

Mixed Criticality Systems

What is it Really?

Geoffrey Nelissen

Mixed Criticality Systems (Model) What is it Really?

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A bit of personal history

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2007

The beginning:
Paper of **Vestal**

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My debut:

I start to work on MCS
using **Vestal's model**

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I start collaborating
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**We were not really
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My new **PhD student**
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An attempt:

We **publish** a paper discussing the **dichotomy** around the notion of criticality

We were not really understanding each other

The original message

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Criticality of a component:
measure of the severity of that component's failure

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- Defines safety requirements that must be fulfilled
- Drives the **development and certification process**
→ impacts **cost** and **time**

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Criticality of a component:

measure of the severity of that component's failure

- Defines safety requirements that must be fulfilled
- Drives the **development and certification process**
→ impacts **cost** and **time**
- Misbehaviour is **not limited to** the consequence of a **deadline miss**
Examples:
 - Wrong output
 - Corruption or blocking of shared resources
 - Buffer overload
 - ...

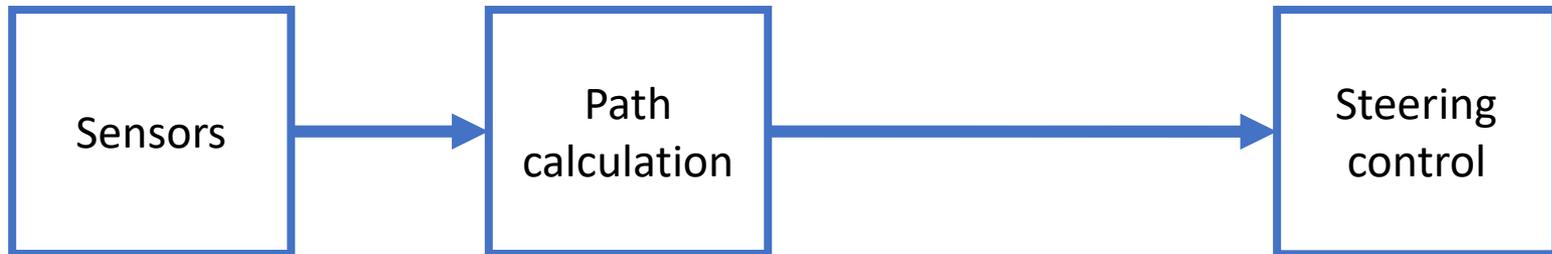
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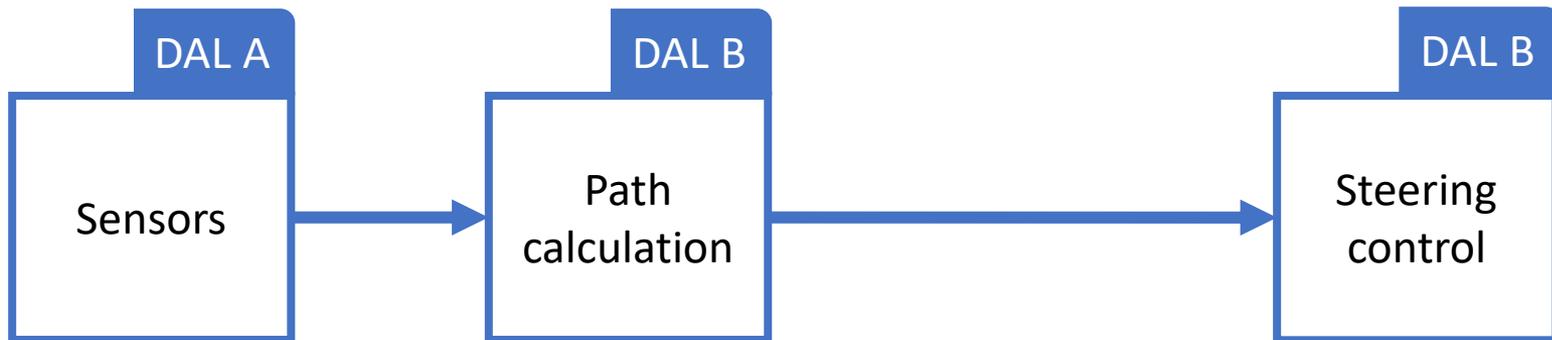
Example: Auto-pilot



