**Grand Challenge:** 

# **Dependability Benchmarking & Prediction**

(IFIP WG 10.4 Benchmark SIG) http://www.dependability.org

Chair: Phil Koopman, Carnegie Mellon University Vice Chair: Henrique Madeira, University of Coimbra

First Meeting: November 1st, 1999

## **Problem Scope**

#### Implementation Technology

• Hardware, software, control algorithms, user interface, mechanical safety backups

## Operational life cycle

• Specification, design, deployment, maintenance, operation, disposal

## Product deployment scale

• Capital equipment, business infrastructure, consumer products, disposable goods

## What are the stakes?

• Would you bet your <u>life</u> on a computer running off-the-shelf software?

You will...



# **Grand Challenge Goal**

- Be able to *predict* the dependability of a critical system before first product shipment
  - Including all real-world issues
  - Both comparative and absolute metrics if possible

## Major Issues:

- Can we subset the problem space for tractability ... and still be useful?
  - Real Time Mission Critical Systems offer an attractive starting point
- Can we capture all the critical tradeoffs in any single "benchmark number"?
  - Too many numbers is confusing; too few might be overly simplistic
  - And all the other usual problems with benchmarking

# What Makes Dependability Challenging?

- Dependability prediction for electronic hardware exists
  - A result of World War 2 adoption of electronics

## Existing approaches

- Brute force redundancy is OK for hardware, but expensive
- Many approaches assume a perfect design/specification/etc.
  - Software fault tolerance is still an evolving field

## • We still aren't very good at accounting for:

- Software
- People
- QoS and "soft" dependability issues
- Security ("malicious" faults)
- Systems with imperfect maintenance/support/...
- Systems with constrained budgets





## **Possible Elements of a Benchmark**

#### Create a benchmarking scenario:

- Specifications of expected system behavior in different fault situations
- An operating scenario with a workload
- A faultload, used to inject:
  - System faults, exceptional situations, component overloads, operator mistakes, maintenance errors, component failures, *etc*.
- Procedures and rules for benchmarking activities
- Instrumentation to record the above
- Measures based on instrumentation

## **Possible Alternate Approaches**

#### Based on discussions in first meeting

- Important to get numbers; but they must mean something useful
- Benchmarking might be too aggressive for a first attempt

### "Consumer Reports" Approach

- Measure whatever we can measure *e.g.* using fault injection; historical trends
- Weave a pattern about the system based on this information

## Piggyback on an existing benchmark

• TPC/C + dependability?

## Use a process-based approach

• SEI CMM plus dependability best practice?

# **IFIP WG 10.4 Benchmarking SIG Goals**

#### Exchange of ideas

• Promote cross-pollination; reduce wasted effort

#### Document state of the art

- Set of research white papers on what seems to work; what doesn't (*e.g.*, "Grey Series" dependability book from DCCA series)
- What can we borrow from others; what is unique to dependability?
- Encourage/publicize existing tools & techniques

#### Create issues list

- What issues must a dependability benchmark address?
- What about multidimensional composites (performance, security, *etc.*)
- What are the constraints that must be faced to attain success?
- Propose path to dependability benchmarks
  - Or at least published position papers on the alternatives
- Next meeting in San Jose, early April 2000
  - Contact: koopman@cmu.edu