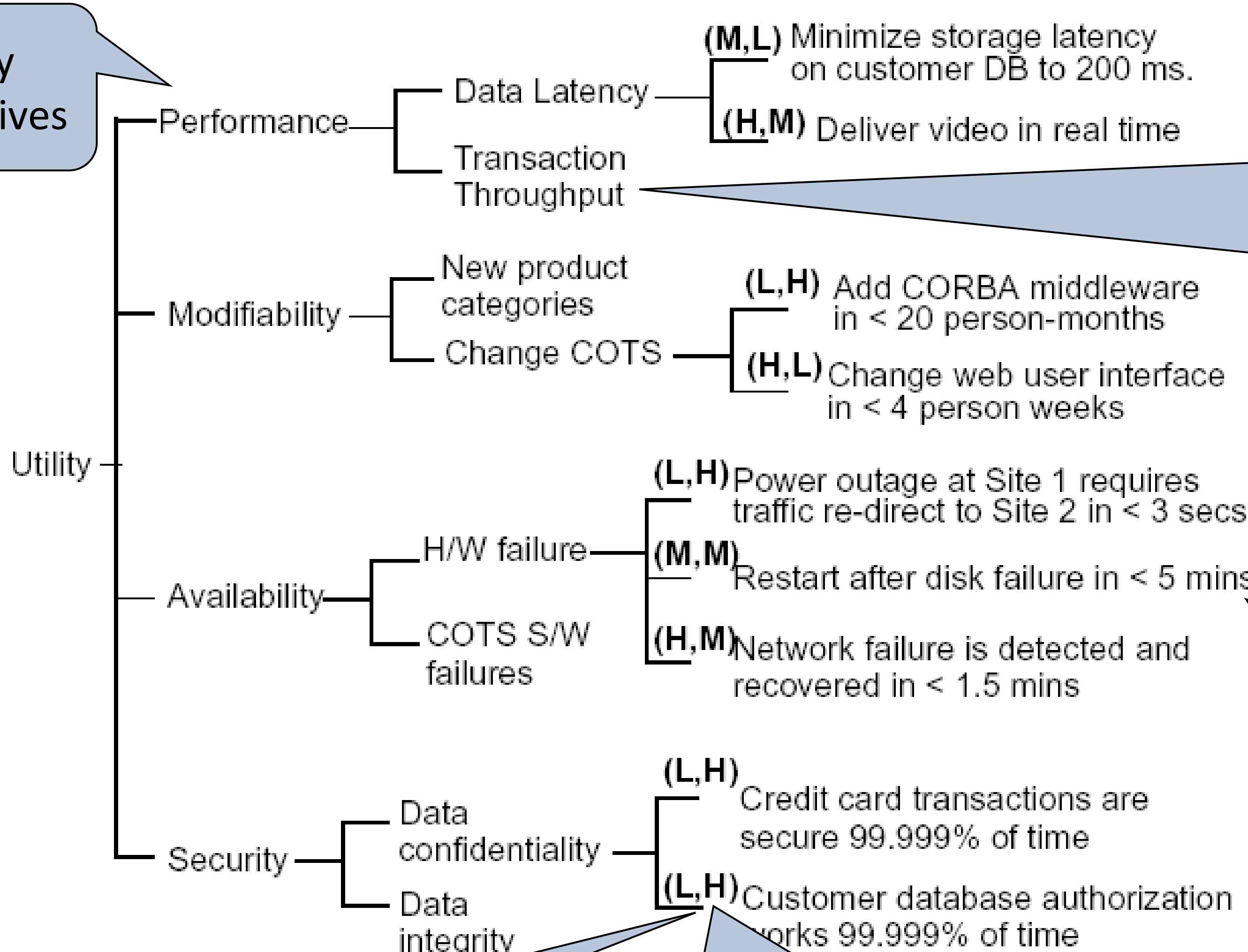
ATAM conceptual analysis process



http://www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture/tools/evaluate/atam.cfm

Collection of quality objectives: Utility tree

Quality objectives



Attributes belonging to quality objectives and their refinements

Scenarios for capturing (refined) attributes

Priority:
Low, Medium, High

Implementation complexity:
Low, Medium, High

Steps of the analysis (with examples)

- Analysis of the architectural support for the scenarios
  - Scenario: Recovery in case of disk failure shall be performed in < 5 min
  - Reaction as design decision: Replica database is used
- Analysis of sensitivity points
  - The use of replica database influences availability
  - The use of replica database influences also performance
    - Synchronous updating of the replica database: Slow
    - Asynchronous updating of the replica database: Faster, but potential data loss
- Analysis and optimization of the tradeoffs
  - The use of replica database influences both availability and performance – depending on the updating strategy
  - Tradeoff (decision): Asynchronous updating of the replica database
- Analysis of the risks of tradeoffs
  - Replica database with asynchronous updating (as an architecture design decision) is a risk, if the cost of data loss is high
    - The decision is optimal only in context of the given needs and costs constraints

The process of ATAM 1/2

1. Presentation of the method <- evaluation leader
2. Presentation of business drivers <- development leader
   - Functions, quality objectives, stakeholders
   - Constraints: technical, economical, management
3. Presentation of the architecture <- designers
4. Identification of the design decisions <- designers
5. Construction of the utility tree <- designers, verifiers
   - Refinement of quality objectives
   - Assignment of scenarios to capture objectives:
     - Inputs, effects that are relevant to the quality objective
     - Environment (e.g., design-time or run-time)
     - Expected reaction (support) from the architecture
   - Assignment of priorities to the scenarios (objectives)

The process of ATAM 2/2

6. Analysis of the architecture <- verifiers
    - Architectural support
    - Sensitivity points
    - Tradeoffs
    - Risks
7. Extending the scenarios <- stakeholders
    - Contribution of testers, users, etc.
    - Brainstorming: Aspects of testability, maintenance, ergonomics, etc.
    - Assignment of priorities
8. Continuing the architecture analysis <- verifiers
    - In case of scenarios with priorities that are high enough
9. Presentation of results <- verifiers
    - Preparation of a summary document

Advantages of ATAM

- Explicit and clarified quality objectives
  - Refinement of objectives, assignment of scenarios
  - Assignment of priorities
- Early identification of risks
  - Explicit analysis of the effects of architecture design decisions (model based analysis may be used)
  - Investigation of tradeoffs
- Stakeholders are involved
  - Designer, tester, user, verifier
  - Communication among the stakeholders
- Documenting architecture related decisions and risks

Systematic analysis methods

Interface analysis

Fault effects analysis

Interface analysis

- Goals
  - Checking the conformance of component interfaces
  - Completeness: Systematic coverage of relations and interfaces
- Syntactic analysis
  - Checking function signatures (number and types of parameters)
- Semantic analysis
  - Based on the description of the functionality of the components
  - Analysis of contracts (contract based specifications)
- Behavioral analysis
  - Based on the behavior specification of components
  - Behavioral conformance is checked (e.g., in case of protocols)
  - Precise behavioral equivalence relations are defined (e.g., bisimulation), also timing can be checked

Example: Interface analysis

- „Contract-based" specification of component functionality: JML

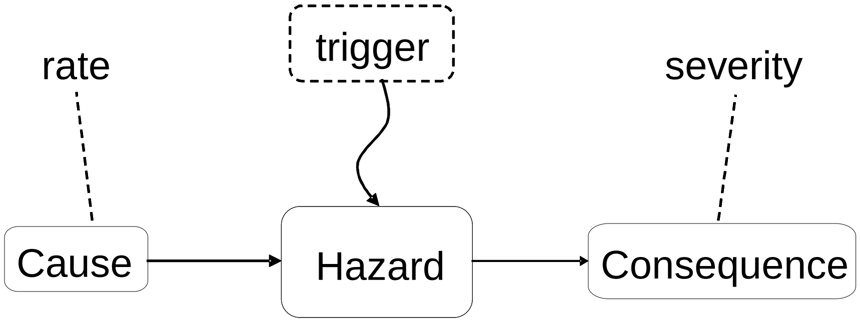
```
public class Purse {
    final int MAX_BALANCE;
    int balance;
      /*@ invariant pin != null && pin.length == 4  @*/
    byte[] pin;
      /*@ requires amount >= 0;
        @ assignable balance;
        @ ensures balance == \old(balance) – amount
                  && \result == balance;
        @ signals (PurseException) balance == \old(balance);
        @*/
    int debit(int amount) throws PurseException {
      if (amount <= balance) {
        balance -= amount;
        System.out.println("Debit placed"); return balance; }
      else {
        throw new PurseException("overdrawn by " + amount); }}
```

- Contract based tools: for proving of properties (EscJava2), runtime verification (jmlc)

Fault effects analysis

- Goal: Analysis of the fault effects and the evolution of hazards on the basis of the architecture
  - What are the causes for a hazard?
  - What are the effects of a component fault?
- Results:
  - Hazard catalogue
  - Categorization of hazards
    - Rate of occurrence
    - Severity of consequences

    → Risk matrix



  - These results form the basis for risk reduction

Categorization of the techniques

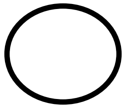
- On the basis of the development phase (tasks):
  - Design phase: Identification and analysis of hazards
  - Operation phase: Checking the modifications
- On the basis of the analysis approach:
  - Cause-consequence view:
    - Forward (inductive): Analysis of the effects of faults and events
    - Backward (deductive): Analysis of the causes of hazards
  - System hierarchy view:
    - Bottom-up: From the components to subsystems / system level
    - Top-down: From the system level down to the components
- Systematic techniques are used
  - Fault tree analysis
  - Event tree analysis
  - Failure modes and effects analysis

Fault tree analysis

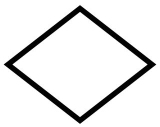
- Analysis of the causes of system level hazards
  - Top-down analysis
  - Identifying the component level combinations of faults and events that may lead to hazard
- Construction of the fault tree
  1. Identification of the foreseen system level hazard: on the basis of environment risks, standards, etc.
  2. Identification of intermediate events (pseudo-events): Boolean (AND, OR) combinations of lower level events that may cause upper level events
  3. Identification of primary (basic) events: no further refinement is needed/possible

Set of elements in a fault tree

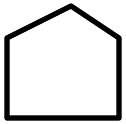
Top level or intermediate event



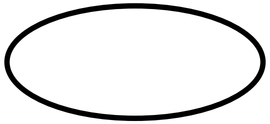
Primary (basic) event



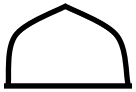
Event without further analysis



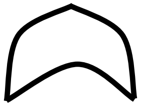
Normal event (i.e., not a fault)