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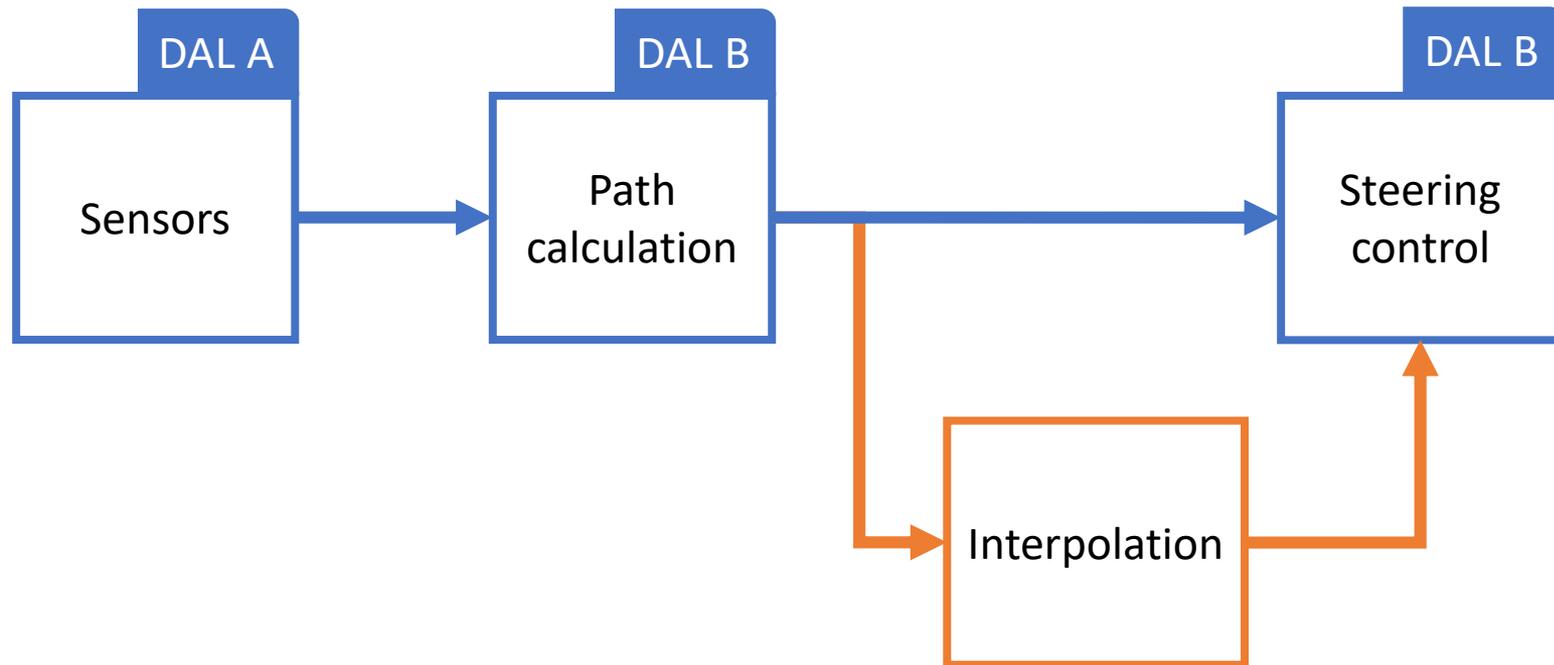
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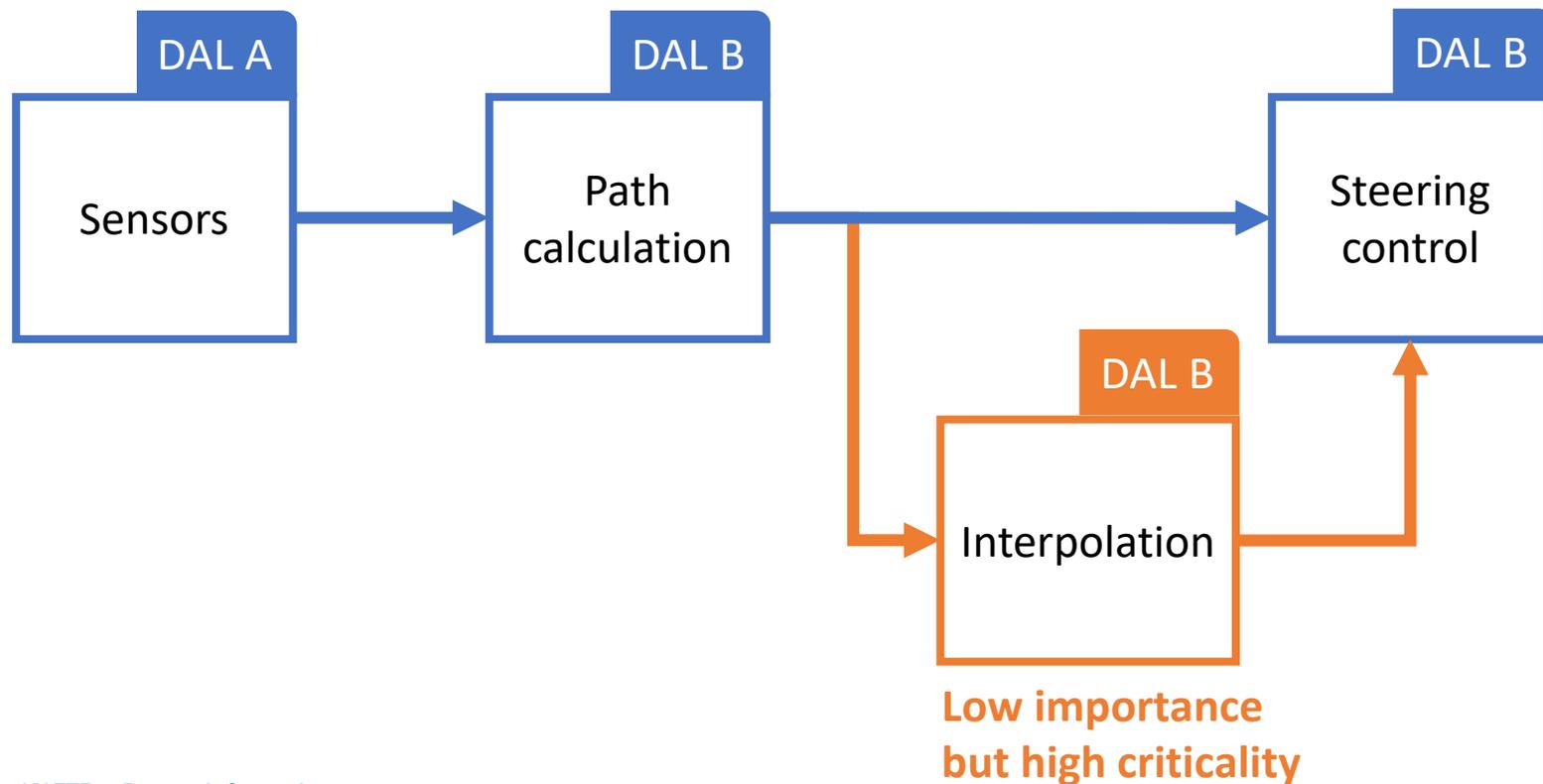
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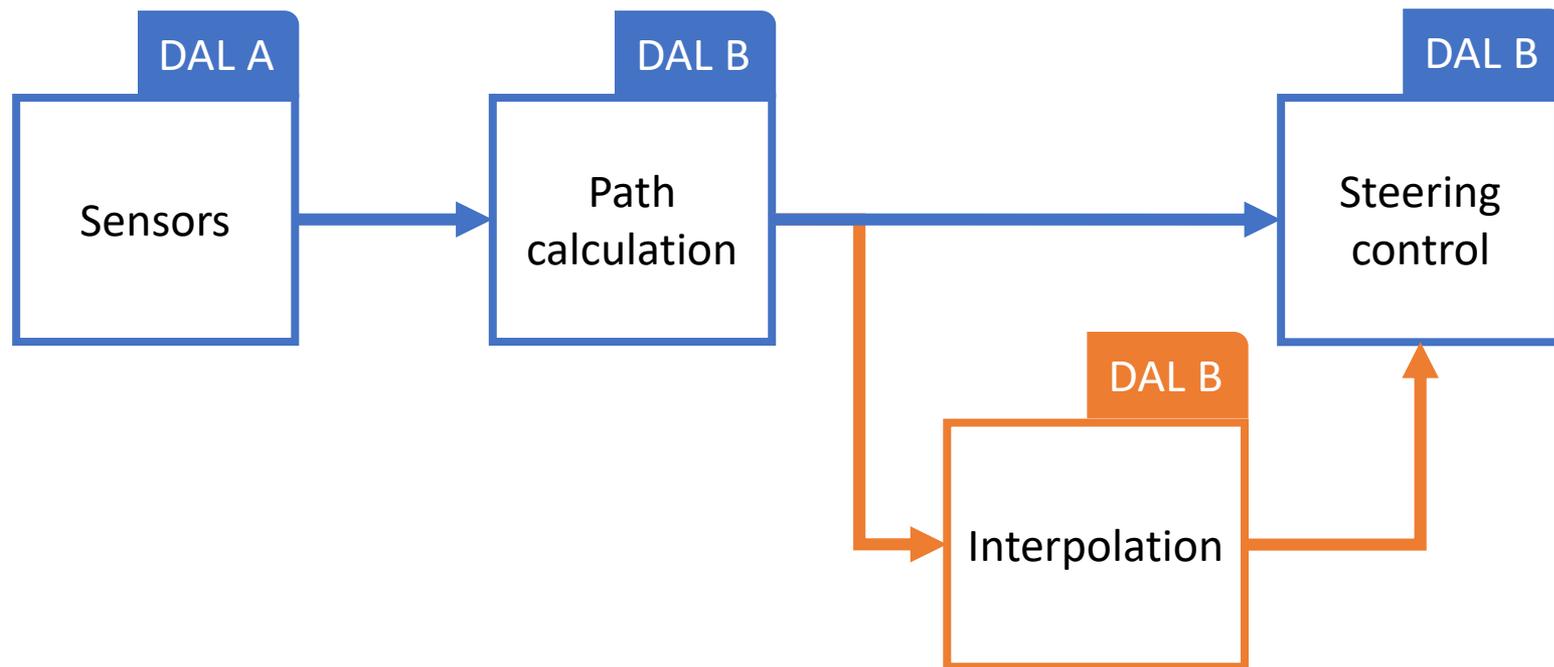
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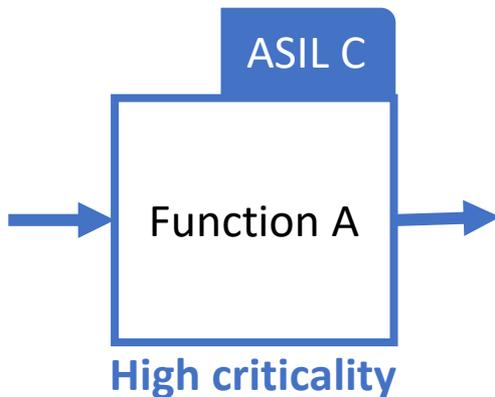
The decision of **which function to keep running** in case of a fault should **not** be **based on criticality** only



