



# THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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## SOFTWARE RELIABILITY

### Challenges and Directions

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# CHARACTERISTICS IN CONTRAST

## MORE RECENT

- First hardware reliability paper appears in **1952** in Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.
- First software reliability paper appears in **1975** in IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering.

## MORE COMPLEX

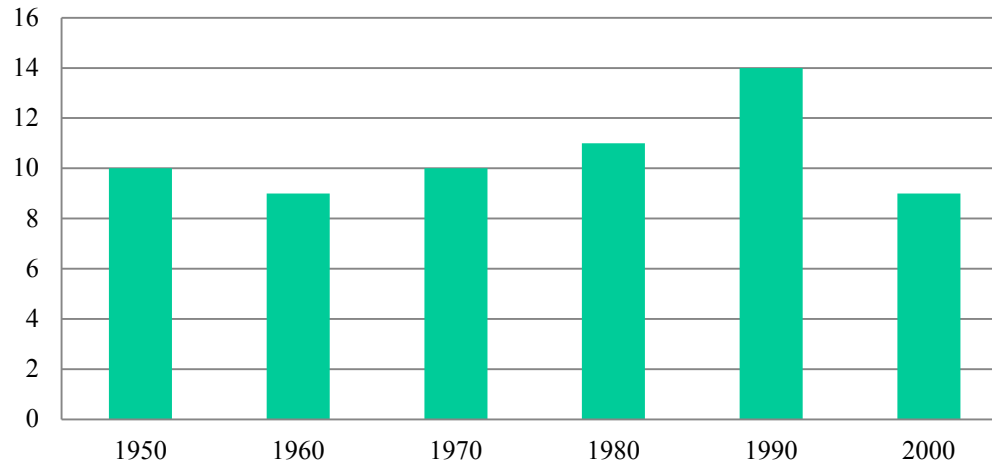
- The complexity of typical hardware systems is **several hundreds of components** (e.g., nuclear power plants).
- The complexity of current software systems is millions of lines of source code (e.g., 15 millions for the Linux kernel). Assuming a typical function consists of 200 lines of code, there are approximately **75,000 functions** in the Linux kernel.

# CHARACTERISTICS IN CONTRAST

## EVOLVES EXTREMELY FAST

- The number of important programming languages introduced per decade is approximately 10. This number has been constant since 1950.

**Number of Important Programming Languages Emerged in each Decade**



# CHARACTERISTICS IN CONTRAST

## **EVOLVES EXTREMELY FAST (Cont'd)**

- Programming paradigms have changed from non-structured to structured, procedural to object-oriented.
- Six main paradigms currently coexist: imperative, declarative, functional, object-oriented, logic and symbolic.

## **ALWAYS TIED TO HARDWARE**

- Software does not run in isolation
- Software is tied to a computer platform
- As such failures are never observed in isolation
- This has led some to not want software to be modeled at all

# CHARACTERISTICS IN CONTRAST

## DIFFERENT FAILURE MODE

- Hardware:
  - Hardware wears out leading to degraded performance
  - Failures are triggered due to harsh environment like excess heat and radiation
- Software:
  - Software does not wear out
  - Failures are due to latent faults that are triggered and propagate into failures