Conditional event

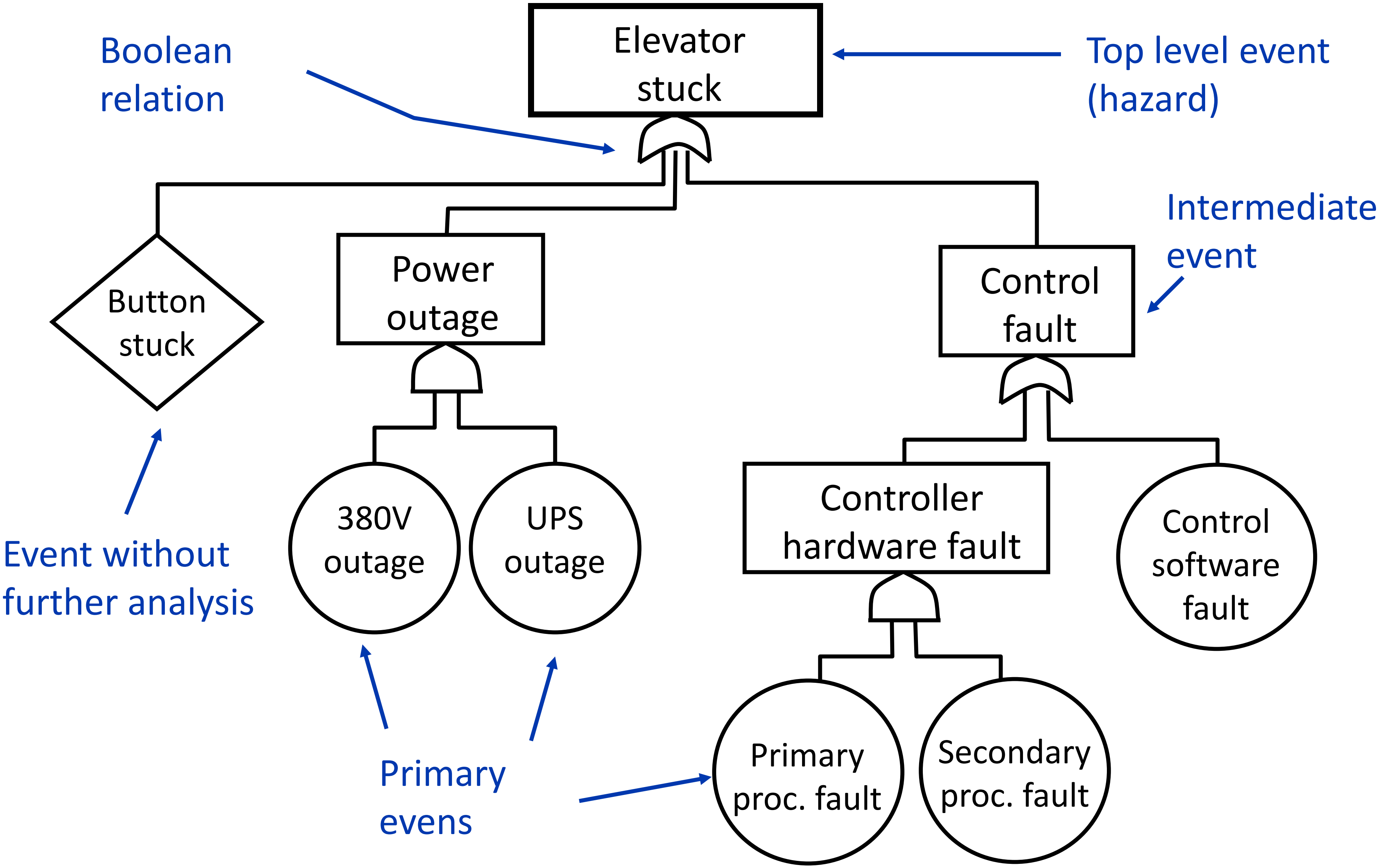


AND combination of events



OR combination of events

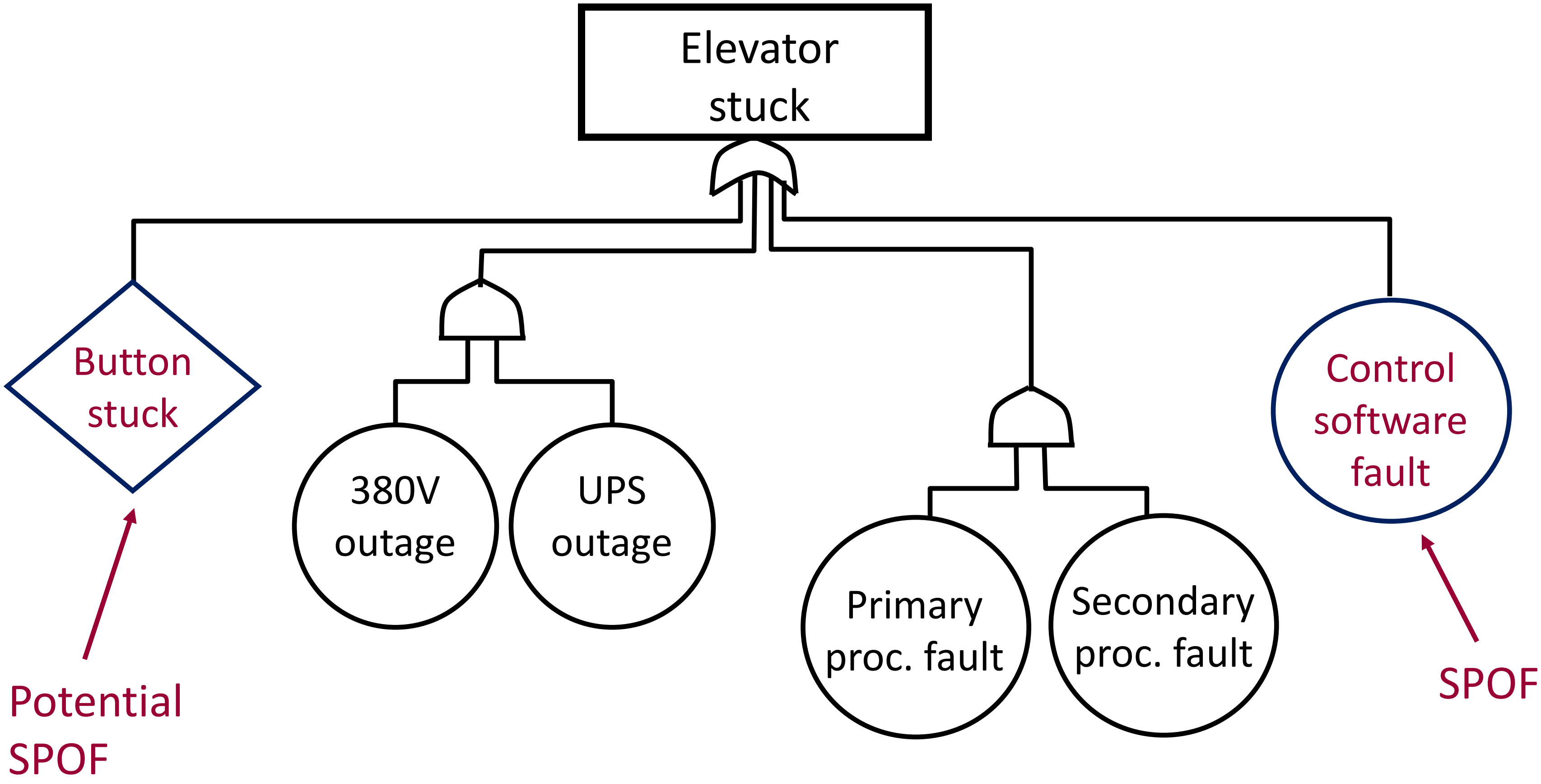
Fault tree example: Elevator



Qualitative analysis of the fault tree

- Fault tree reduction: Resolving intermediate events/pseudo-events using primary events
  $\rightarrow$ disjunctive normal form (OR on the top of the tree)
- Cut of the fault tree:
  AND combination of primary events
- Minimal cut set: No further reduction is possible
  - Minimal cut: There is no other cut that is a subset
- Outputs of the analysis of the reduced fault tree:
  - Single point of failure (SPOF)
  - Events that appear in several cuts

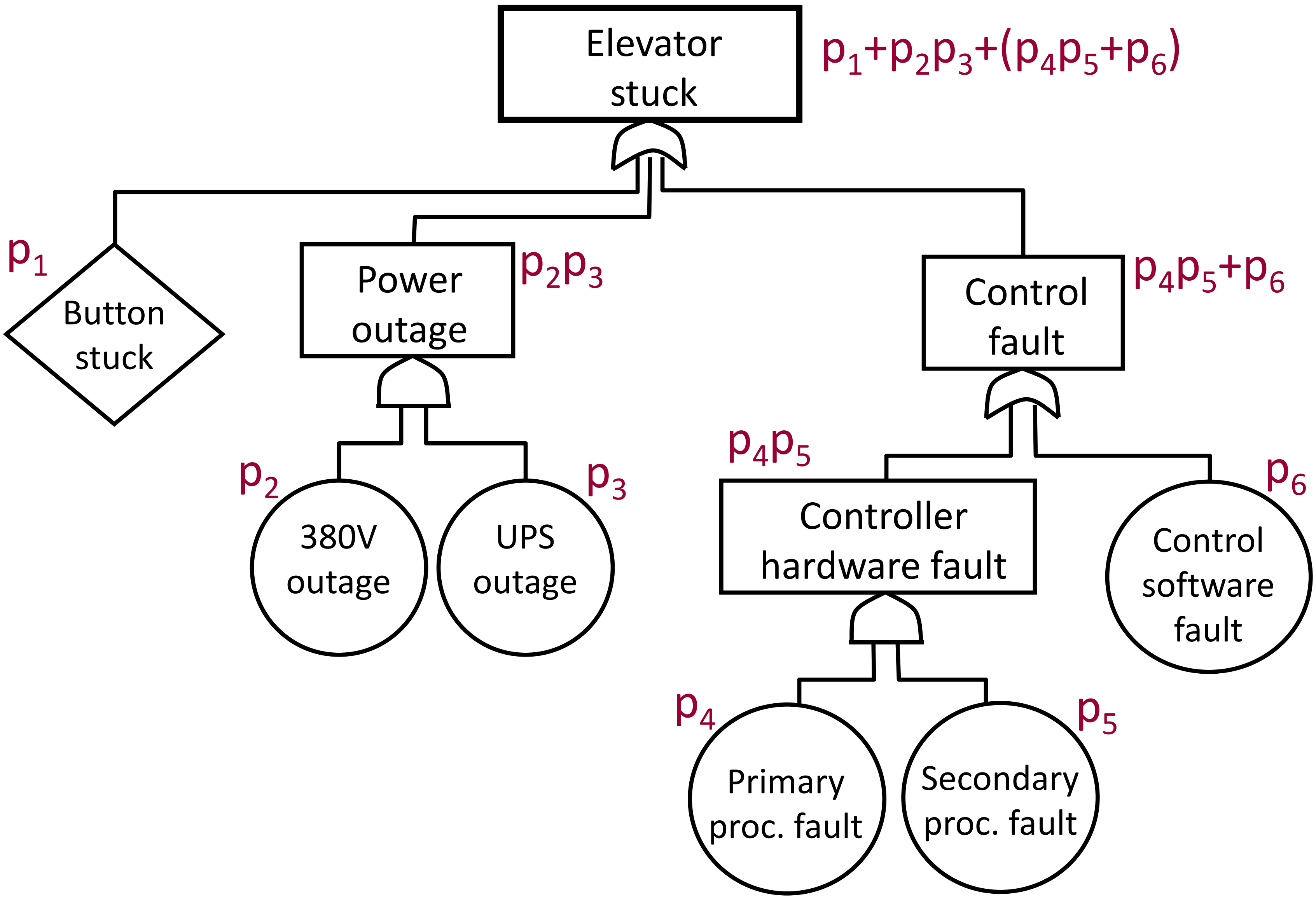
Reduced fault tree of the elevator example