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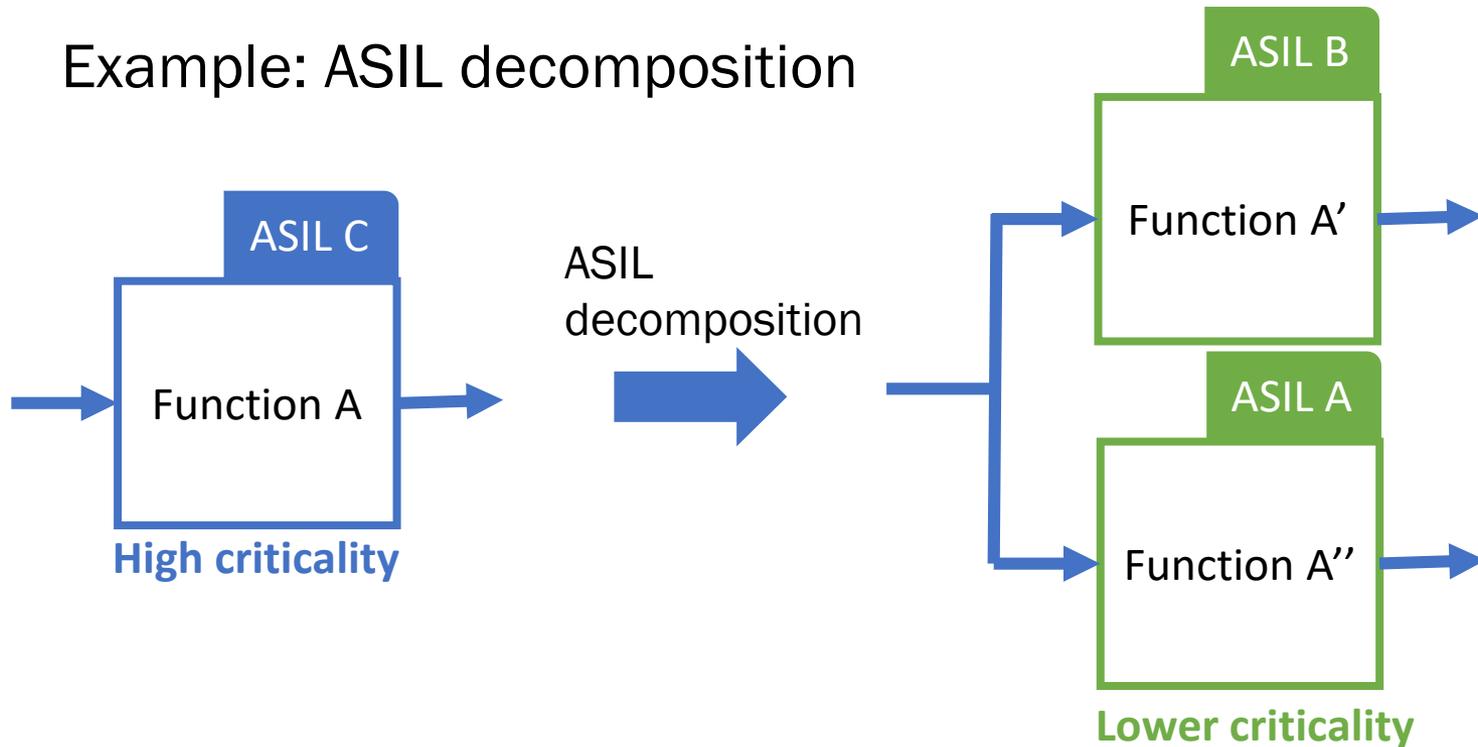
Example: ASIL decomposition



