

CS_313 High Integrity Systems/ CS_M13 Critical Systems

Course Notes
Chapter 3: Safety Criteria

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[http://www.cs.swan.ac.uk/~csetzer/lectures/
critsys/11/index.html](http://www.cs.swan.ac.uk/~csetzer/lectures/critsys/11/index.html)

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3 (a) Requirements

(a) Requirements

- Requirements of a system are the descriptions of the services a system should carry out and of the constraints.

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Three Kinds of Requirements

- ▶ **User requirements** are statements written by the future user of a software product, usually in natural language or using diagrams, of what services the system is expected to provide and the constraints under which it must operate.
 - ▶ Developed by the system buyer (usually a company), who invites bids by software developers.
- ▶ **System requirements** is a precise statement which sets out the system services and constraints in detail.
 - ▶ Developed by the software developer so that the system buyer (the client) understands and can validate what the software will do.
 - ▶ It may serve as a contract between the system buyer and software developer.

Requirements Document

- ▶ **Requirements document** = document, which attempts to describe the requirements of a system in an unambiguous manner.
- ▶ Requirements include:
 - ▶ **Functional requirements.**
 - ▶ **Non-functional requirements.**
 - ▶ **Domain Requirements.**
 - ▶ **Safety Requirements.**

Three Kinds of Requirements

- ▶ **Software design specification** is an abstract description of the software design. It forms the basis for more detailed design and implementation, and adds more detail to the system requirements specification.

Functional Requirements

- ▶ **Functional requirements** describe
 - ▶ the functions a system should provide,
 - ▶ how the system should react to particular inputs
 - ▶ how the system should behave in particular situations.
 - ▶ what the system should not do.
- ▶ **Example:** Requirements of an autopilot might include the following:
 - ▶ the need to measure acceleration;
 - ▶ the need to computer relative positions.

Non-Functional and Domain Requirements

▶ Non-functional requirements

- ▶ describe constraints on the services or functions offered by the system.

These can be considerations like

- ▶ ease of maintenance,
- ▶ size,
- ▶ cost.

▶ Domain requirements or Context of Operation describes in which situation the system is to be used, e.g.

- ▶ temperature,
- ▶ education standard of operators.

Safety Requirements

- ▶ Functional safety requirements = services, to be carried out by the system in order to guarantee safety.
 - ▶ **Example:** if the heat in the reactor of a nuclear power plant exceeds a certain temperature, an automatic shut down mechanism has to be activated.
- ▶ Non-functional safety requirements = other requirements. E.g.
 - ▶ reliability,
 - ▶ availability.
 - ▶ See below in Subsection (c).

Safety Requirements Document

- ▶ Safety requirements are requirements which ensure an adequate safety of a system.
- ▶ For critical systems usually a separate safety requirements document sets out the safety requirements of the system.
- ▶ As general requirements, safety requirements can be grouped as:
 - ▶ **functional safety requirements,**
 - ▶ **non-functional safety requirements,**
 - ▶ **context of operation.**

Safety Requirements (Cont.)

- ▶ Context of operation describe the context, under which a system is supposed to operate. E.g.
 - ▶ **Location of a unit.**
 - ▶ **Example:** requirement that the outside temperature should not exceed 50 °C.
Then to place the unit into a desert might not be appropriate.
 - ▶ **Administrative procedures.**

Importance of Requirements

- ▶ Most accidents, in which software is involved, can be traced to **incomplete requirements**:
 - ▶ incomplete specification,
 - ▶ incomplete or wrong assumption about the operation of the controlled system,
 - ▶ unhandled states of the controlled system,
 - ▶ unhandled environmental conditions.

Example of Incomplete Requirements

- ▶ Consider the following line of the safety requirements document concerning the control of pumps used to fill a water tank.
 - ▶ Shut off the pumps, if the water level remains above 100 metres for more than 4 seconds.

Importance of Requirements

- ▶ **Coding errors** have more an effect on reliability and other qualities rather than on safety.
 - ▶ Maybe even the Therac-25 fulfilled its specification.
- ⇒ Importance of the specification process for critical systems system.