Quantitative analysis of the fault tree

- Basis: Probabilities of the primary events
  - Component level data, experience, or estimation
- Result: Probability of the system level hazard
  - Computing probability on the basis of the probabilities of the primary events, depending on their combinations
  - AND gate: Product (if the events are independent)
    - Exact calculation: P{A and B} = P{A} · P{B|A}
  - OR gate: Sum (worst case estimation)
    - Exactly: P{A or B} = P{A} + P{B} - P{A and B} <= P{A} + P{B}
  - Probability as time function can also be used in computations (e.g., reliability, availability)
- Limitations of the analysis
  - Correlated faults (not independent)
  - Handling of fault sequences

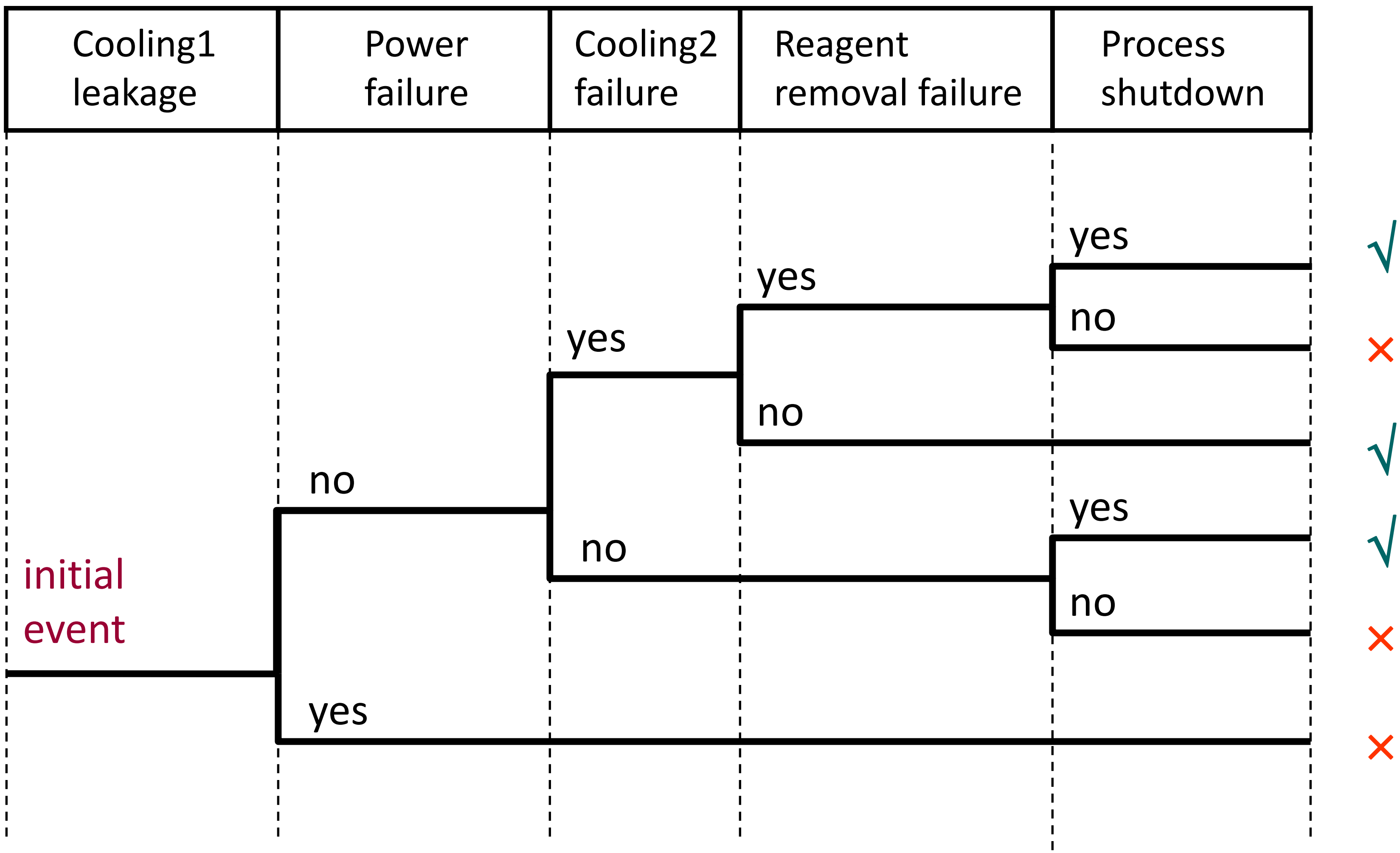
Fault tree of the elevator with probabilities



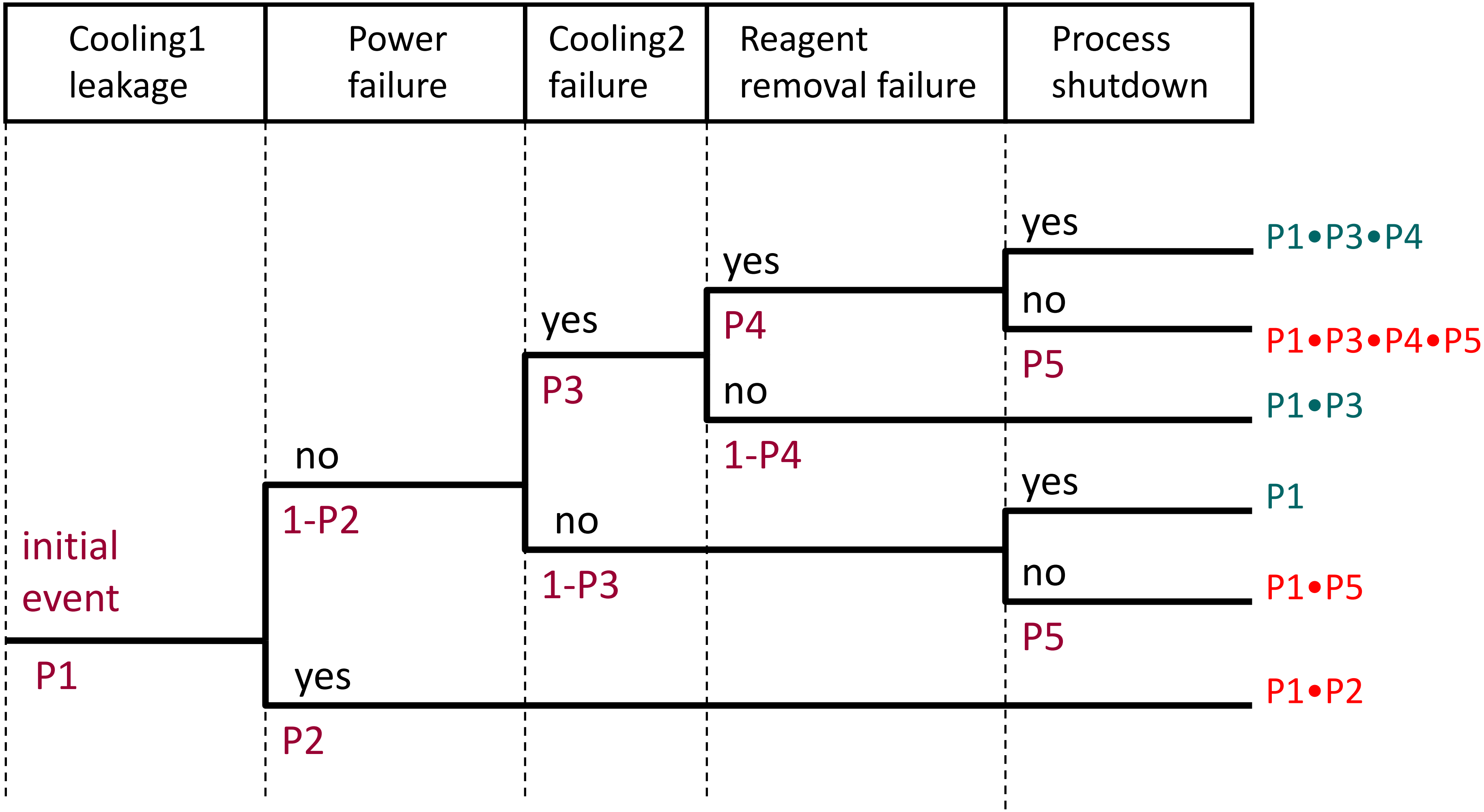
Event tree analysis

- Forward (inductive) analysis:
  Investigates the effects of an initial event
  - Initial event: component level fault/event
  - Related events: faults/events of other components
  - Ordering: causality, timing
  - Branches: depend on the occurrence of events
- Investigation of hazard occurrence „scenarios”
  - Path probabilities (on the basis of branch probabilities)
- Advantages: Investigation of event sequences
  - Example: Checking protection systems (protection levels)
- Limitations of the analysis
  - Complexity, multiplicity of events