## HIGHLY DEPENDENT UPON ITS ENVIRONMENT

- Software is particularly sensitive to the environment

## CONTINUITY ASSUMPTION ONLY VALID WITHIN THE CONFINES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL SUBDOMAINS

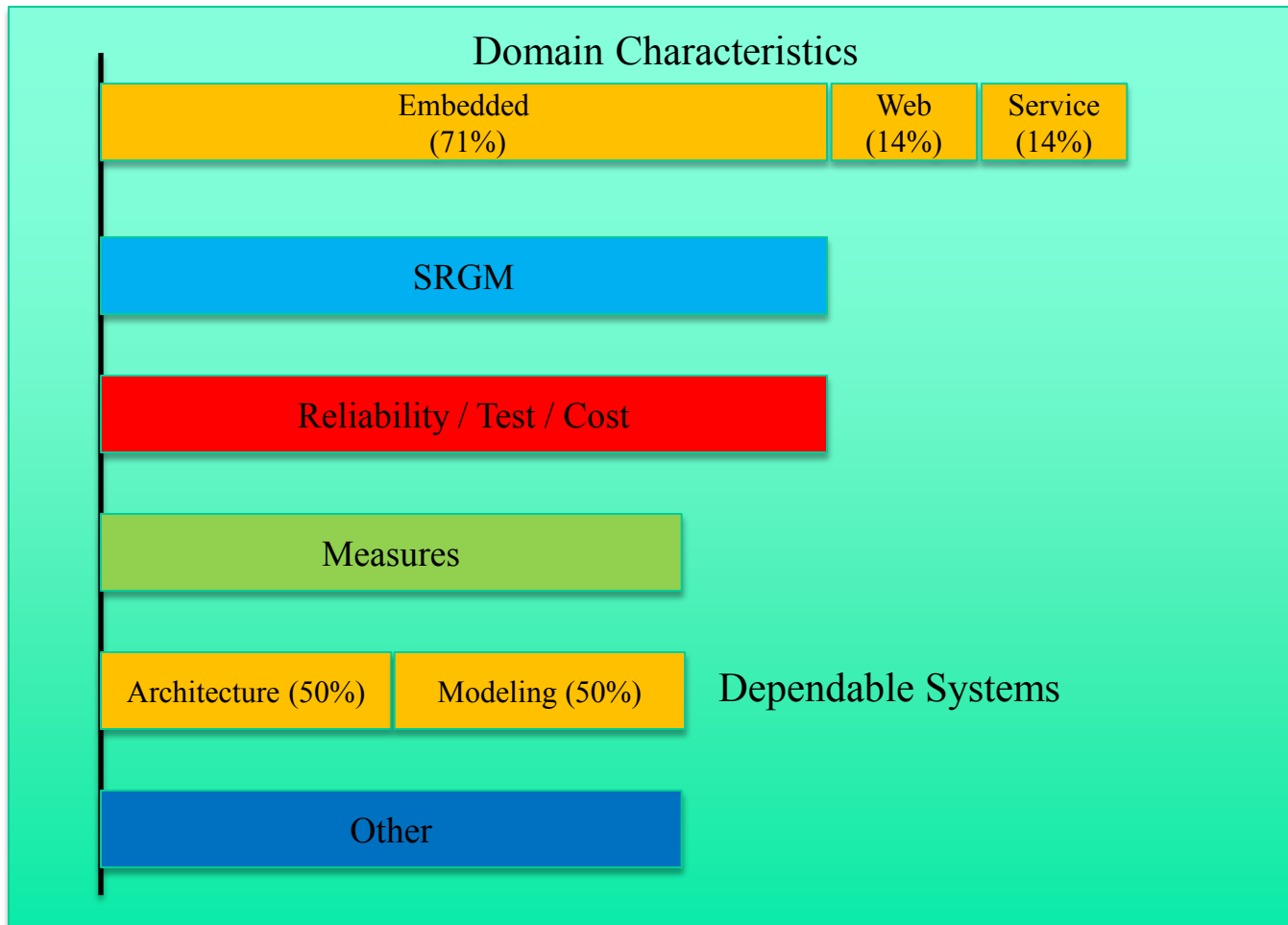
- Predicates create non continuous behavior in program logic.
- The typical ratio of predicates over lines of code is at the magnitude of 1/10.