Example of Incomplete Requirements

- ▶ Four possible interpretations:
 - ▶ Shut off the pumps if the **mean water level** over the past four seconds was above 100 metres.
 - ▶ Shut off the pumps if the **median water level** (average of minimum and maximum water level) over the past four seconds has been above 100 metres.
 - ▶ Shut off the pumps if the **rms t(root mean square)** water level over the past four seconds was above 100 metres. (Rms is another version of average, which often is very important).
 - ▶ Shut off the pumps if the **minimum water level** over the past four seconds was above 100 metres.

Example of Incomplete Requirements

- ▶ The last statement (minimum ≥ 100 metre) is the most literal.
- ▶ However, this might cause problems, if there are large waves in the tank.
 - ▶ Pumps might not be turned off, even if water had reached a dangerously high level.
- ▶ General problem with natural language specification.

(b) Basic Notions

Faults and Errors

- ▶ A fault is a defect within a system.
- ▶ An error is a deviation from the required operation of the system or subsystem.
- ▶ A system failure occurs when the system fails to perform its required function.

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Faults and Errors

- ▶ A fault can be for instance
 - ▶ a permanent failure of a hardware component,
 - ▶ a transient fault (e.g. a radioactive particle hitting memory and changing some bits of it),
 - ▶ a coding error,
 - ▶ a mistake in the design of a system (software or hardware).
- ▶ A fault may or may not result in an error.

Faults and Errors

- ▶ A fault may even go undetected,
 - ▶ e.g. if there is a bug in a software routine which is in reality never executed,
 - ▶ e.g. if there is enough **fault tolerance** built into the system so that the faults are masked and don't result in an error (e.g. using error detecting codes in memory; fault tolerance will be discussed in Sect. 4).
- ▶ or may be dormant for some time and suddenly result in an error (e.g. when the faulty software routine is executed for the first time).

Hazard

- ▶ **Hazard** = situation in which there is actual or potential danger to people or to the environment.
- ▶ Just potential causes of accidents, **independent of the risk associated with it.**
 - ▶ E.g. one hazard is that if one walks outside during a thunderstorm, one might be struck by a lightning.

System Failures

- ▶ An error may or may not lead to a **system failure**, depending on whether the system has been built in order to function even in the presence of errors.
 - ▶ E.g. a system might **reconfigure** itself and remove a module causing errors from the system.
 - ▶ Note that this means that **we have an error**, since the **system** in this case **deviates from its required operation** – its **ability to tolerate errors** is after removing the system **inhibited**.
- ▶ For instance the system might of a computer might reconfigure itself if it discovers memory not working, so that the damaged memory is no longer used. Afterwards the computer still functions well, but with reduced memory.

Accidents and Incidents

- ▶ **Accident** = unintended event or sequence of events that causes death, injury, environmental or material damage.
 - ▶ If there is an accident, there must have been a hazard (unless it caused only material damage).
 - ▶ But a hazard might not result necessarily in accidents.
- ▶ **Incident** or **near miss** = unintended event or sequence of events that does not result in loss but, under different circumstances, has the potential to do so.
 - ▶ Often, before an accident happens, several incidents occur.
 - ▶ Incidents are warning signals.

Risk

- ▶ **Risk** = combination of the frequency or probability of a specified hazardous event and its consequence.
- ▶ If consequence can be quantified:
Risk = product of frequency of an event and its consequence.

Risk

▶ **Example:**

- ▶ A unit in a chemical plant might explode on average every 10 000 years.
⇒ Frequency of an event is 1/10000 failures per year.
- ▶ Assume that an explosion will on average kill 100 people.
⇒ Consequence = 100 deaths per accident.
- ▶ Therefore the risk is 100 deaths × 1/10000 failures per year
= 0.01 deaths per year.

Risk (Cont.)

- ▶ Often risks with **low probability** and **high consequence** are overlooked.
 - ▶ **Example Therac-25:**
 - ▶ Medical-controlled radiation therapy machine, which massively overdosed 6 people because of a software bug.
 - ▶ Probability of an overdose occurring was estimated very low.
 - ▶ However, since its consequences of an overdose are extremely high, the risk is high, and a rather high **safety integrity level** should have been assigned to the control mechanisms for radiation.

Risk (Cont.)

- ▶ No **hazard-free area** exists in life.
 - ▶ If one leaves one's house, one might be hit a car – should we therefore stay at home for ever?
- ▶ Therefore need to **quantify risks** in order to identify high risk hazards, for which particular care should be taken.
- ▶ However, a **danger** is to use risk calculations in order to **justify not to take any safety measurements**.
- ▶ Often the numbers used in risk calculations are chosen in such a way that the **risk appears to be much lower than it is**.