Event tree example: Reactor cooling



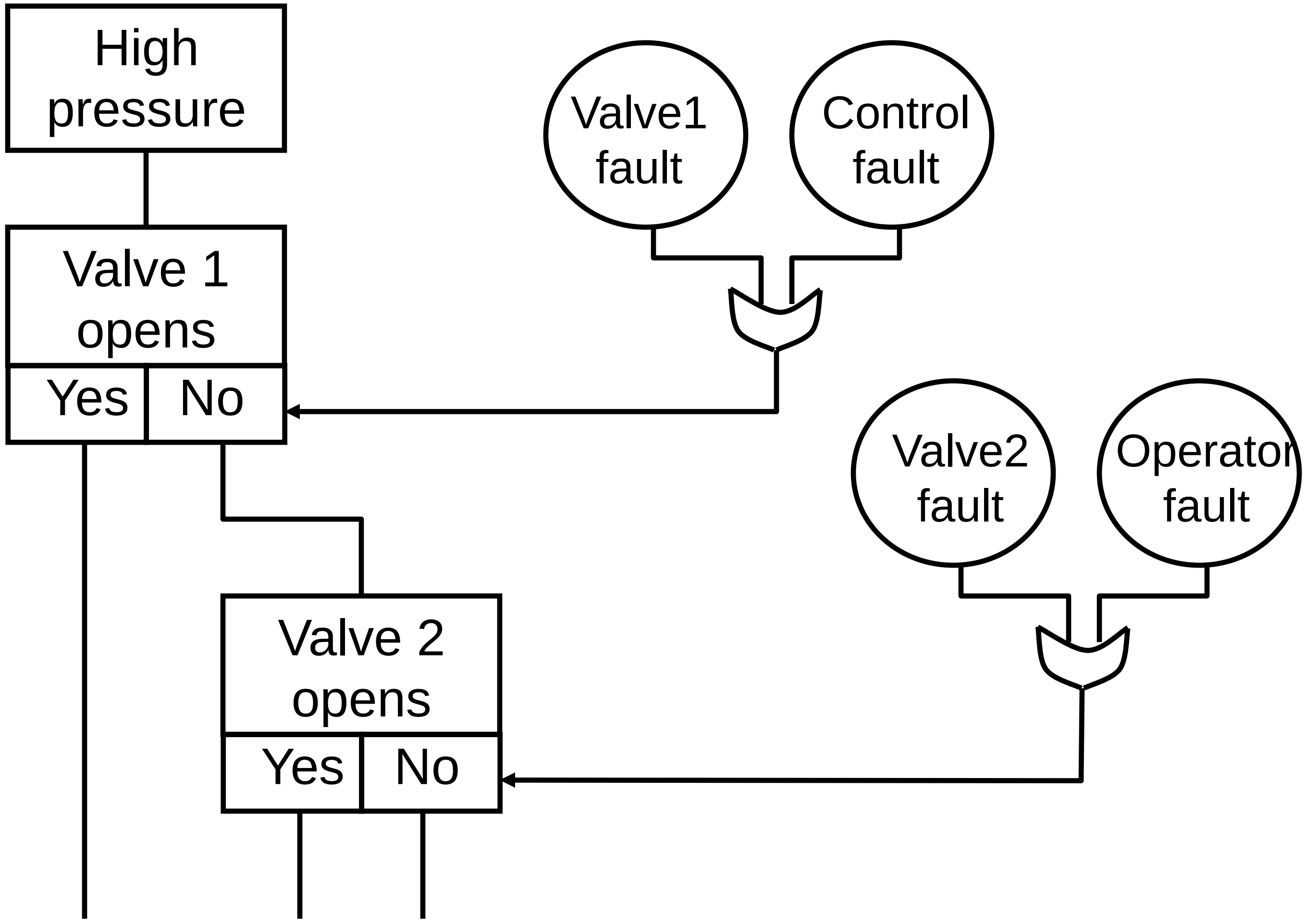
Event tree example: Reactor cooling



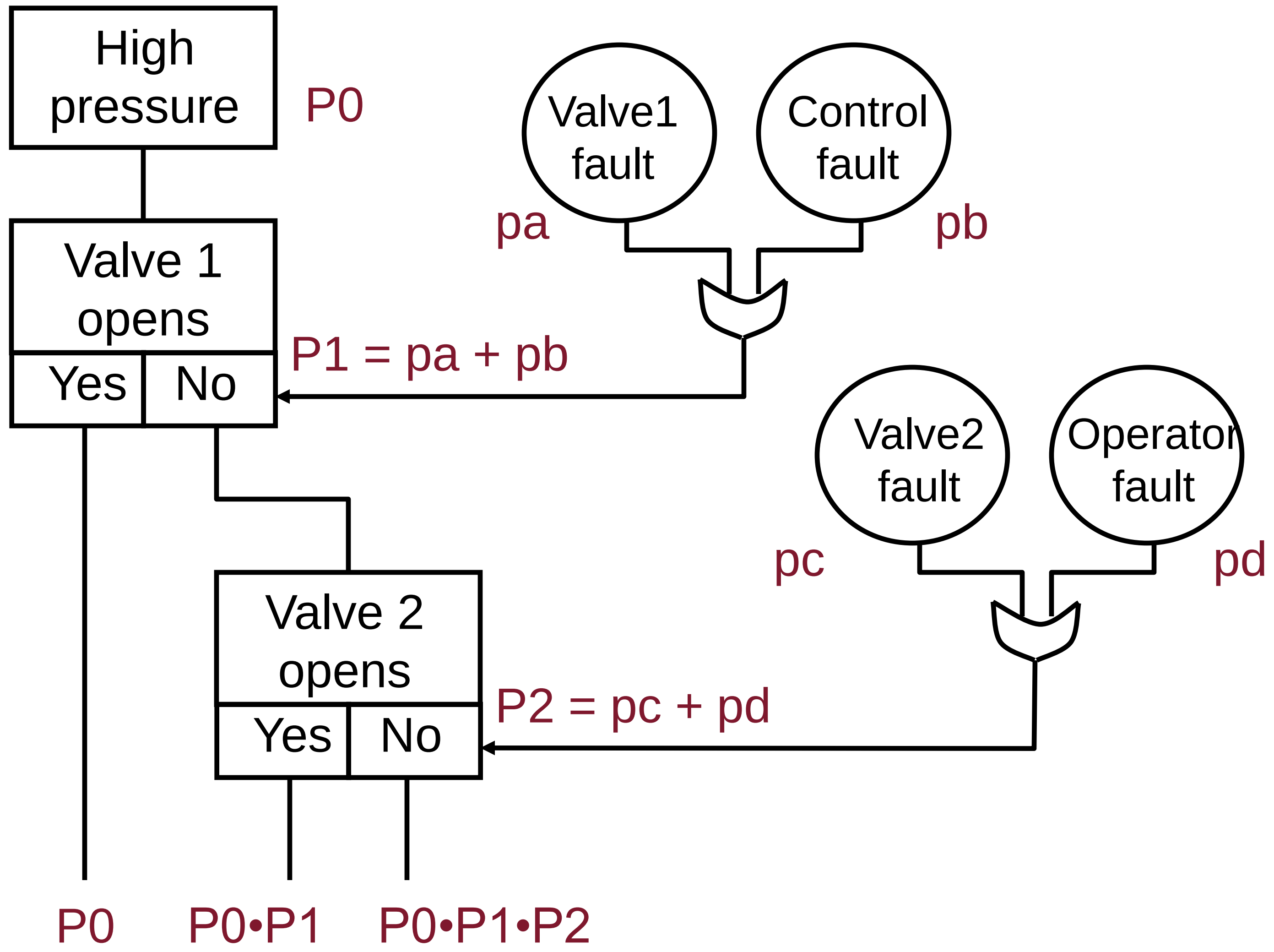
Cause-consequence analysis

- Connecting event tree with fault trees
  - Event tree: Scenarios (sequence of events)
  - Connected fault trees: Analysis of event occurrence, computing the probability of occurrence
- Advantages:
  - Sequence of events (forward analysis) together with analysis of event causes (backward analysis)
- Limitations of the analysis:
  - Complexity: Separate diagrams are needed for all initial events

Example for cause-consequence analysis



Example for cause-consequence analysis



Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA)

- Tabular representation and analysis of components, failure modes, probabilities (occurrence rates) and effects
- Advantages:
  - Systematic listing of components and failure modes
  - Analysis of redundancy
- Limitations of the analysis
  - Complexity of determining the fault effects (using simulators, analysis models, symbolic execution etc.)

Component	Failure mode	Probability	Effect
Detecting that a temperature value is greater than L	> L not detected ≤ L detected	65% 35%	Over-heating Process is stopped
…	…	…	…

Model based quantitative evaluation

Performance evaluation

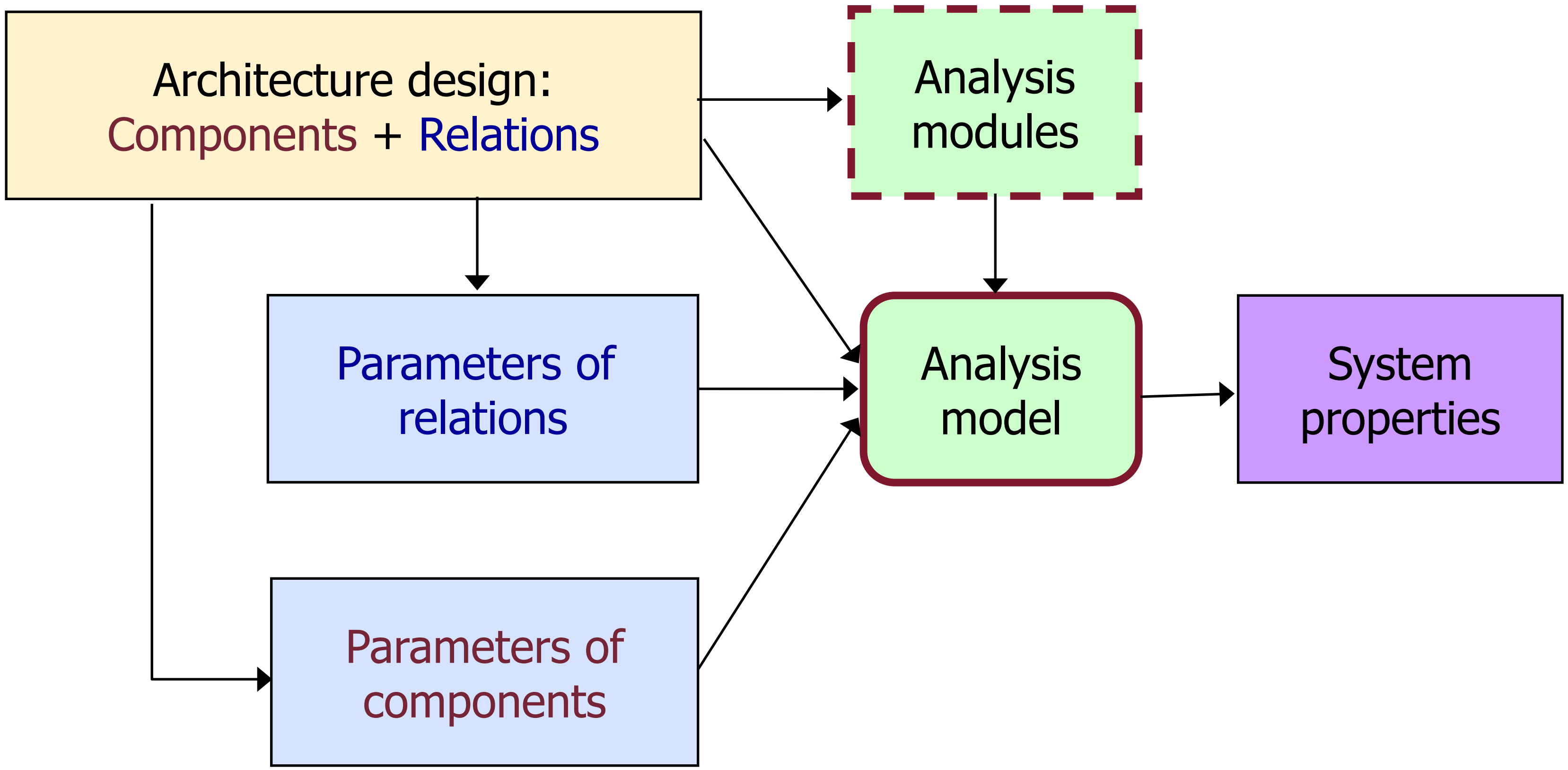
Dependability evaluation

Model based quantitative evaluation

Goal: Evaluation of architecture solutions

- Analysis models are constructed and solved on the basis of the architecture model, e.g.
  - Performance model
  - Dependability model
  - Safety analysis model
- Modular construction of analysis models (possibly automated)
  - Architecture: Component and relations
  - Analysis model: Submodels (modules) for components and relations
- Solution of the analysis models
  - Local (component and relation) parameters are used to compute system level properties

General approach for model based evaluation



Typical analysis models

	Performance model	Dependability model	Safety analysis model
Component parameters	Local execution time of functions, priorities, scheduling	Fault occurrence rate, error delay, repair rate, error detection coverage, …	Fault and hazardous event occurrence rate
Relation parameters	Call forwarding rate, call synchronization	Error propagation probability, conditions or error propagation, repair strategy	Hazard scenario, hazard combinations
Model	Queuing network	Markov-chain, Petri-net	Markov-chain, Petri-net
System properties (computed)	Request handling time, throughput, processor utilization	Reliability, availability, MTTF, MTTR, MTBF	System level hazard occurrence rate, criticality