## ONE OF A KIND

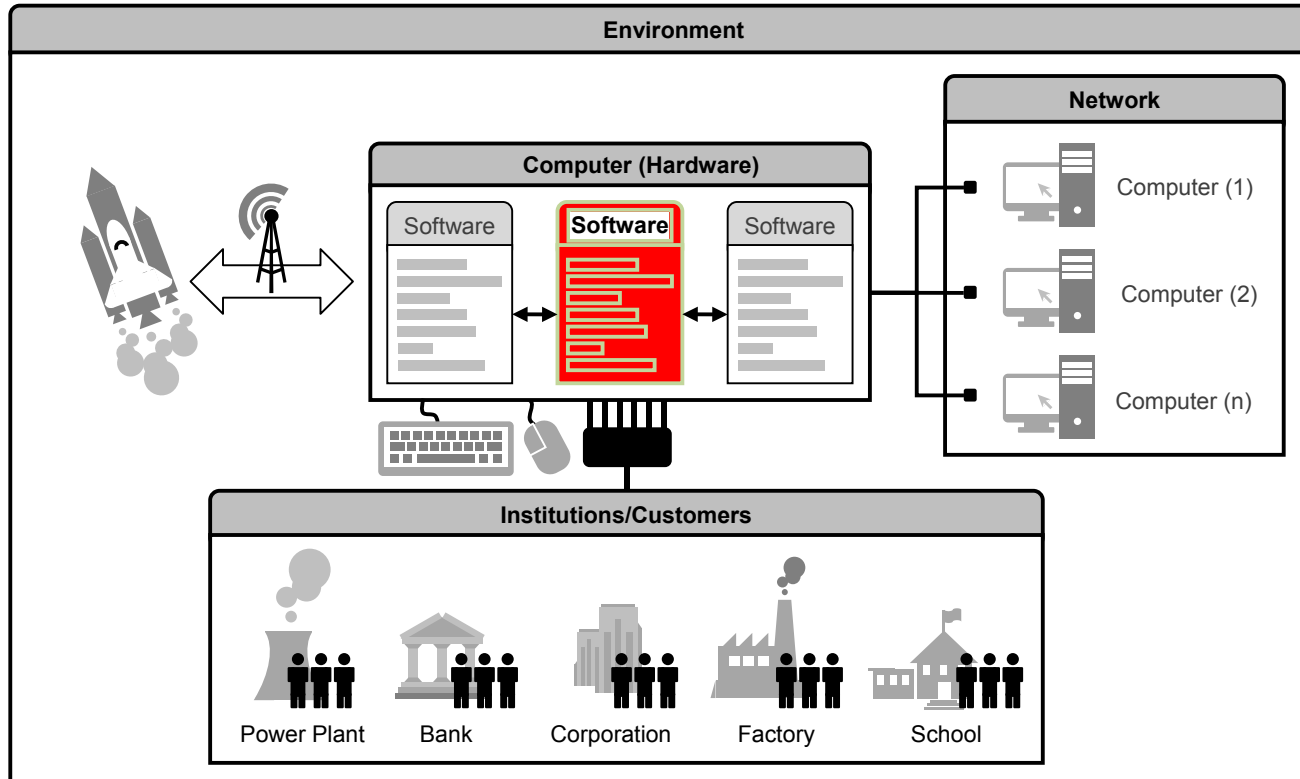
- Data is difficult to collect

# CURRENT AREAS OF RESEARCH

Based on a review of papers published between 2008-2013 in the Proceedings of the International Symposium on Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE) [excludes 2012]