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Dimensions of Dependability

- ▶ To say that the computer system is dependable is too unspecific in order to be useful in requirements documents.
- ▶ Therefore we will in the following split this notion up into several dimensions.
 - ▶ Some of these dimension give rise to ways of measuring them, called metrics.
 - ▶ An example will be the measurement of availability and reliability below.
 - ▶ If we have a metric, we can verify this metric by testing, so one can check, if the system has met the specification.
- ▶ Others are of more qualitative nature.

(c) Dimensions of Dependability

- ▶ Dependability = property of a system that justifies placing one's reliance on it.
- ▶ Dependable system = system that has a high degree of dependability.
So a critical system should be highly dependable.
- ▶ Dependability is a global property which can be decomposed into several **dimensions**.

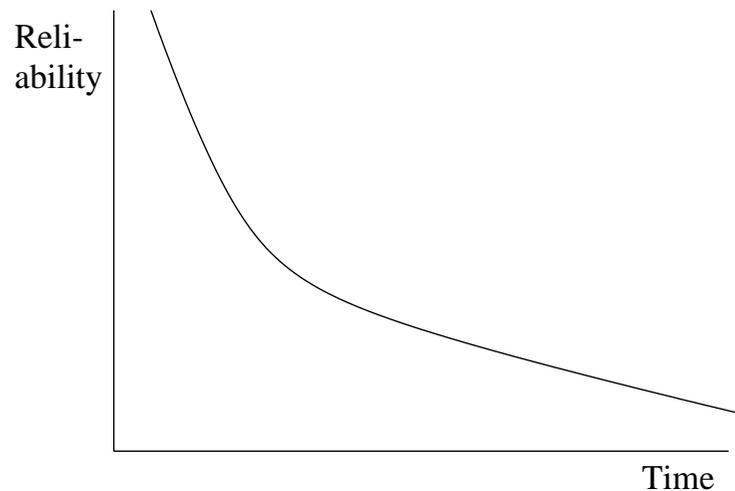
Dimensions of Dependability (Cont.)

- (A) The **four main dimensions of dependability** are the following:
 - (i) Reliability
 - (ii) Availability
 - (iii) Safety.
 - (iv) Security.
- (B) Related dimensions to the four main ones are the following:
 - (v) Maintainability
 - (vi) System integrity.
 - (vii) System recovery.
 - (viii) Failsafe operation.
 - (ix) Data integrity.

(A) 4 Main Dimensions

(i) Reliability

- ▶ **Reliability** = probability of a component or system to function correctly **continuously over a given period of time** under a given set of operation conditions.
- ▶ Functioning correctly means;
 - ▶ **Operation as defined in the specification.**
 - ▶ **No maintenance** carried out.



Reliability

- ▶ Reliability necessarily decreases over time.
- ▶ For satellites, high reliability over **extremely long time** required.
- ▶ For some military applications, reliability only limited to **duration of a particular mission**, could be **hours or even minutes**.
 - ▶ E.g. an anti-aircraft missile has to be reliable (as well with respect to safety features) from when it is fired until it reaches its target.
- ▶ If the reliability reduces per time interval uniformly by a certain percentage, one can show that reliability is of the form $\alpha \cdot e^{-\beta t}$ for some $\beta > 0$.

Explanation of Formula for Reliability

(Only for the mathematically gifted).

- ▶ If the reliability $f(t)$ per time unit reduces by a certain percentage, we get that

$$f(t + t') = \alpha f(t)$$

for some $0 < \alpha < 1$ (say $\alpha = 80\% = 0.8$).

- ▶ If applied twice we get

$$f(t + 2t') = \alpha \cdot \alpha f(t) ,$$

- ▶ in general

$$f(t + nt') = \alpha^n f(t) ,$$

Explanation of Formula for Reliability

- ▶ and for arbitrary t''

$$f(t + t'') = \alpha^{\frac{t''}{t'}} f(t) ,$$

- ▶ $\alpha^{\frac{1}{t'}} < 1$, let $\beta > 0$ s.t. $e^{-\beta} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{t'}}$.

