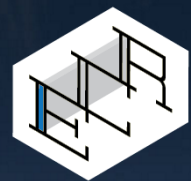


# 18-642: Embedded Software Safety Overview

These tutorials are a simplified introduction, and are not sufficient on their own to achieve system safety. You are responsible for the safety of your system.

10/25/2018

“Engineering is achieving function while avoiding failure.”  
– Henry Petroski



Edge  
Case  
Research

Carnegie  
Mellon  
University

# Is Your System Appropriately Safe?

## ■ Anti-Patterns for Embedded System Safety:

- Requirements do not address safety
- Not using an appropriate safety standard
- Safety analysis assumes perfect software
- Redundancy management inadequate

## ■ Actually know system is safe

- Correctness is only a starting point
  - Requirements and other aspects matter
- Fault responses must be safe
  - Hardware faults (permanent; transient)
  - Software faults

### General Motors recalls 4 million vehicles after software linked to 1 death

<https://goo.gl/EgxHEo>

By **Associated Press** SEPTEMBER 9, 2016, 9:55 AM

The company said Friday that in rare cases, the car's sensing and diagnostic module — a tiny computer that senses what the vehicle is doing and controls air bag deployment — can go into test mode. If that happens, the front air bags won't inflate in a crash and the seat belts may not work either.



<https://goo.gl/vnqH7G>

# Defense-In-Depth For Safety

Each mitigation level attempts to prevent escalation to next level:



- **Avoid faults occurring**
  - Careful design of software to avoid software defects
  - Use robust hardware to avoid hardware run-time faults
- **Detect and contain faults**
  - Error correction HW, redundant CPUs
  - Watchdog timers for failed tasks, exception handling
- **Use Fail Safe strategies to mitigate hazards**
  - For example, automatic safety shutdown mechanisms
- **Incidents require operator intervention (or luck)**
  - Operator may be able to react correctly and quickly
  - Incident will be a mishap some fraction of time
- **Want to avoid escalation as much as possible**
  - E.g., fail safe approaches that work to avoid incidents

# Basic Safety Principles

Adapted from  
MISRA 1994



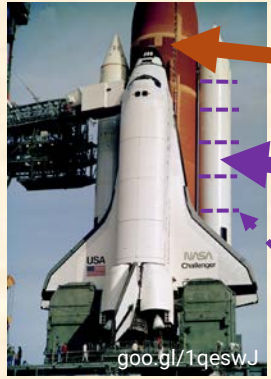
- **Safety must be seen to be present**
  - System presumed unsafe unless convincing safety argument made
  - Outsider must be able to determine safety purely from documents
- **The greater the risk, the greater the need for information**
  - Riskier systems require more engineering rigor
- **Safety must be built in, not added on**
  - If code is created without a safety process, throw it away; start over
- **Systematic, random, and malicious faults all matter**
  - Consider design errors and transient faults (e.g., soft errors)
  - If it's not secure, it's not safe
- **Safety must be argued in writing and demonstrated**
  - Failure-free testing isn't enough
- **Safety is a lifecycle concern**
  - "Mission critical failures" can be considered "safety" as well



# Safety Culture: Everyone Is Sure It's Safe

## Space Shuttle Challenger Mishap

- January 1986 launch explosion; 7 fatalities
- Dual O-rings keep hot gases inside solid booster
  - History of sometimes failing if too cold
  - At launch, joint temperature was below freezing
- Booster team told: “prove launch is unsafe”
  - Should have been: “no launch unless proven safe”
  - Getting lucky is not the same thing as being safe