Performance modeling

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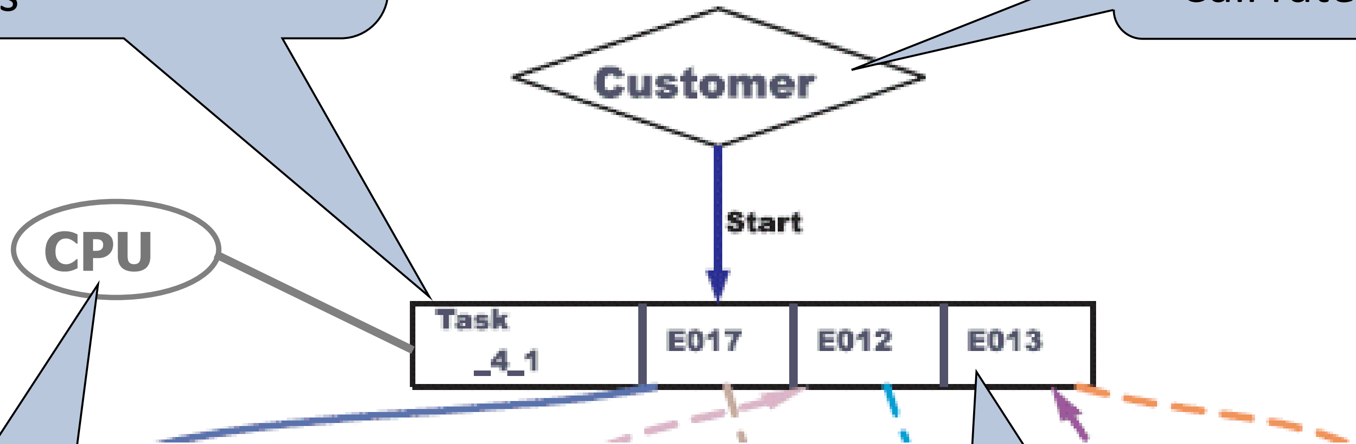
Performance modeling: Formalisms

- Typical formalism: Queuing networks
  - Servers, hosts, requests and replies, waiting queues
- Example: Layered Queuing Network (LQN)
  - Suitable for distributed client-server applications
- Model elements
  - Client submitting requests to (remote) servers
  - Servers (called “tasks” by convention)
    - Queuing of incoming requests
    - Entry points for service threads (called “functions”) with priorities
    - Forwarding function calls to other servers
  - Hosts (called “processors”)

Example: Layered Queuing Network (LQN)

Task (server):
- Functions (service call interfaces)
- Priorities

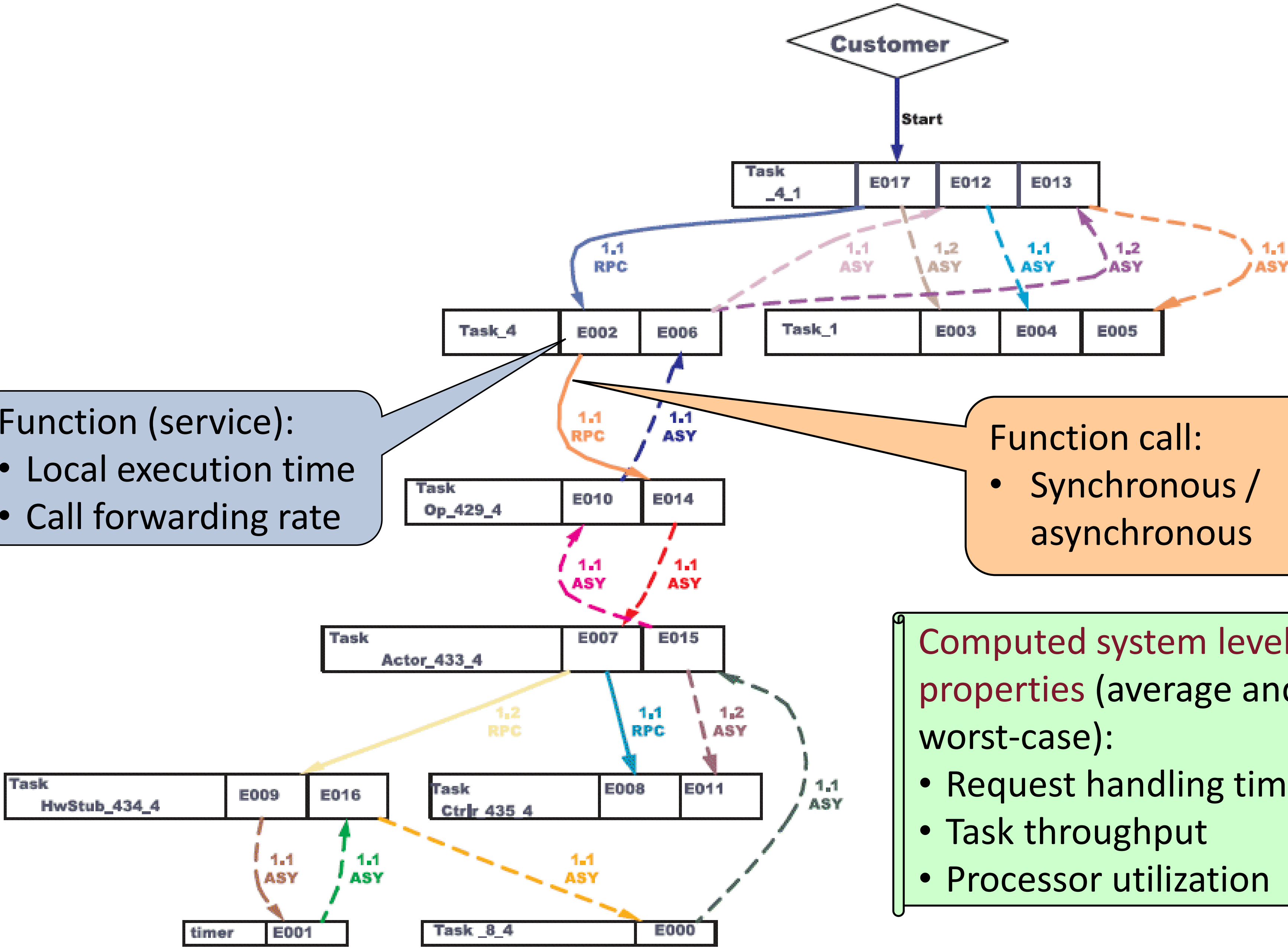
Client (request):
- Call rate



Processor:
- Deployment
- Scheduling policy

Function (service):
- Local execution time
- Call forwarding rate

Example: Performance modeling (LQN): Layers



Function (service):

- Local execution time
- Call forwarding rate

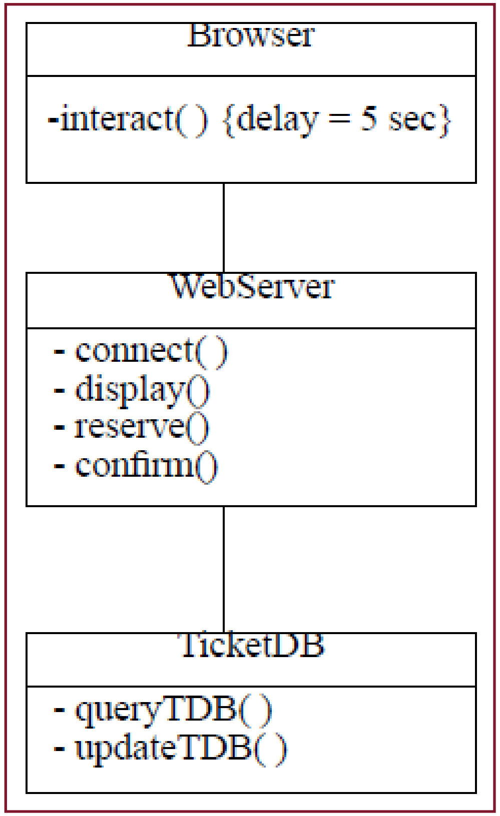
Function call:

- Synchronous / asynchronous

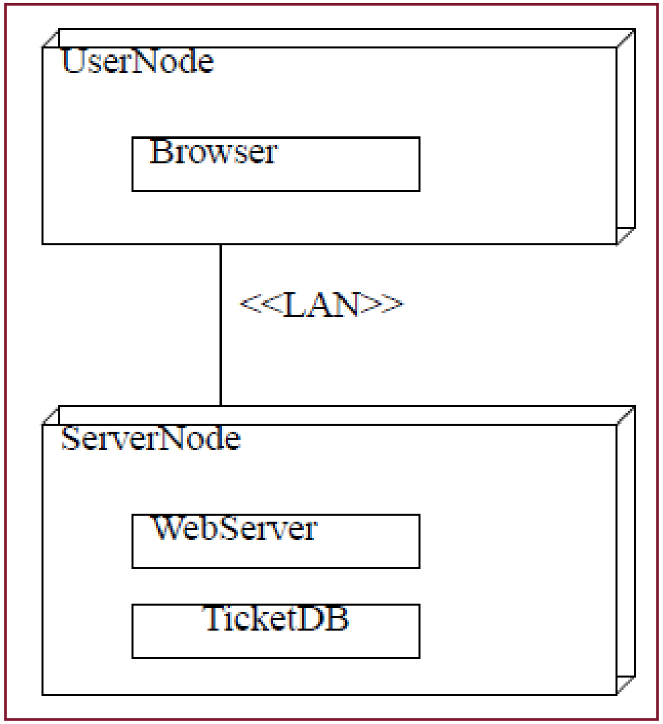
Computed system level properties (average and worst-case):

- Request handling time
- Task throughput
- Processor utilization

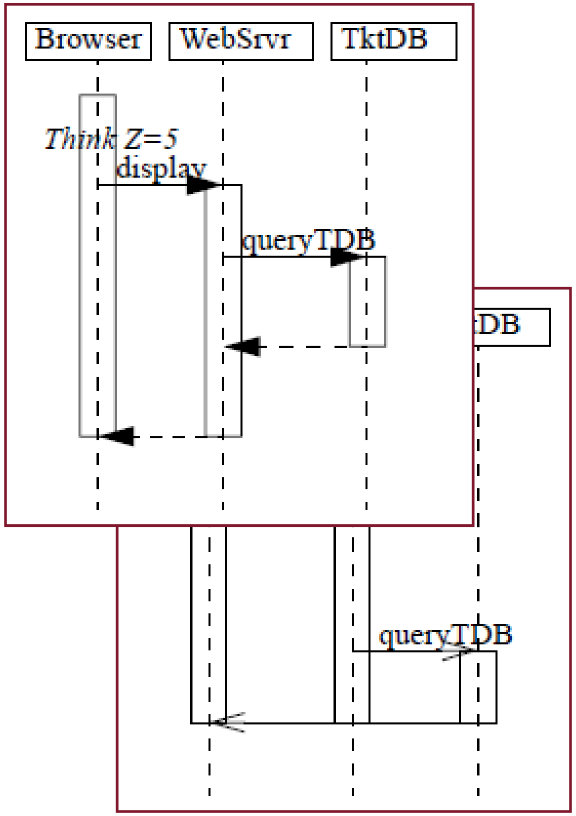
Example: Mapping architecture to analysis model



Classes and objects with local parameters

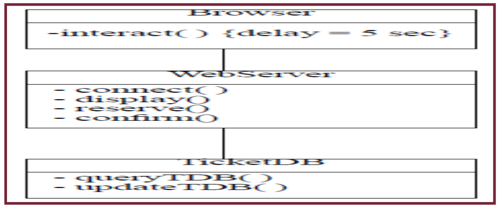


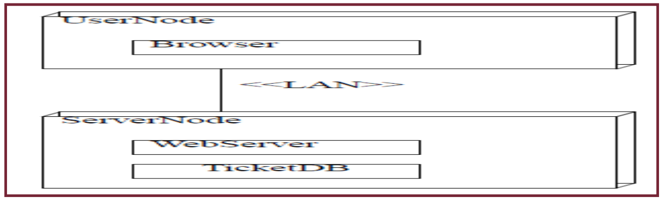
Servers and deployment

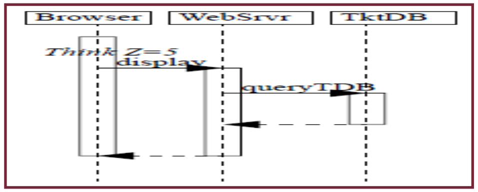


Interactions (calls)

