



Diversity in SIL2LinuxMP

Diversity approaches investigated for the SIL2LinuxMP architecture

OSADL Safety Critical Linux Working Group

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Outline





- Context
- Problem Statement
- Solution Space
- Logical Isolation
- Conclusions

61508-3 Ed 2 7.4.2.13 Route 3₅





- Assessment of non-compliant development
- (almost) all of 61508-3 Ed 2 from a different perspective
- Some inconsistencies one needs to work around
- Annex-C plays a key part in guiding interpretation

61508-3 Ed 2 7.4.2.13 Route 3_S





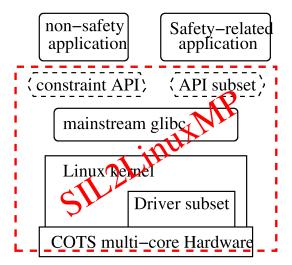
- Assessment of non-compliant development
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has been conceived with a rapidly developing technology in mind; the framework is sufficiently robust and comprehensive to cater for future developments; [61508-3 Ed 2 INTRODUCTION]

Main Elements Overview







Traditional Metrics Failing





- MC/DC on the Linux kernel?
- Limited use-of-pointers ?
- Limited use-of-interrupts ?
- Branch coverage what does it say ?

Traditional Metrics Failing





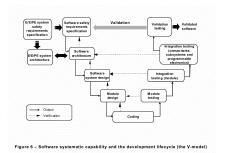
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Compliance is not about adherence to annexes or tables - it is about achieving the objectives - if the objectives are out of date - the resulting system are not going to be safe.

Pre-existing SW in System context



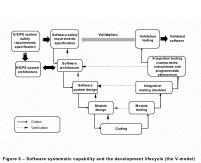




Pre-existing SW in System context







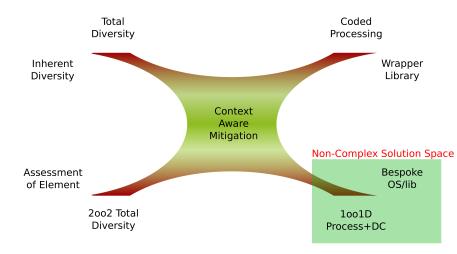
Use-Cas Software safety Validation requirements testng specification DRM Software Integration architecture testing - PE modules Alloction to Integration pre-existing testing SW modules (module) SACs module submodule set and SAC testing specification module configuration

Softwar systematic capability - V-model for pre-existing software

Systematic and random fault solution space







Logical Isolation





- Design-Level Diversity (e.g. SICAS ECC)
- Capitalizing on Security (ASR, SSP, etc).
- Automated Code-level Diversity (pitsfield, coccinelle)
- Inherent Diversity

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Safety properties need to be in sync with security requirements or we will not build safe systems (61508-1 ED 2 7.4.2.3 -> 62443)

Inherent Diversity





- Multi-cores are highly random hardware
- physical + pseudo concurrency -> nondeterminism
- non-deterministic optimizations caches, dynamic wait-states, etc.
- deliberate SW/HW randomization for security
- Cross-core calls

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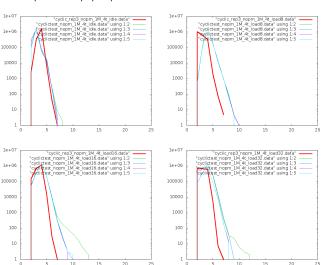
We can try to go on and force system to be deterministic but if we want to build effective, safe systems, we need to learn how to capitalize on complexity and stop fighting it.

Determinism from randomness?





i3 4 Threads, load 0,8,16,32 winner model

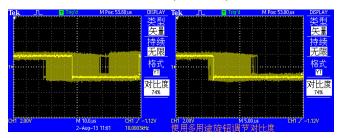


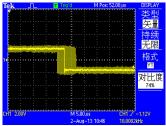
...and one more for the HW folks





i3 4 Threads, load 0,8,16,32 idempotent operation

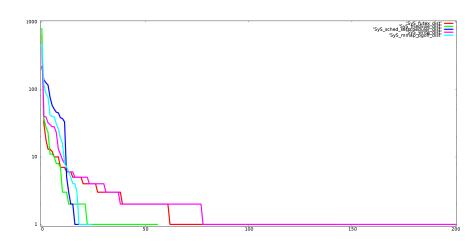




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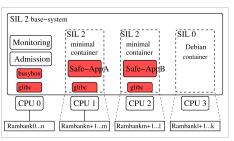




Regaining design space



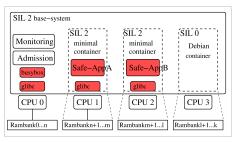


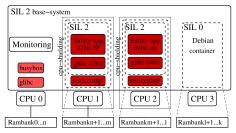


Regaining design space









Conclusions





- Safety related systems need to capitalize on complexity.
- Unifying Security and Safety will mandate rethinking methods.
- Utilizing highly-complex HW/SW mandates context aware logical isolation.
- Inherent diversity seems to be an effective and efficient generic logical isolation potential.
- The SIL2LinuxMP architecture allows building diversity based approaches.

SIL2LinuxMP is working on establishing the foundations

http://www.osadl.org/SIL2

Thanks! ... and btw.





18th Real Time Linux Workshop
and
7th Real Time Linux Summit
October 19 to 21, 2017
at the Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

Featuring a Open-Source in Safety Track!

More Info: https://www.osadl.org/RTLWS

Thanks! ... and btw.





For those interested in certifying open-source components the open-source way, we invite you to join the

Open Source Development Lab (OSADL) www.osadl.org

And participate in safety critical working group.

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