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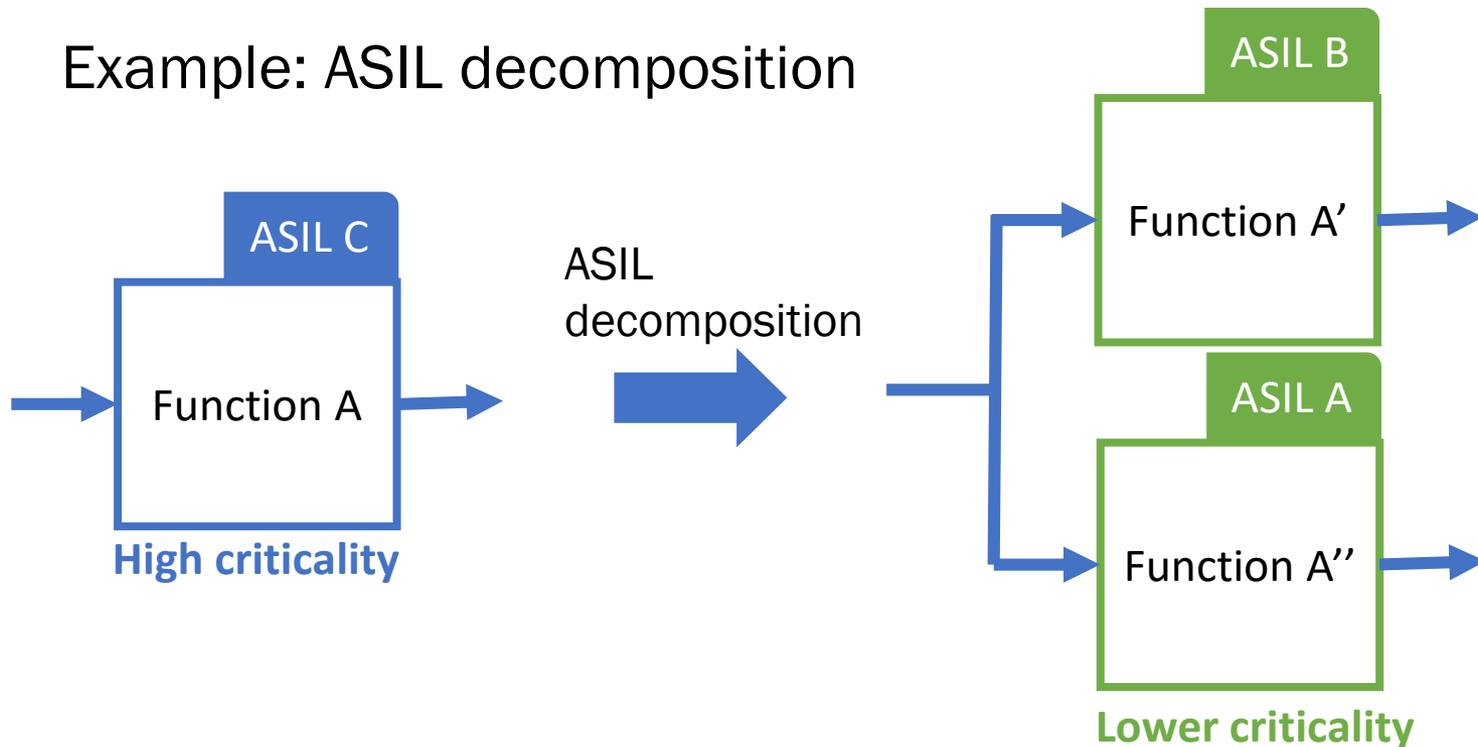
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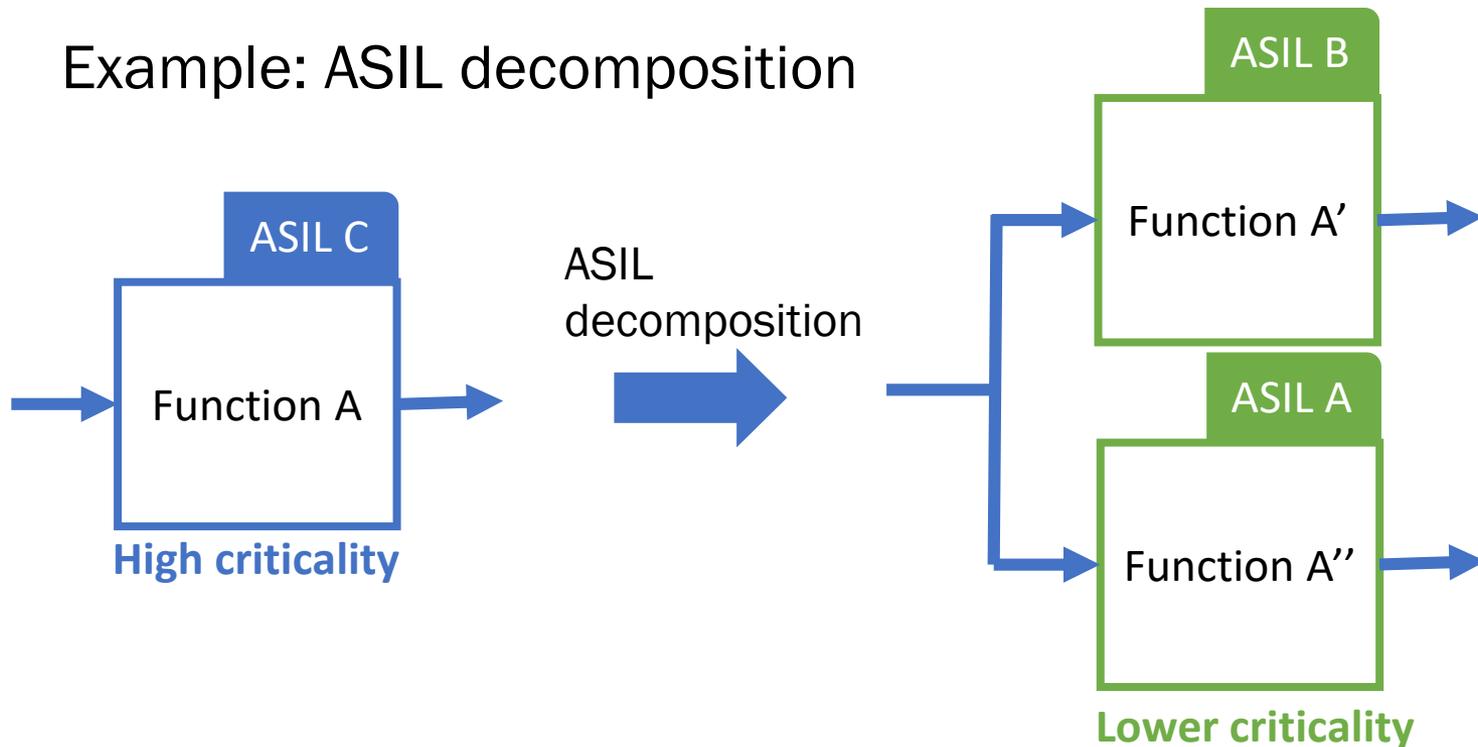