- ▶ Then we have

$$\alpha^{\frac{t''}{t'}} = (e^{-\beta})^{t''} = e^{-\beta t''}$$

therefore

$$f(t + t'') = e^{-\beta t''} f(t)$$

Example of Calculation of Reliability

- ▶ Assume that of 10000 computer chips leaving a factory having thorough testing, after 6 months 9998 are still working correctly.
 \Rightarrow Reliability of this chip after 6 months is 9998/10000
- ▶ Related to reliability is unreliability, which is 1 – reliability.
 - ▶ Easier to write down.
 - ▶ Unreliability of the above mentioned computer chip after 6 months is $2/10000 = 0.02\%$.

Explanation of Formula for Reliability

- ▶ Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(t + t'') - f(t)}{t''} &= \frac{e^{-\beta t''} - 1}{t''} f(t) \\ &= \frac{e^{-\beta t''} - e^{-\beta 0}}{t''} f(t) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ In the limit $t'' \rightarrow 0$ we get

$$f'(t) = \left(\frac{d}{dt} e^{-\beta t}\right)(0) \cdot f(t) = -\beta e^{-\beta 0} f(t) = -\beta f(t)$$

- ▶ This is a differential equation which has unique solution

$$f(t) = \alpha e^{-\beta t}$$

Reliability Requirement for Critical Systems

- ▶ Reliability is particular important for safety-related systems, if **continuous uninterrupted operation** is essential for maintaining safety:
 - ▶ A **flight critical aircraft system** has to work with high reliability throughout a flight.

Three Forms of Reliability

- ▶ **Hardware Reliability**
 - ▶ Probably of a hardware component to fail.
- ▶ **Software Reliability**
 - ▶ Probably of a software component to produce an incorrect output.
 - ▶ Different from hardware reliability, since
 - ▶ Software does not wear out.
 - ▶ After an error and recovery it can continue operating without being affected by the error.
- ▶ **Operator reliability.**
 - ▶ Probability for the operator to make an error.

Availability and Critical Systems

- ▶ **High availability** important for certain **business critical systems**:
 - ▶ E.g. **computer systems in banks**,
 - ▶ **telephone exchanges**.
 - ▶ Telephone exchanges have nowadays requirements of a downtime of a few hours throughout their lifetime of several decades: 5 hours unavailability within 2 decades gives an unavailability of $\frac{5h}{(24*365*20)h} = 2.85 \cdot 10^{-5}$.
 - ▶ Usually, if they are unavailable, they are unavailable for a few seconds, or less than a second, and the customers usually don't even notice this.

(ii) Availability

- ▶ **Availability** = Probability that a system will be functioning correctly at any given time.
 - ▶ Allows that the operation of the system might be interrupted.
- ▶ If a system is within 1000 hours of operation out of operation for 1 hour, then its average availability during the period is 999/1000.
- ▶ **Unavailability** = 1 - availability.
 - ▶ The unavailability for the above mentioned system is $1 - 999/1000 = 0.1\%$.

Availability and Critical Systems

- ▶ High availability can be important for systems which are **activated in emergency cases only**:
 - ▶ Fire alarm.
 - ▶ Nuclear reactor shutdown system.

Example Availability vs. Reliability

- ▶ Assume **system A fails once per year** and **system B fails once per month**.
 - ⇒ **System A is more reliable than system B.**
- ▶ Assume additionally that it takes **3 days to restart system A** and **10 minutes to restart system B**.
 - ⇒ Unavailability of system A is 3 days/year, unavailability of system B is 120 minutes/year.
 - ⇒ Assuming that we are measuring availability over the period of at least one year, and that it will usually take about a year for the problem to occur, **System B is more available than system A.**

(iii) Safety

- ▶ **Safety** = property of a system, that it will not endanger human life or the environment.
- ▶ **Safety-related system** = system by which the safety of equipment or a plant is guaranteed.
- ▶ The above dimensions contribute to this dimension, but there are aspects of safety which are not guaranteed by high availability and reliability.
 - ▶ For instance, if people are killed when being too close to a rocket when it is started, since there are no protective measurements, then the rocket is not safe, even if it is highly reliable and available.

Dependency on Time Intervals

- ▶ If the period of time measured is substantially less than a year, say 1/2 year or only a month, and if with high probability at least 1 year for the problem to occur, one obtains however that System A is more available, since it will work with high probability continuously over this period.