**EXTERNAL FUEL TANK**

**SOLID ROCKET SEGMENTS**

**JOINTS**

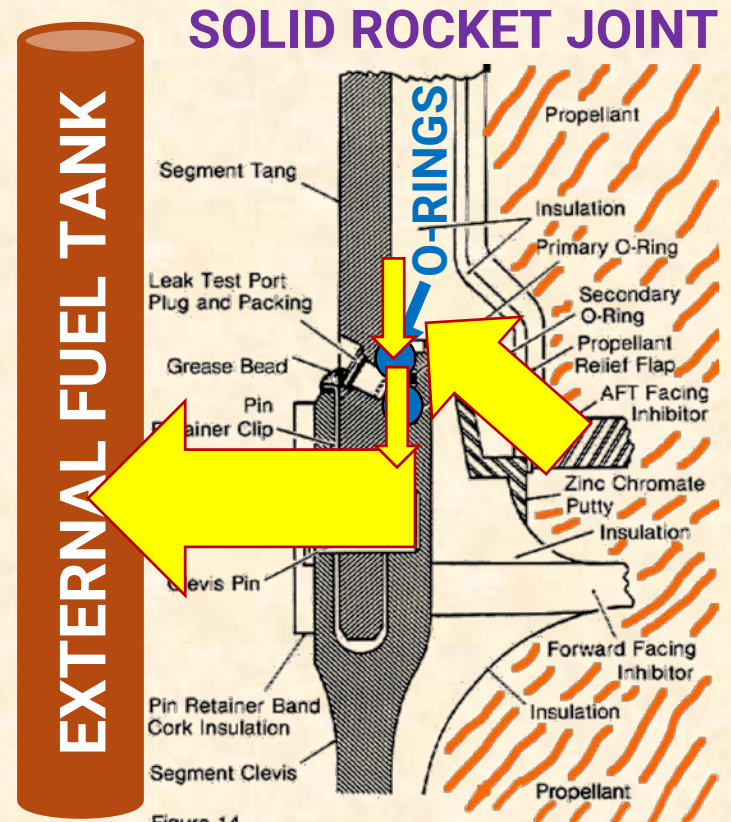
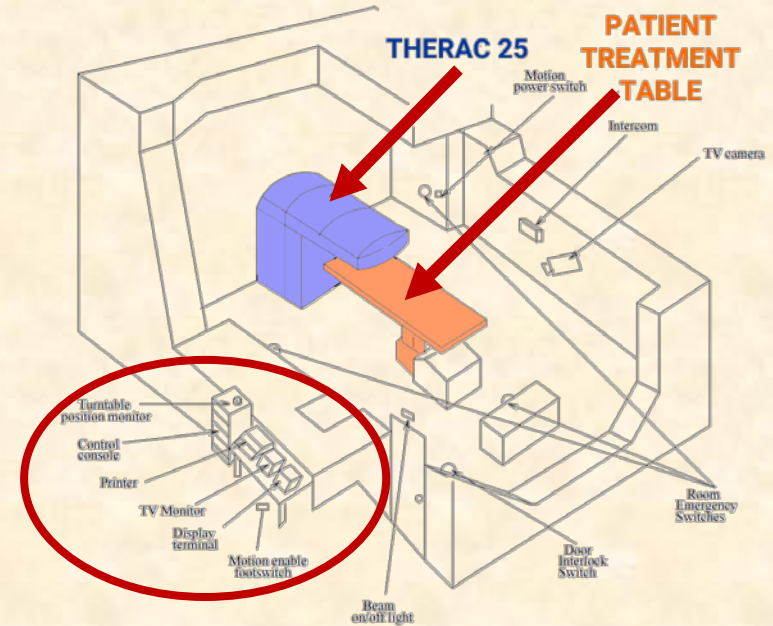


Figure 14 Solid Rocket Motor cross section shows positions of tang, clevis and O-rings. Putty lines the joint on the side toward the propellant.

# Overview of Embedded System Safety

## ■ Safety Topics:

- Safety Plan & Safety Standards
- Safety Requirements
- Critical System Design
- Dependability
- Single Points of Failure
- Redundancy Management
- Isolation Mechanisms
- Safety Architectural Patterns



(1985 – 1987) THERAC 25  
Software-Controlled Radiation Therapy Mishaps

## ■ Pitfall:

- Safety isn't just about whether you think it's safe ...  
... it's about whether you can prove it is appropriately safe