- Keeps the **overall safety** level identical
- Reduces cost and development effort

The original message

- **Criticality is not a measure of importance**

Example: ASIL decomposition



If a safety mechanism was to **stop/penalize all lower criticality tasks** whenever **one of them fails** → **ASIL decomposition would never be acceptable**

The original message

- Presented a more **industrially-oriented view** of mixed criticality
- **Raised awareness** about the potential misunderstanding

The original message

- Presented a more **industrially-oriented view** of mixed criticality
- **Raised awareness** about the potential misunderstanding
- Focused on what the MCS model is not → It was perceived as **diminishing the impact** of a large body of work
- Did **not discuss how to improve** the state of things

The goal of this talk

- Analyse the so-called Vestal MCS model
- Understand its key properties
- Discuss its use and applicability

- Objective:
 - Extend/generalize the MCS model
 - Expand its reach to other problems than mixed-criticality systems

Vestal's model

Vestal's model

Tasks	Execution budget		Period	Deadline
	Model 1	Model 2		
Tsk1	C1	C1'	T1	D1
Tsk2	C2	C2'	T2	D2
Tsk3	C3	C3'	T3	D3
Tsk5	C4	0	T4	D4
...				
Tskn	Cn	0	Tn	Dn



Vestal's model

	Tasks	Execution budget		Period	Deadline
		Model 1	Model 2		
Subset 1	Tsk1	C1	C1'	T1	D1
	Tsk2	C2	C2'	T2	D2
	Tsk3	C3	C3'	T3	D3
Subset 2	Tsk5	C4	0	T4	D4
	...				
	Tskn	Cn	0	Tn	Dn

Two different models for each task to provide different guarantees

Vestal's model

Multi-mode version

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Operational
Mode 1

Mode switch
when a task
exceeds its
budget

Operational
Mode 2

Vestal's model

Multi-mode version

Tasks	Execution budget	Period	Deadline
	System config. 1	System config. 2	
Tsk1	C1	C1'	T1 D1
Tsk2	C2	C2'	T2 D2
Tsk3	C3	C3'	T3 D3
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Operational Mode 1

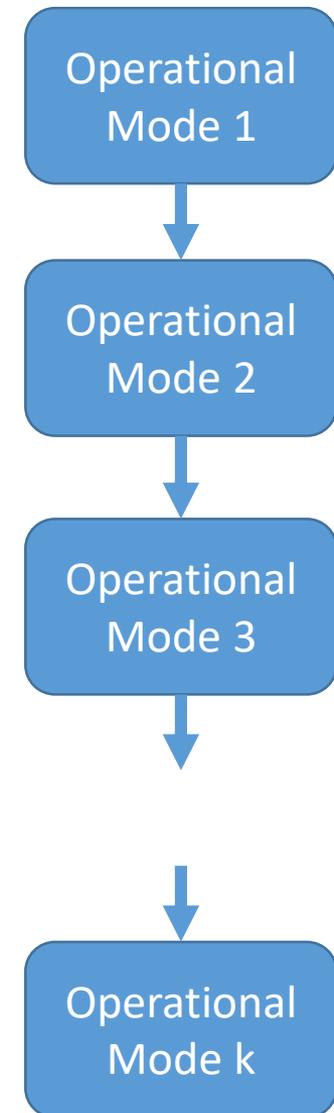
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Operational Mode 2