(iv) Security

- ▶ **Security** = property of a system to protect itself from external attacks that may be accidental or deliberate.
 - ▶ So whereas **safety** is safety from threats from the **inside**, **security** is safety from threats from the **outside**.
- ▶ **Examples of attacks:**
 - ▶ viruses,
 - ▶ unauthorised use of system services,
 - ▶ unauthorised access to system data,
 - ▶ unauthorised modification of system data.

Security (Cont.)

- ▶ Lack of security may **compromise safety, availability and reliability of a system**.
 - ▶ For instance, if a terrorist is able to get access to the computer system controlling a nuclear power station, this will endanger the safety of that plant.
- ▶ Security is especially important for
 - ▶ **military applications,**
 - ▶ **financial software,**
 - ▶ systems containing **important personal data** (e.g. university database of student marks, medical data in a hospital).

Terminology

- ▶ **Exposure** = possible loss or harm in a computing system.
- ▶ **Vulnerability** = Weakness of a computer-based system that may be exploited to cause loss or harm.
- ▶ **Attack** = exploitation of a system vulnerability.
- ▶ **Threat** = circumstance that have potential to cause loss or harm.
- ▶ **Control** = protective measure that reduces system vulnerability.
- ▶ **Survivability** = ability of a system to continue to deliver service while it is under attack.

Damages Caused by Extern. Attacks

- ▶ **Denial of service.**
System forced into a state where its normal services become unavailable.
- ▶ **Corruption of programs or data.**
Affect system's behaviour.
- ▶ **Disclosure of confidential information.** Might affect secret data which is not to be exposed, or system related data, which allows future attacks.

Relation to Safety Notions

- ▶ Notions from security correspond approximately to notions in safety as follows (one can argue for different correspondences):

Security	Safety
exposure	risk
vulnerability	hazard
attack	incident/accident
threat	fault

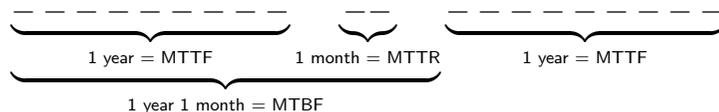
(B) Related Dimensions

(v) Maintainability

- ▶ **Maintenance** = action taken to retain a system in or return it to its designed operating condition.
- ▶ **Maintainability** = ability of a system to be maintained.
- ▶ Major problems: **maintenance-induced failures**.
- ▶ Maintainability can be expressed in a
 - ▶ qualitative
 - ▶ e.g. by expressing the skills needed by the workers carrying out maintenance,
 - ▶ or quantitative manner (MTTR, see next slide).

MTBF

- ▶ So we have



Maintainability vs. Availability

The **metrics** relating maintainability and availability are as follows:

- ▶ **Mean time to repair (MTTR)** = average time it takes to repair a system.
 - ▶ **Example:** if it takes on average 2 h to repair a car then its MTTR is 2h.
- ▶ **Mean time to failure (MTTF)** = average time it takes for a failure to appear.
 - ▶ If a turbine fails on average after 3 years its MTTF is 3 years.
- ▶ **Mean time between failures (MTBF)** is $MTTR + MTTF$.
 - ▶ If for the turbine it takes 1 month to repair it then its MTBF is 3 years + 1 month.

Maintainability vs. Availability

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Availability} &= \frac{\text{time system is operational}}{\text{total time}} \\
 &= \frac{MTTF}{MTBF} \\
 &= \frac{MTTF}{MTTF + MTTR} \\
 \text{Unavailability} &= 1 - \text{Availability} \\
 &= \frac{\text{time system is nonoperational}}{\text{total time}} \\
 &= \frac{MTTR}{MTBF} \\
 &= \frac{MTTR}{MTTF + MTTR}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maintainability vs. Availability

So for our turbine example (every 3 years needs to be repaired for 1 month) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{availability} &= \frac{3 \text{ years}}{3 \text{ years} + 1 \text{ month}} \\
 &= \frac{36 \text{ months}}{37 \text{ months}} \\
 &= 97.3\%. \\
 \text{Unavailability} &= \frac{1 \text{ month}}{3 \text{ years} + 1 \text{ month}} \\
 &= \frac{1 \text{ month}}{37 \text{ months}} \\
 &= 2.7\%.
 \end{aligned}$$

Achieving Maintainability

- ▶ Maintenance of critical systems differs.
 - ▶ There are systems, which can be **temporarily shut down completely** for maintenance completely.
 - ▶ Other systems have to run continuously, and need to be **maintained while in service**.
 - ▶ Requires some form of **redundancy** in the system, so that some systems can take over the tasks of other modules, which are about to be maintained.
 - ▶ Results in a system with **higher complexity**.
 - ▶ Further, the **safety level** of the system is **reduced** during maintenance.