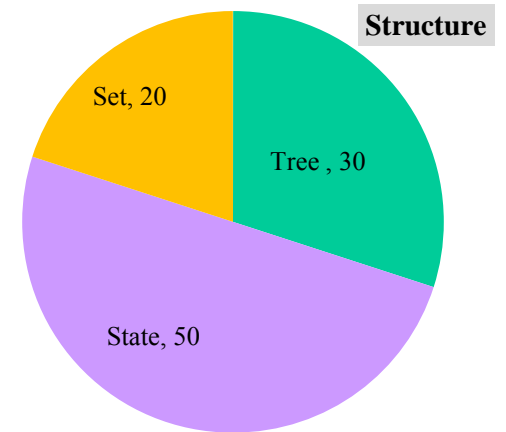
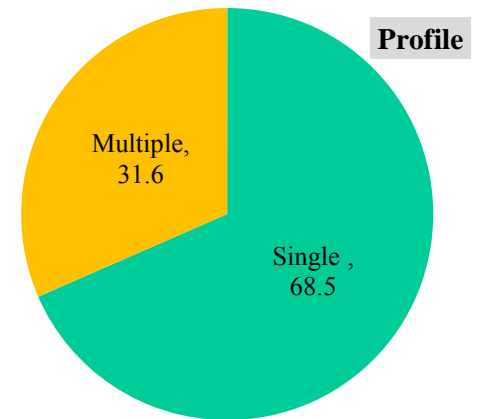
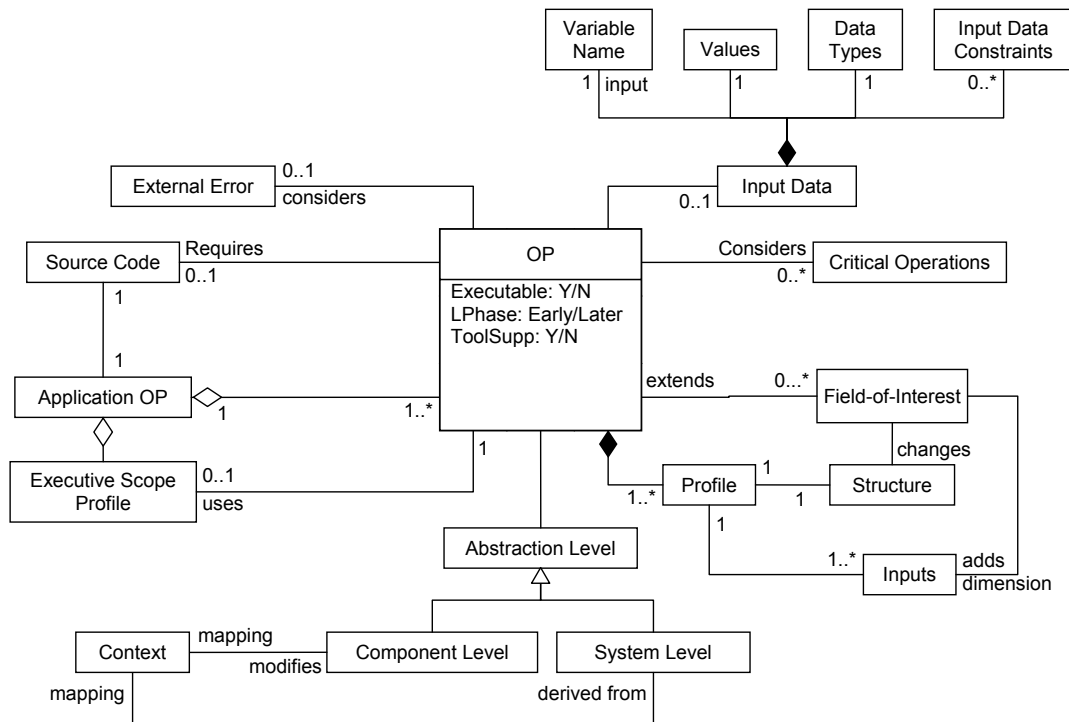