Example: Mapping architecture to analysis model





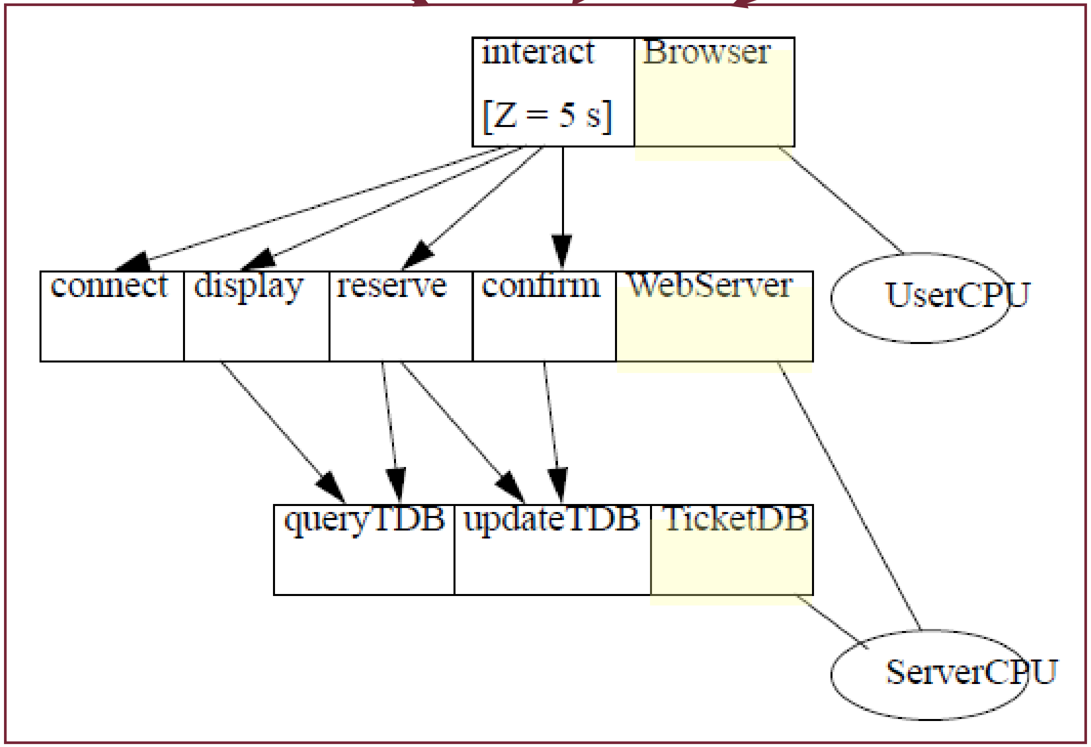


Classes (objects)

Deployment

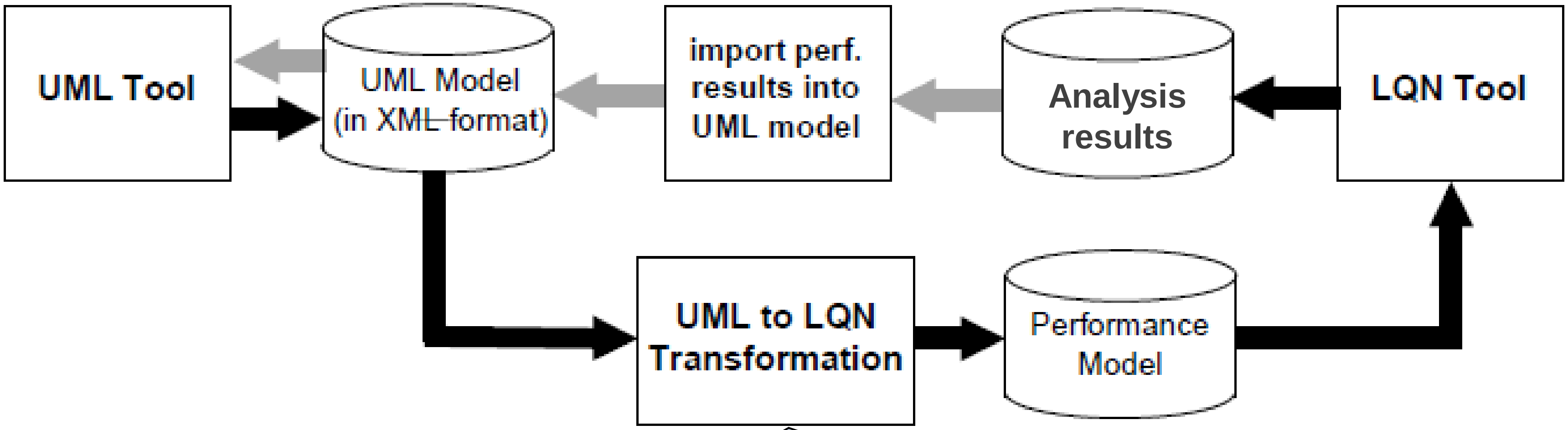
Interactions

Model transformation

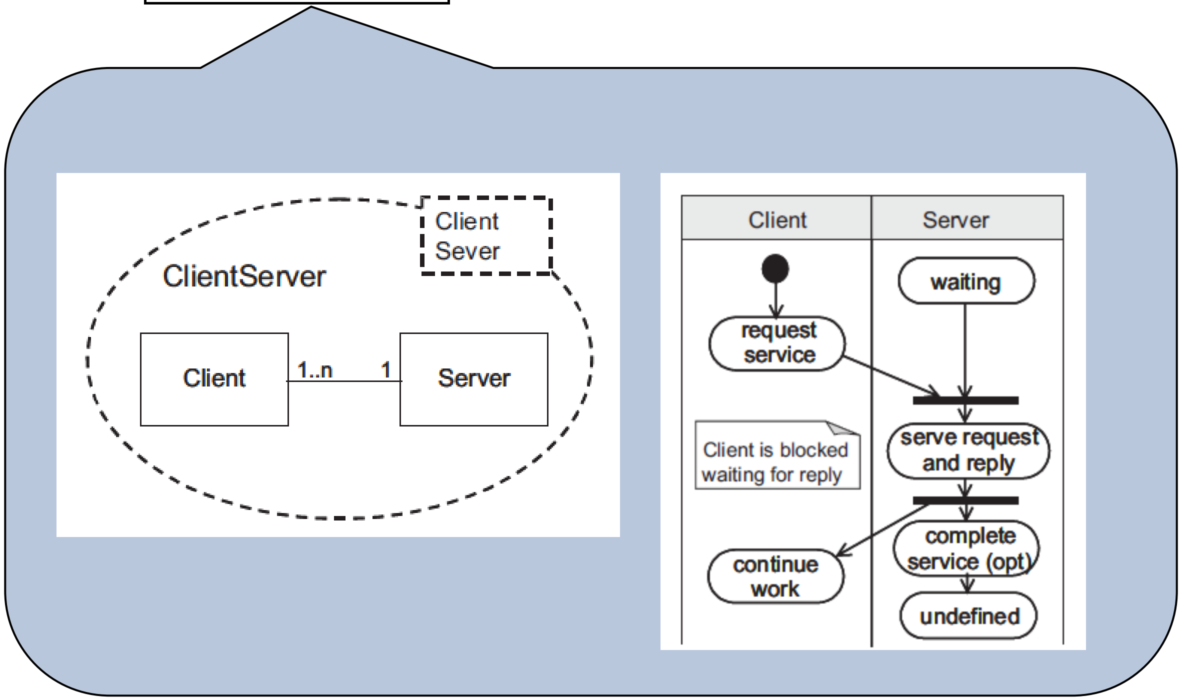


LQN performance model

Example: Mapping architecture to analysis model



Architecture design patterns can be identified to assign analysis modules

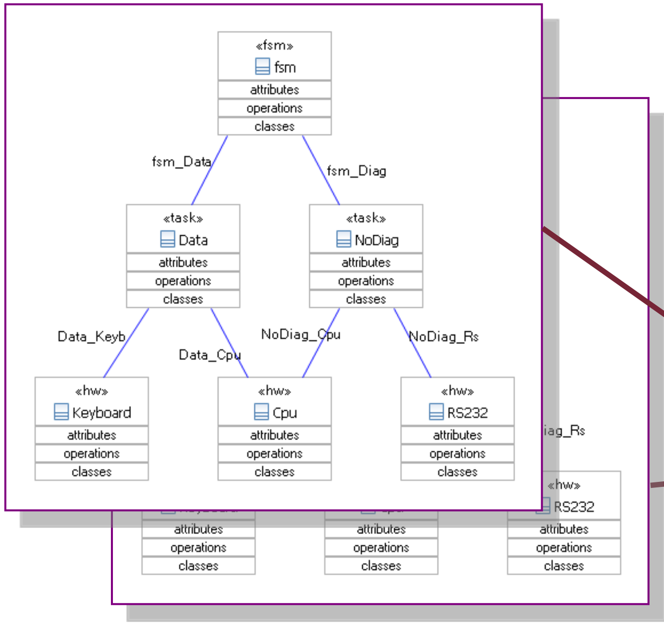


Dependability modeling

	Performance model	Dependability model	Safety analysis model
Component parameters	Local execution time of functions, priorities, scheduling	Fault occurrence rate, error delay, repair rate, error detection coverage, …	Fault and dangerous event occurrence rate
Relation parameters	Call forwarding rate, call synchronization	Error propagation probability, conditions or error propagation, repair strategy	Hazard scenario, hazard combinations
Model	Queuing network	Markov-chain, Petri-net	Markov-chain, Petri-net
System properties (computed)	Request handling time, throughput, processor utilization	Reliability, availability, MTTF, MTTR, MTBF	System level hazard occurrence rate, criticality

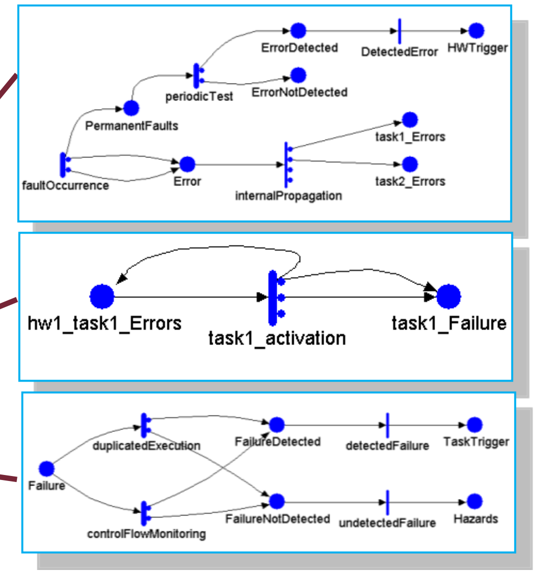
Example: UML based dependability modeling