Simplification

- ▶ If the MTTR is much smaller than MTTF, one can simplify unavailability, omit MTTR in the denominator of the formula expressing unavailability, and obtain

$$\text{Unavailability} \approx \frac{\text{MTTR}}{\text{MTTF}} .$$

- ▶ Note that, if we omit in the expression for availability MTTR in the denominator, we obtain 1, so we can't simplify the expression for availability in the same way.

Preventive Maintenance

- ▶ **Preventive maintenance** tries to keep a system in good order and remove the effects of wear and ageing before they result in a system failure.
 - ▶ Can be performed at a time determined by a **predetermined schedule**,
 - ▶ or might be performed as a **result of monitoring** the condition of the system.
 - ▶ It can be in both cases performed at a convenient time.

Corrective Maintenance

- ▶ **Corrective maintenance** aims to restore the system to its designed state following some form of failure.
 - ▶ This has to be usually carried out **as soon as a failure is detected**.
 - ▶ If there is **fault tolerance**, it might be possible to **wait with corrective maintenance**, until it is more convenient to carry it out.
 - ▶ Only possible, if not too many faults occur simultaneously.

Maintainability

- ▶ Attempts to improve maintainability of a system might reduce its safety.
 - ▶ Example: **Built-in test equipment (BITE)**.
 - ▶ Speeds maintenance by simplifying the task of locating faults.
 - ▶ Requires additional hardware/software, which increases the complexity of the system, and reduces reliability and therefore often safety.

Maintainability

- ▶ Modern aircraft are designed in such a way that **repair of failed modules** can in most cases be **delayed until** the aircraft returns to its **home base** while still maintaining acceptable levels of safety.
- ▶ In critical systems, **maintenance-induced failures** are a common problem.
 - ▶ It might be that maintenance doesn't fully correct the problem,
 - ▶ or that it introduces new problems.

(vi) System Integrity

- ▶ **Integrity of a system** = ability of a system to detect faults in its own operation and to inform a human operator.
- ▶ **Examples of systems** with **high integrity requirements**:
 - ▶ Railway signalling system
 - ▶ Aircraft autopilot
- ▶ Integrity can be **measured** by the probability a system operates without security penetration for a specific time given a specific thread profile and a specific rate of arrival of threads.

System Integrity

- ▶ The notion of “**system integrity**” has **not to be mixed up** with “integrity” in “**high-integrity systems**”.
 - ▶ “High integrity systems” stands for “**dependable systems**”.
 - ▶ Shift of meaning of the word integrity has taken place.
 - ▶ Maybe one needs a find a new word for “system integrity”.

(viii) Failsafe Operation

- ▶ If a system has a **failsafe state**, a lower degree of reliability might be acceptable.
- ▶ **Failsafe state** = output state of a critical system, which is absolutely safe, and the safety of which is maintained by minimal requirements of the system.
- ▶ **Examples:**
 - ▶ For a railway signalling system, a failsafe state is obtained if **all lights are red**.
 - ▶ Failsafe state of **fire doors** is obtained if **they are closed** (assuming that in an emergency they can be opened by hand).

(vii) System Recovery

- ▶ **System recovery** is the ability of a system to restart itself quickly after a failure was detected.
 - ▶ Important, since it **cannot be guaranteed that a system will not fail** (e.g. transient faults like noise spikes in the power supply).
 - ▶ Required e.g. for satellites.
 - ▶ Required as well for safety-critical systems **with no failsafe state**. (see next slide).
- ▶ System recovery or **recoverability** can be measured by the average time to recover from failure, including data cleanup or reinitialisation. This is the software analogue of **MTTR**.

Failsafe State (Cont.)