Vestal's model

Multi-mode version - Extensions

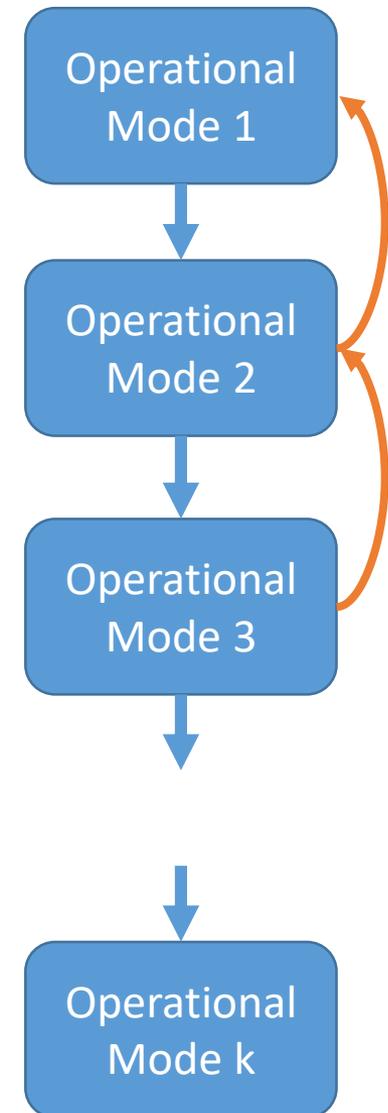
Tasks	Execution budget			Period	Deadline
	System config 1	System config 2	System config 3		
Tsk1	C1	C1'	C1''	T1	D1
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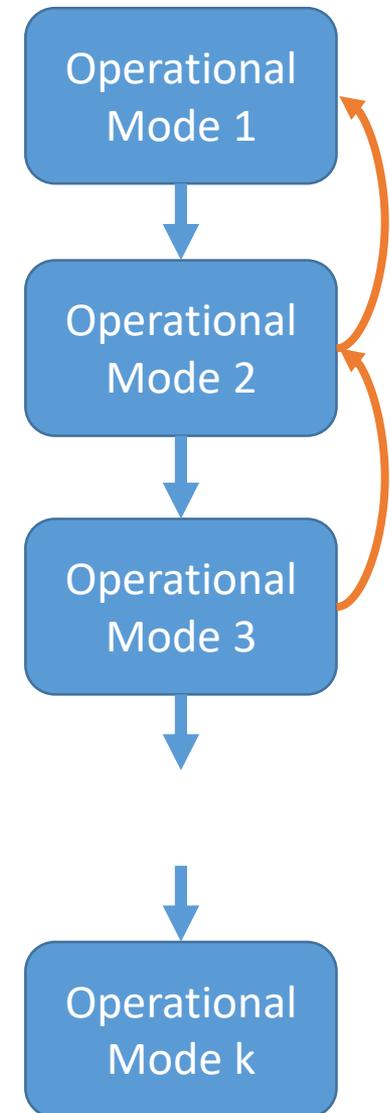
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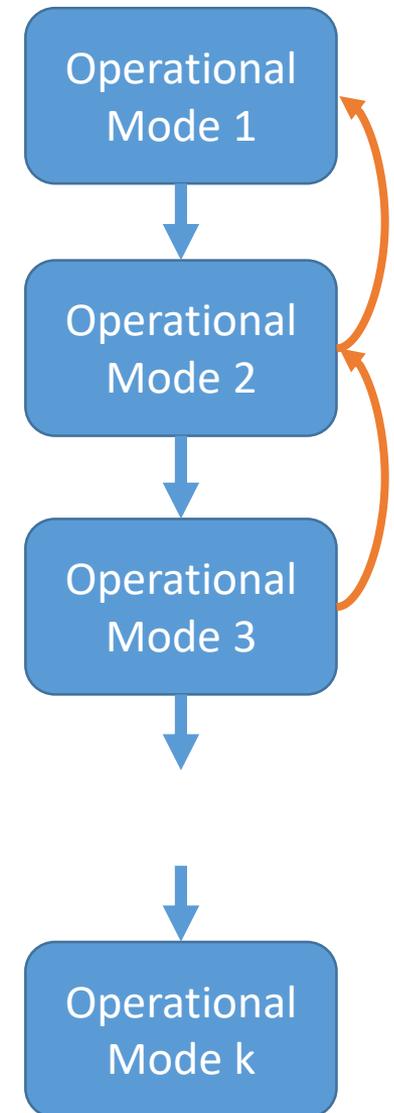
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Vestal's model Generalisation