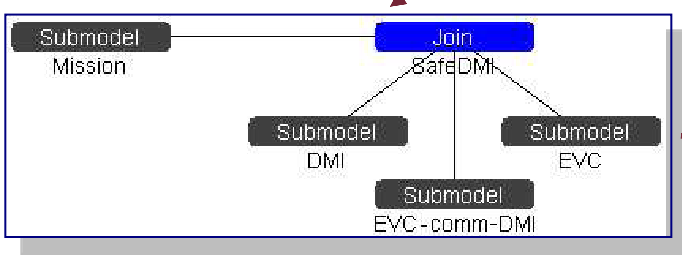
UML architecture model



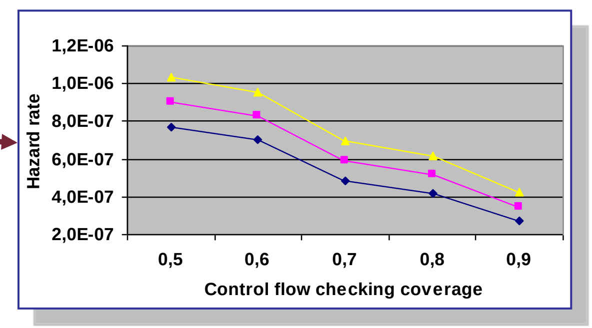
Dependability model construction

Analysis subnets





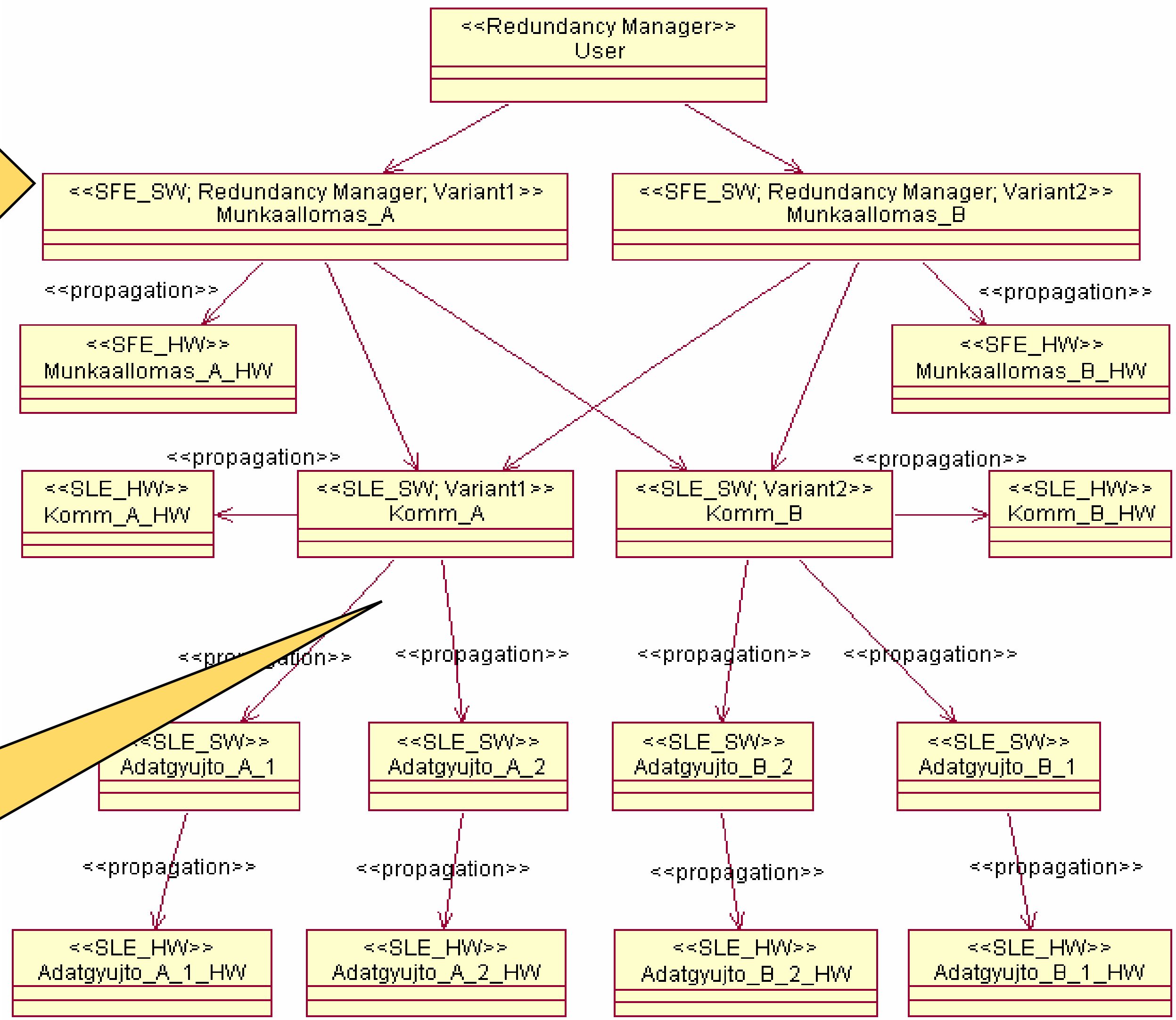
System level dependability model (stochastic activity network)



Analysis results

Example: The extended architecture model

Components:
- Type (HW, SW)
- Role (variant, redundancy manager)
- Fault occurrence properties:
  * fault rate,
  * latency,
  * repair time

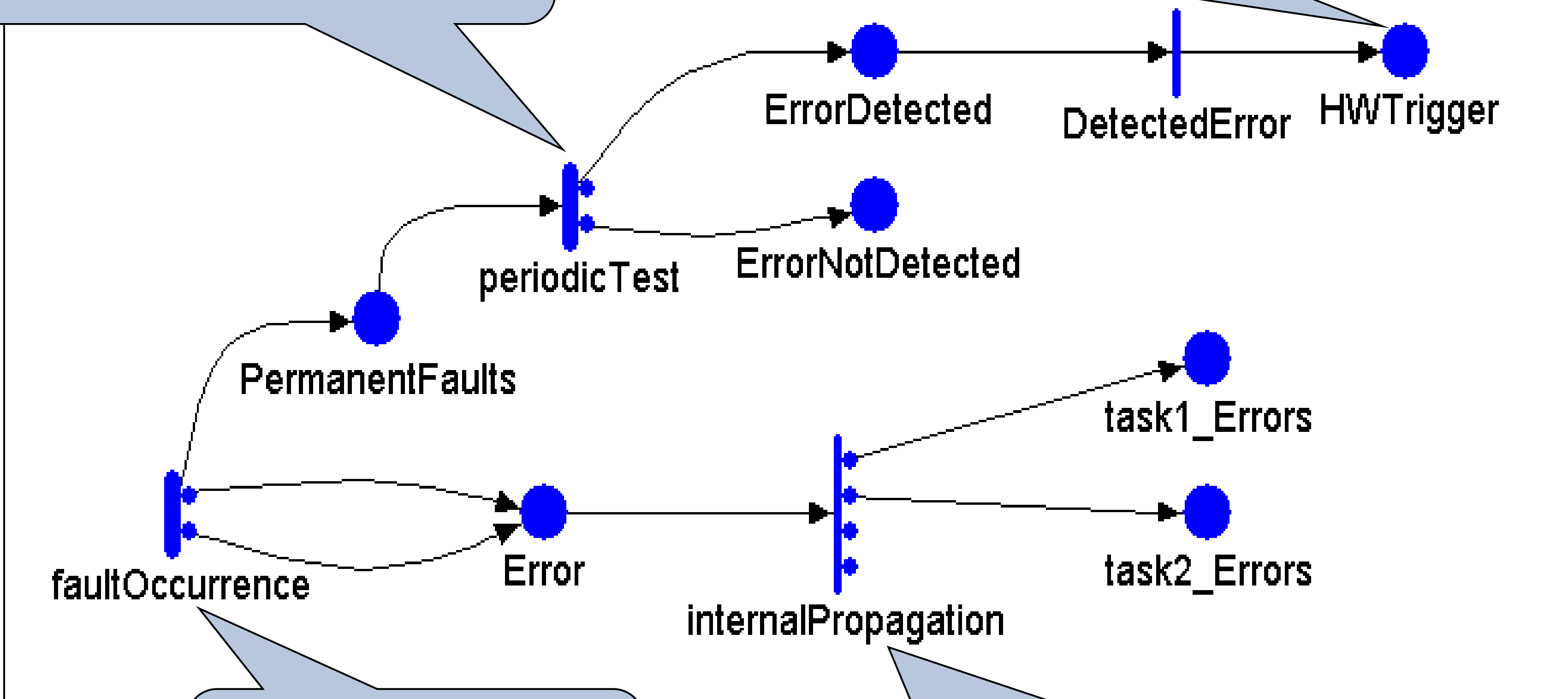


Relations:
- Fault propagation properties:
  * propagation probability

Example: Analysis model of a hardware resource

Detection of permanent faults with periodic testing

Detected errors trigger a fault handling (e.g., stopping)

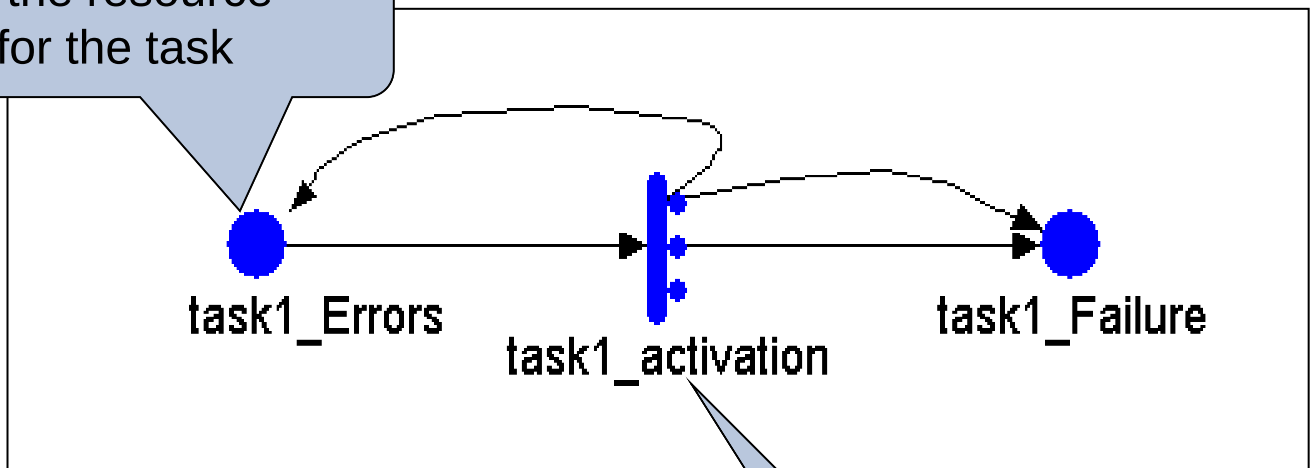


Occurrence of permanent or transient faults

Propagation of errors towards tasks that use this resource (according to the proportion of usage)