# AREAS OF RESEARCH EXAMPLES: OP DEFINITION



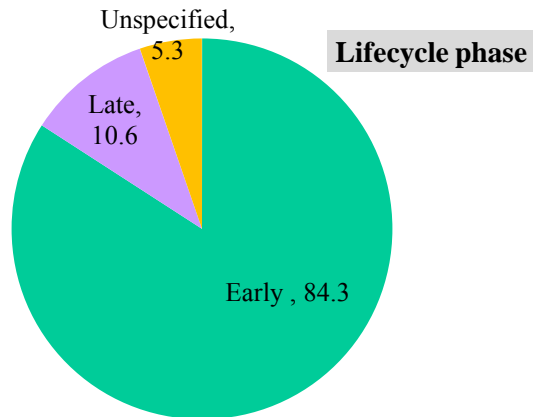
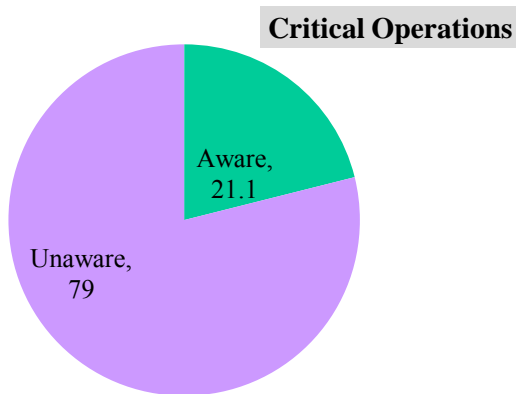
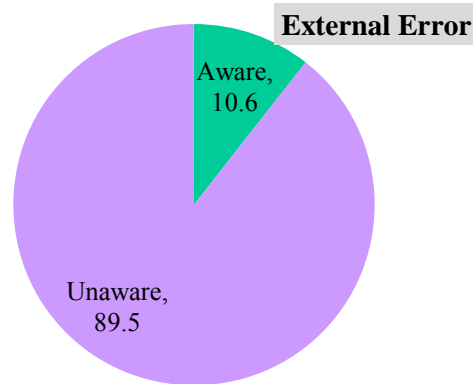
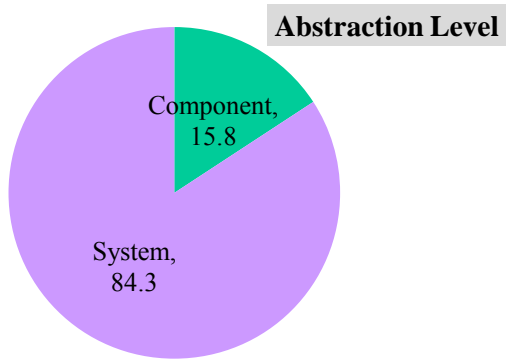
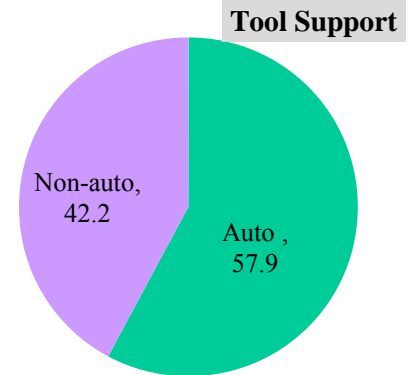
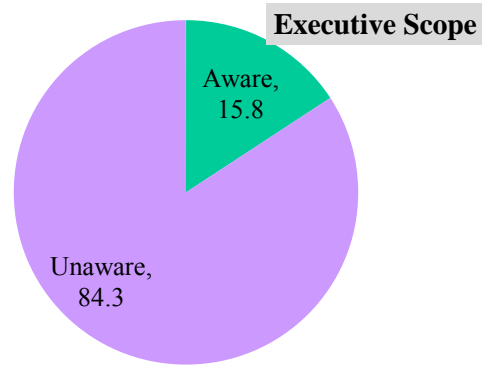
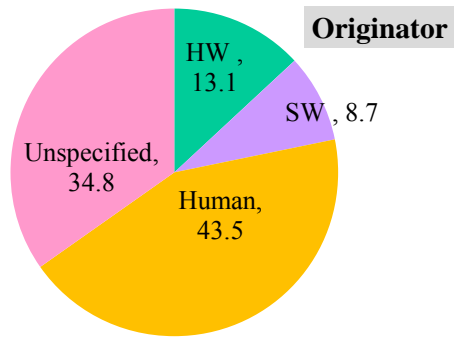
Extract from: Smidts, C., Mutha, C., Rodríguez, M., & Gerber, M. J. (2014). Software testing with an operational profile: OP definition. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 46(3), 39.