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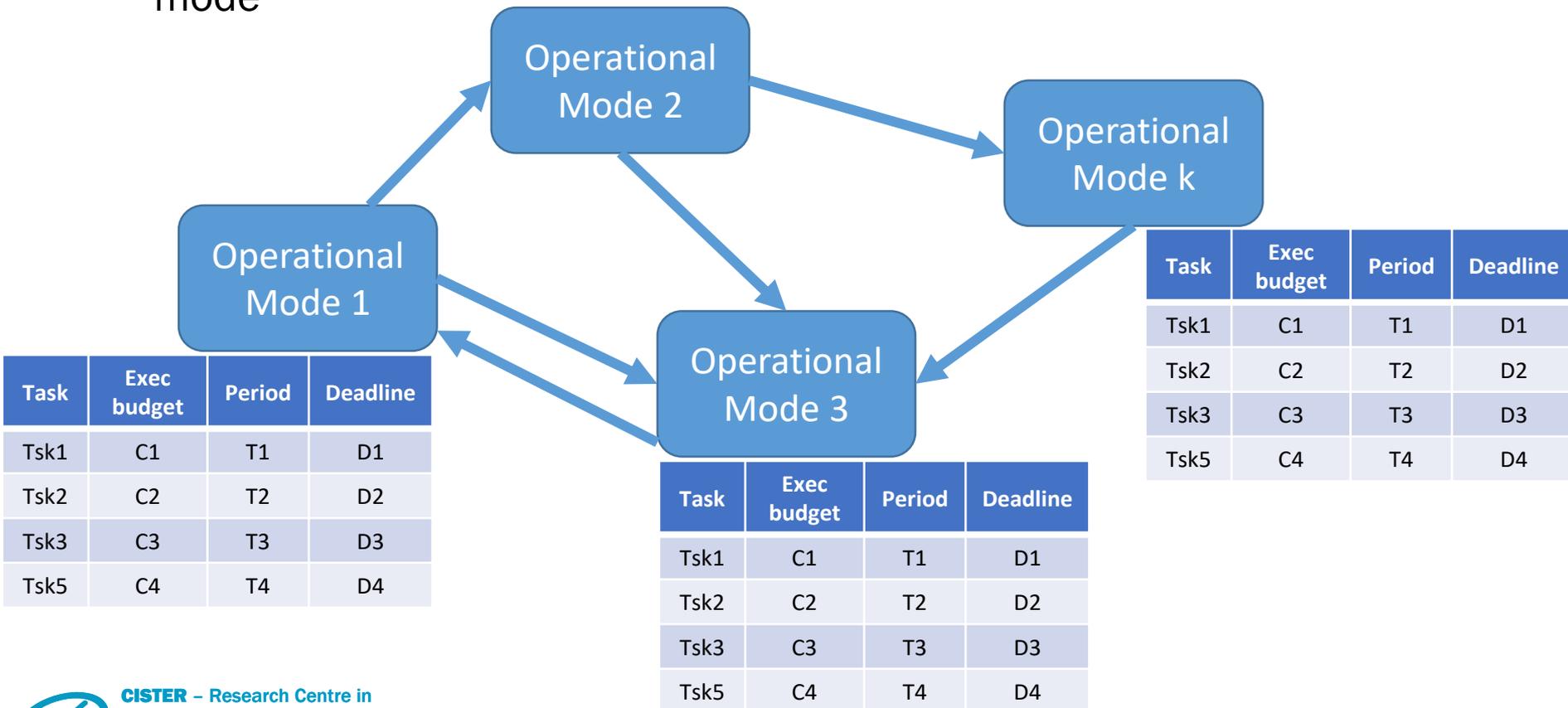
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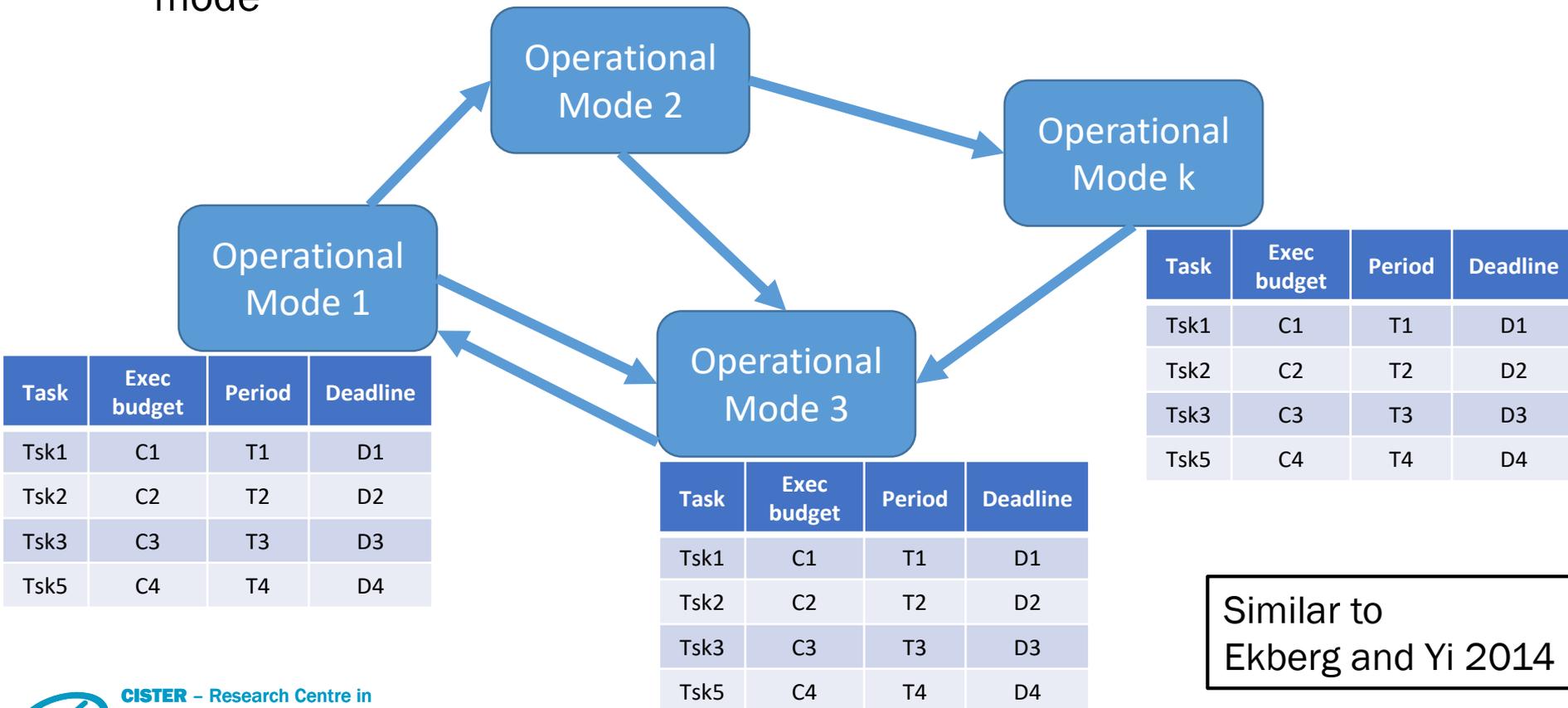
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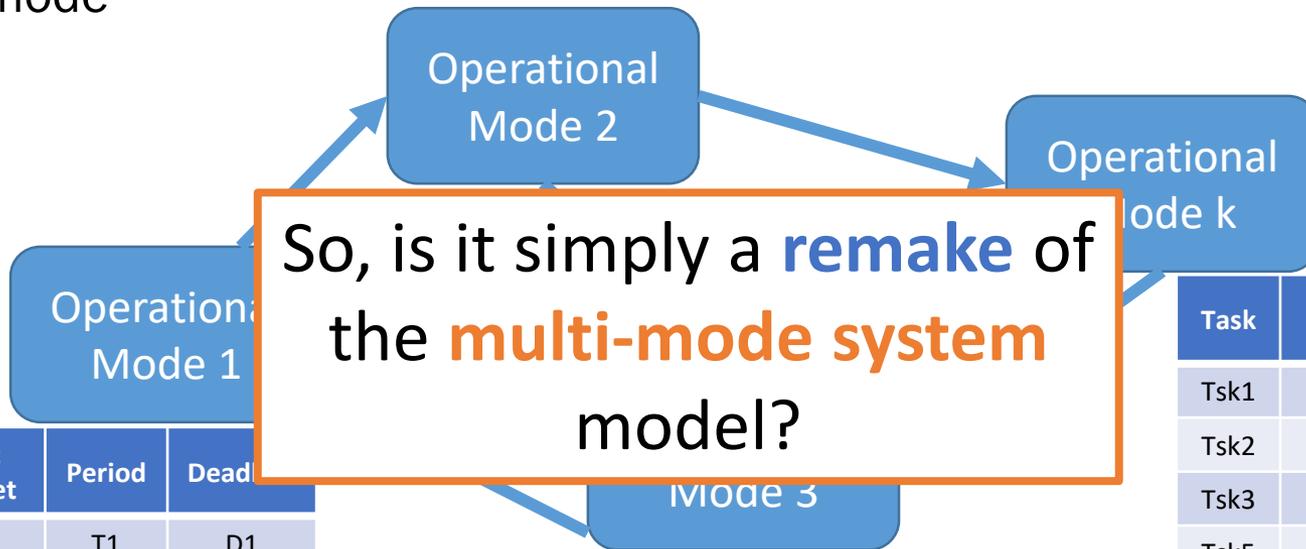
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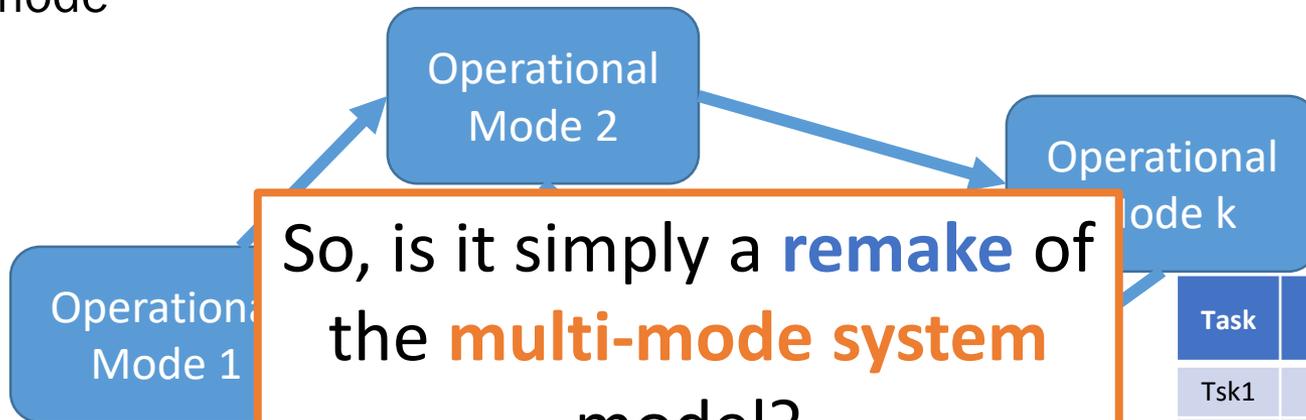