Example: Analysis model of error propagation

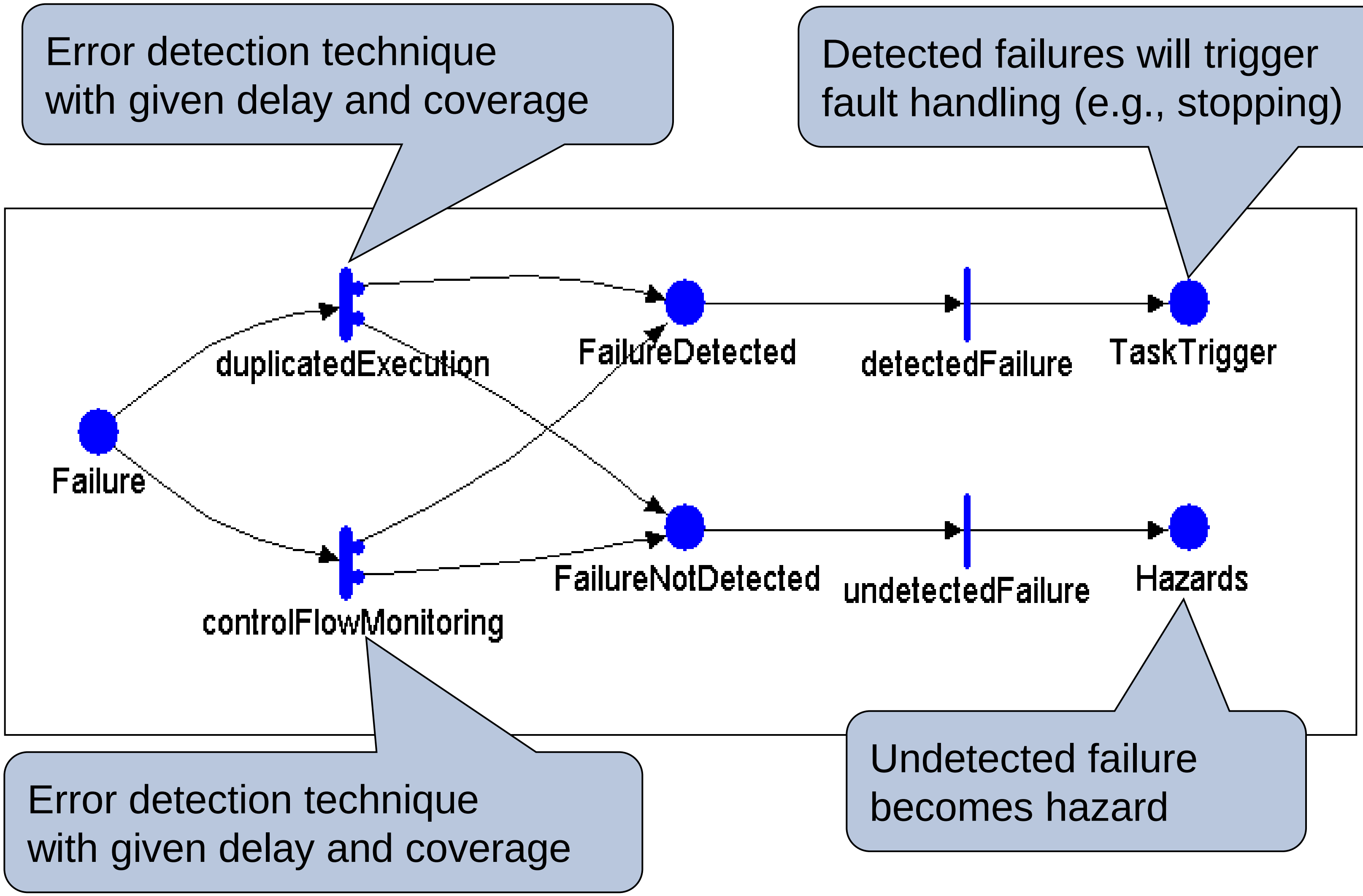
Errors in the resource relevant for the task



Task execution rate with potential error activation:

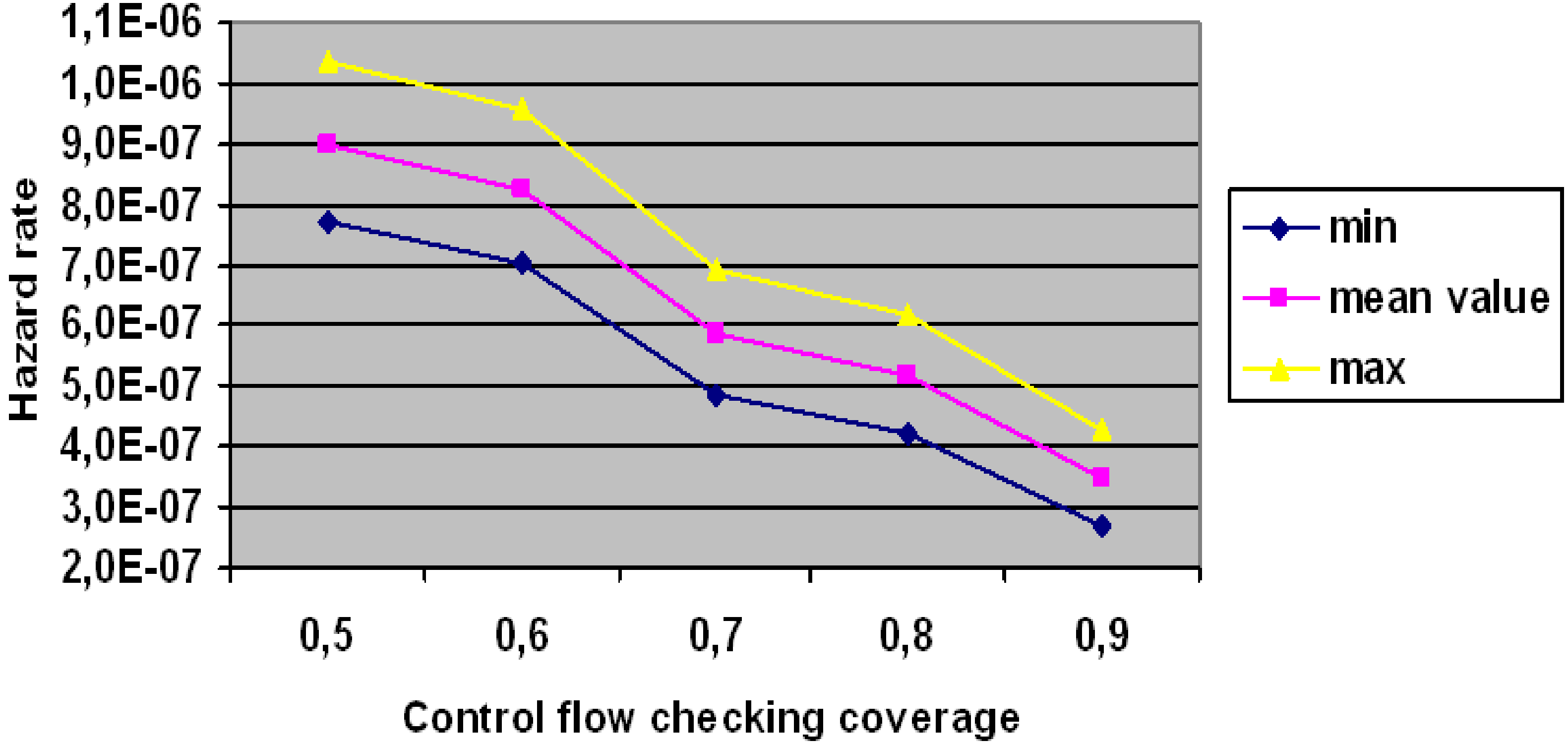
- Activated error, remaining in the system
- Activated error, overwritten
- Overwritten error with no effect

Example: Analysis model of a task

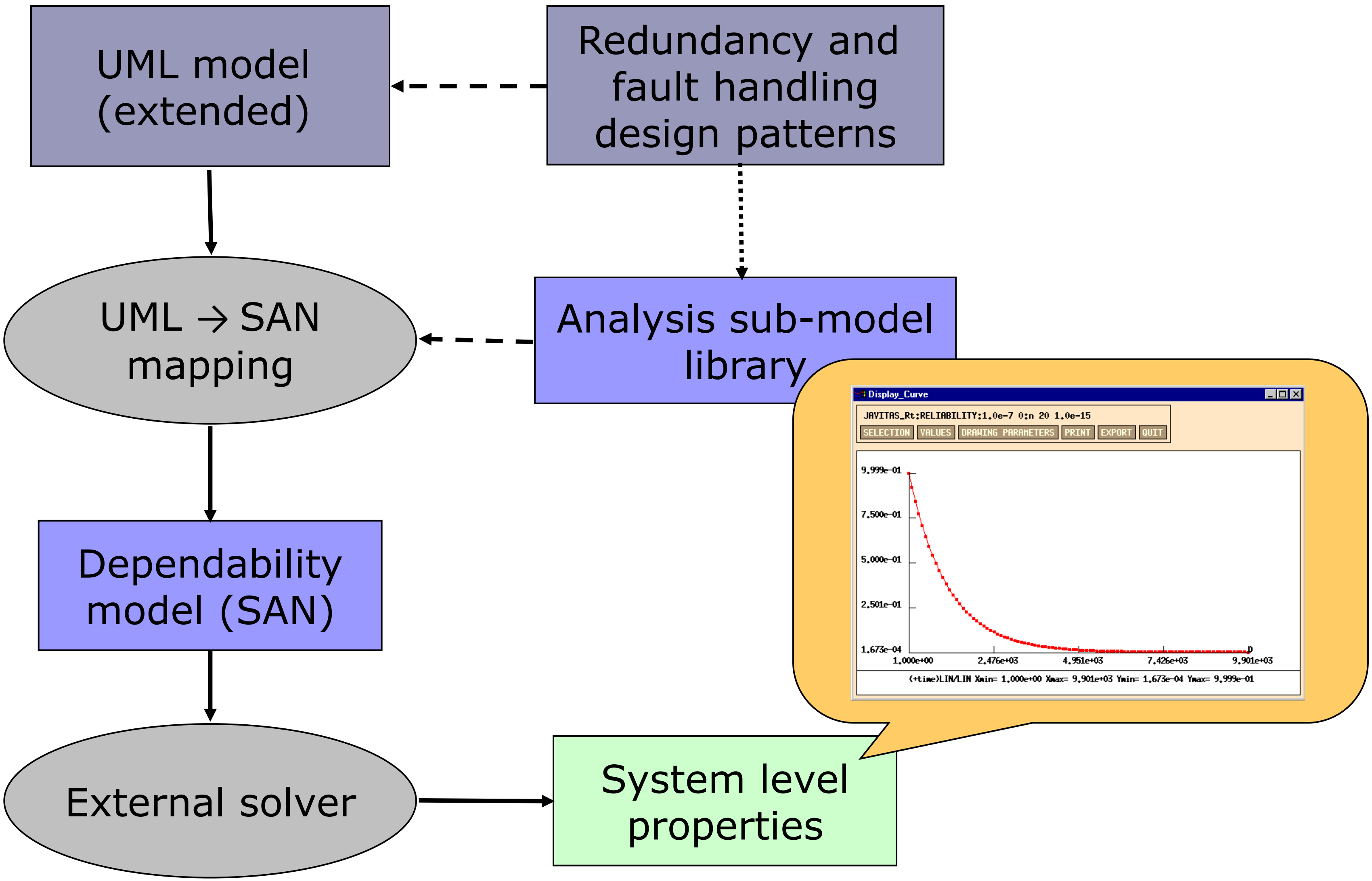


Example: Analysis result

- If the coverage falls below 50% then the SIL2 requirement (10^{-7}<THR<10^{-6}) is not satisfied



Example: Tool support for dependability analysis



Summary

- Motivation
  - What is determined by the architecture?
  - What kind of verification methods can be used?
- Systematic analysis methods
  - Interface analysis
  - Fault effects analysis
- Model based evaluation
  - Performance evaluation
  - Dependability modeling
- Requirements based architecture analysis
  - ATAM: Architecture Trade-off Analysis