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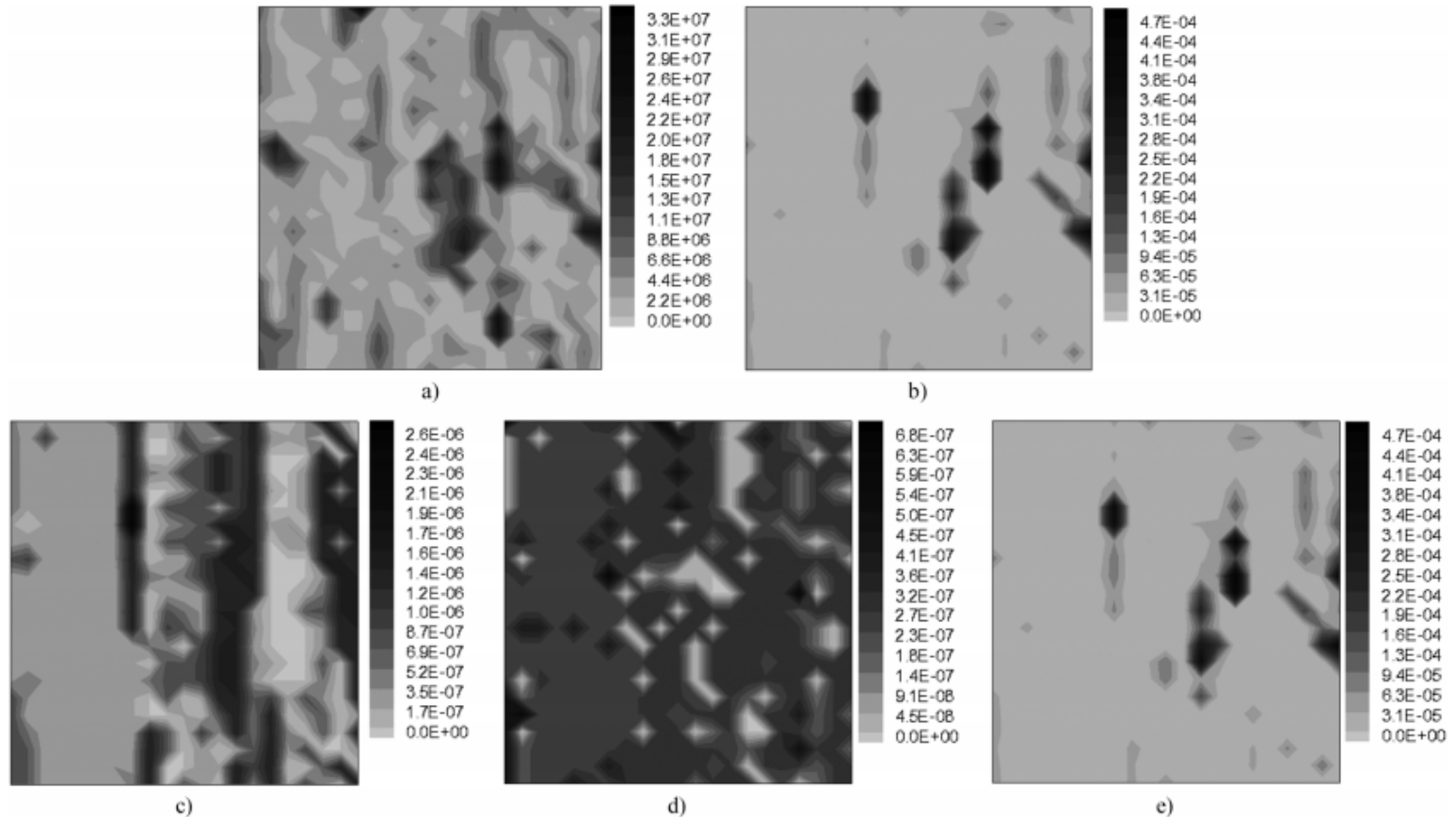


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# AREAS OF RESEARCH EXAMPLES: SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE RELIABILITY



ALU maps, showing usage and probability profiles. (a) Usage in terms of number of demands. (b) Delay probability profile. (c) Different-Function probability profile. (d) Stuck-at probability profile. (e) Combined failure probability profile.

Extracted from: Bing H.; Rodriguez, M.; Ming Li; Bernstein, J.B.; Smidts, C.S., "Hardware Error Likelihood Induced by the Operation of Software," *Reliability, IEEE Transactions on*, vol.60, no.3, pp.622,639, Sept. 2011