- ▶ If there is a failsafe state, a system should reach this, if something not covered by the routines of the system happens.
 - ▶ **Example:** If a **train enters a blocked section**, or the power goes down, all signals should turn red.
 - ▶ **Example:** If the **electric power in the department goes down**, because of its design, the **fire doors will close**.
 - ▶ The fire doors are kept opened by electromagnets. If the power goes down they close automatically.
- ▶ **Some systems don't have a failsafe state.**
 - Example:** An aircraft has no failsafe state while it is flying.
 - ▶ Reason, why some people are afraid of flying?

(ix) Data Integrity

- ▶ **Data integrity** = ability of a system to prevent damage to its own database and to detect and possibly correct errors that occur.
- ▶ Important esp. in certain **non safety-critical dependable systems.**
 - ▶ Computer systems in banks.
 - ▶ University data base of student marks.

3 (a) Requirements

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(d) Identification of Safety Requirements

- ▶ Main stages for determining the safety related system requirements are:
 - ▶ **Identification of hazards** associated with a system (see Section 4).
 - ▶ **Classification** of these hazards.
 - ▶ Determination of **methods for risk reduction**.
 - ▶ Assignment of appropriate **reliability and availability requirements**.
 - ▶ Determination of an **appropriate safety integrity level**.
 - ▶ Specification of **development methods** appropriate to this safety integrity level.

Classification of Hazards

Hazards can be classified w.r.t.

- ▶ **Severity**, ie. consequences of the hazard.
- ▶ **Risk** of the hazard.
- ▶ **Nature**:
 - ▶ **Can be controlled** by a system,
 - ▶ **Example**: A laser can be switched on and off by the system.
 - ▶ **Cannot be controlled** by a system
 - ▶ **Example**: Behaviour of pedestrians cannot be controlled by a road traffic control system.
 - ▶ **Can be controlled with some delay**.
 - ▶ **Example**: high voltage source might still be charged for some time after voltage is switched off.

Risk Reduction

- ▶ Some methods of risk reduction are
 - ▶ **To “design out” the hazard.**
 - ▶ Design the system, so that hazards are avoided principally.
 - ▶ **Example:** Choose a different chemical process in a chemical plant.
 - ▶ Usually most effective and as well most cost effective.
 - ▶ **Safety devices**, which control the equipment.
 - ▶ E.g. add a pressure relief valve.

Risk Reduction (Cont.)

- ▶ Interlocks
 - ▶ use **sensors** in order to determine the state of the system,
 - ▶ and activate **actuators** in order to control the equipment and guards.
- ▶ **Warning signs and signals.**
- ▶ **Management techniques** (e.g. appointment of safety officers, introduction of safety standards – good practices – and regulations).

Risk Reduction (Cont.)

- ▶ **Interlocks** = mechanism which ensure that hazardous actions are only performed at times when they are safe.
 - ▶ Might control equipment directly.
 - ▶ Might control **guards** = mechanisms which keep people away from dangerous parts of a system until it is safe.

3 (a) Requirements

3 (b) Basic Notions

3 (c) Dimensions of Dependability

3 (d) Identification of Safety Requirements

3 (e) The Safety Case

(e) The Safety Case

- ▶ **Safety case** = document that sets out the safety justification of a system.
 - ▶ Describes design and assessment techniques used in the development of the system.
 - ▶ Provides evidence that risks associated with the system have been carefully considered, and steps have been taken to deal with them appropriately.
 - ▶ Safety case sometimes called **safety argument**, **safety justification** or **safety assessment report**.

The Role of Standards

- ▶ Standards are important since
 - ▶ in case certification is needed it is usually vital that one has followed certain standards,
 - ▶ as a legal protection in case of an accident.
 - ▶ Even if an accident is due to a bug in the software, liability might be reduced if one has followed high
 - ▶ It can only demanded that a product is developed up to the current state of technology as set out by standards – for instance to demand full verification is considered in most cases currently not feasible.
 - ▶ That might change in the future.

The Role of Standards

- ▶ Documents which codify requirements in order to achieve **uniformly high levels of quality and safety**.
- ▶ Issued by different groups.
 - ▶ International organisations.
 - ▶ Governmental organisations.
 - ▶ Industrial groups.
 - ▶ Engineering societies (e.g. IEEE).
- ▶ Additionally there are **guide lines** and **codes of practice**.
- ▶ Standards might be
 - ▶ an **absolute requirement**,
 - ▶ **negotiable** (require alternative ways of achieving safety).