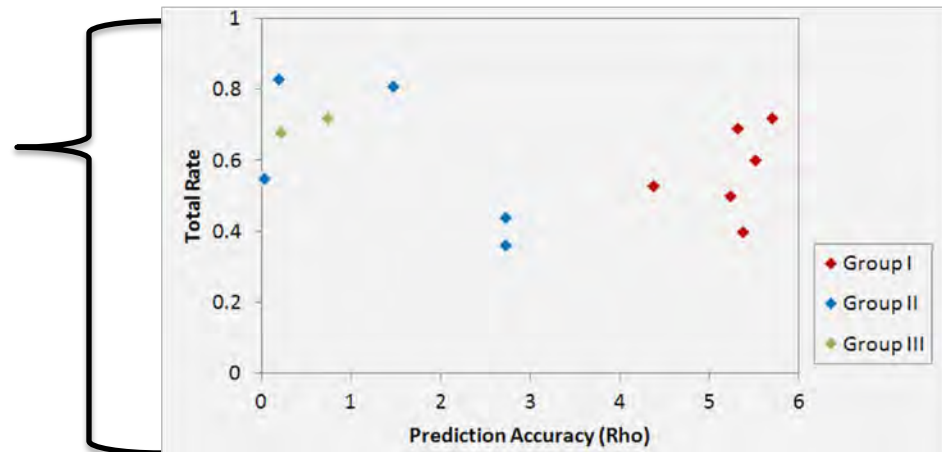
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# AREAS OF RESEARCH EXAMPLES: SOFTWARE MEASURES TO SOFTWARE RELIABILITY

Group	Root Metric	Total Rate	Rank	Inaccuracy Ratio
I	BLOC	0.4	L	5.3764
	CMM	0.6	M	5.5091
	CC	0.72	H	5.6927
	FP	0.5	L	5.2303
	RSCR	0.69	M	5.3095
	SDC	0.53	M	4.3765
II	CEG	0.44	L	2.7243
	CF	0.81	H	1.4662
	COM	0.36	L	2.7211
	DD	0.83	H	0.1853
	RT	0.55	M	0.0334
III	FD	0.72	H	0.7397
	TC	0.68	M	0.2146

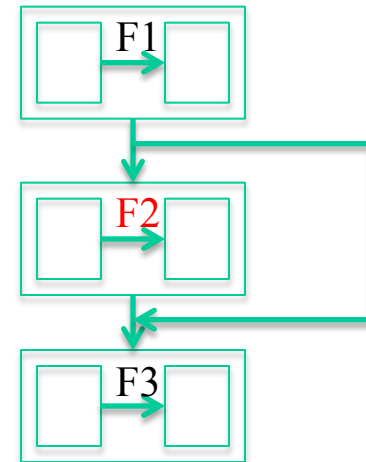
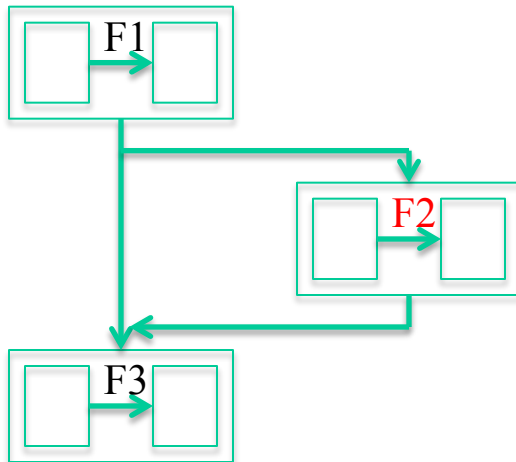
**Inaccuracy ~ Group + Strata + Group\*Strata**

	Sum Sq
Group	54.556
Strata	3.986
Group:Strata	2.424
Residuals	1.901



# AREAS OF RESEARCH EXAMPLES: CHARACTERIZING SOFTWARE FAILURE MECHANISMS

#	Defect Name
1	Missing function
2	Extra function
	...



# NEW AREAS OF RESEARCH

When software is mobile	Cloud, distributed, multi-core
When software reinvents itself	Adaptive systems
Different hardware platforms	Multi-core, quantum
Seeing software development as a human activity	Human reliability as way to study software reliability
Conquering complexity	Multi-scale modeling
Software reliability in relation to other attributes	Defining the relations between reliability, security, safety, ...
The safety case	What has software reliability to say
Human and Software Interaction	Modeling the reciprocal relationship between software and humans
When software is hardware	FPGAs

**THANK YOU**

**QUESTIONS?**