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Similar to
Ekberg and Yi 2014

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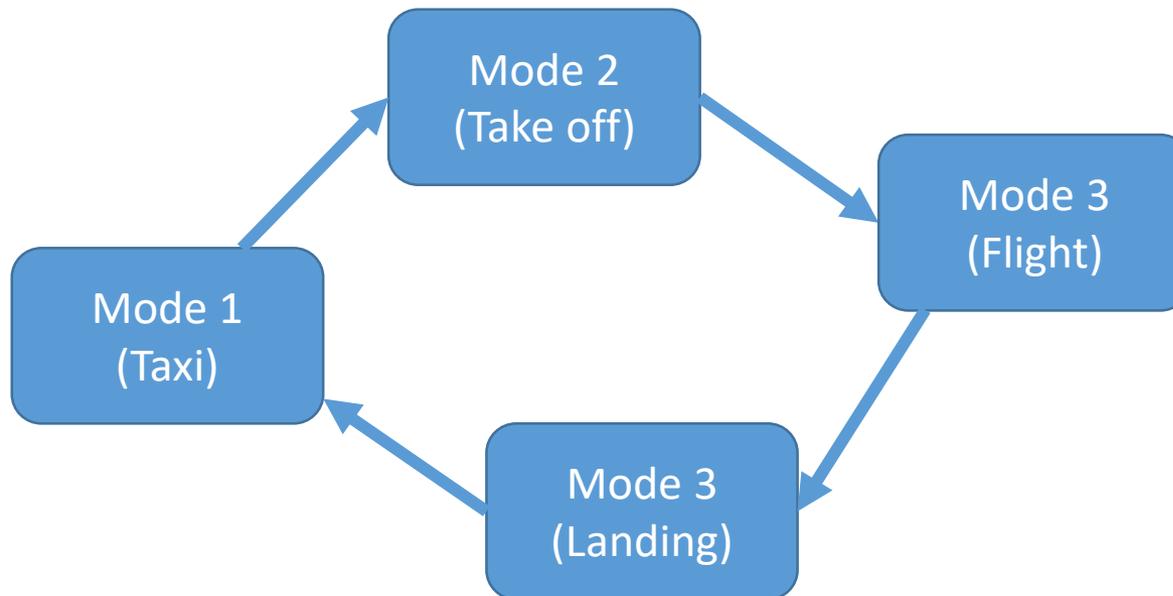
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Difference with multi-mode

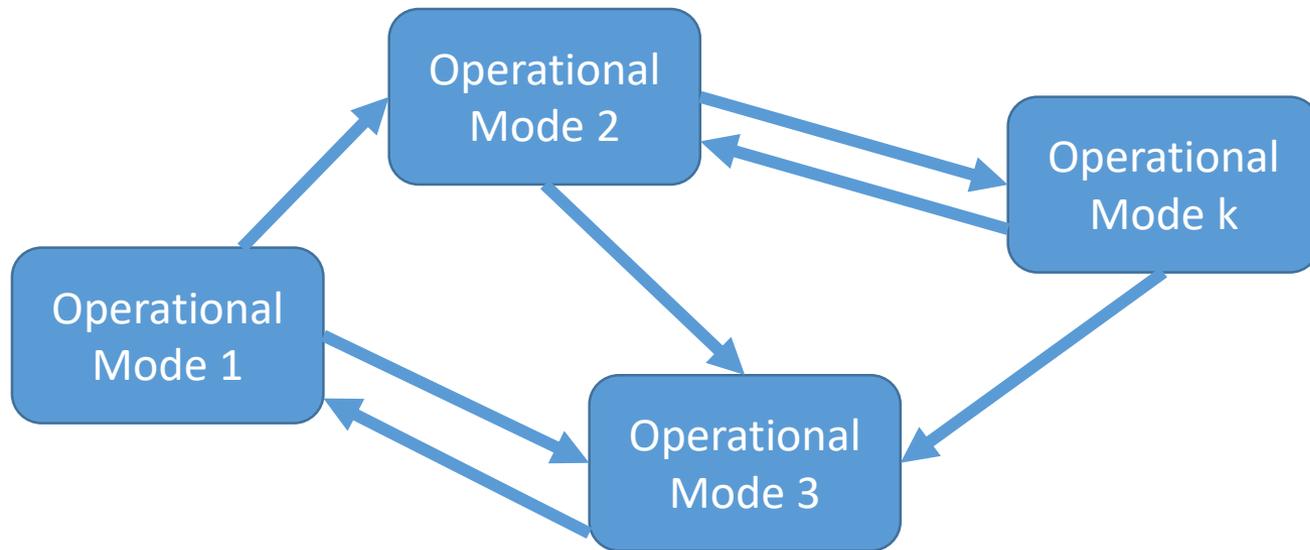
Difference with multi-mode

- Multi-mode system model
 - Mode changes are triggered by **external requests**
 - The system must adapt with a **bouded delay**



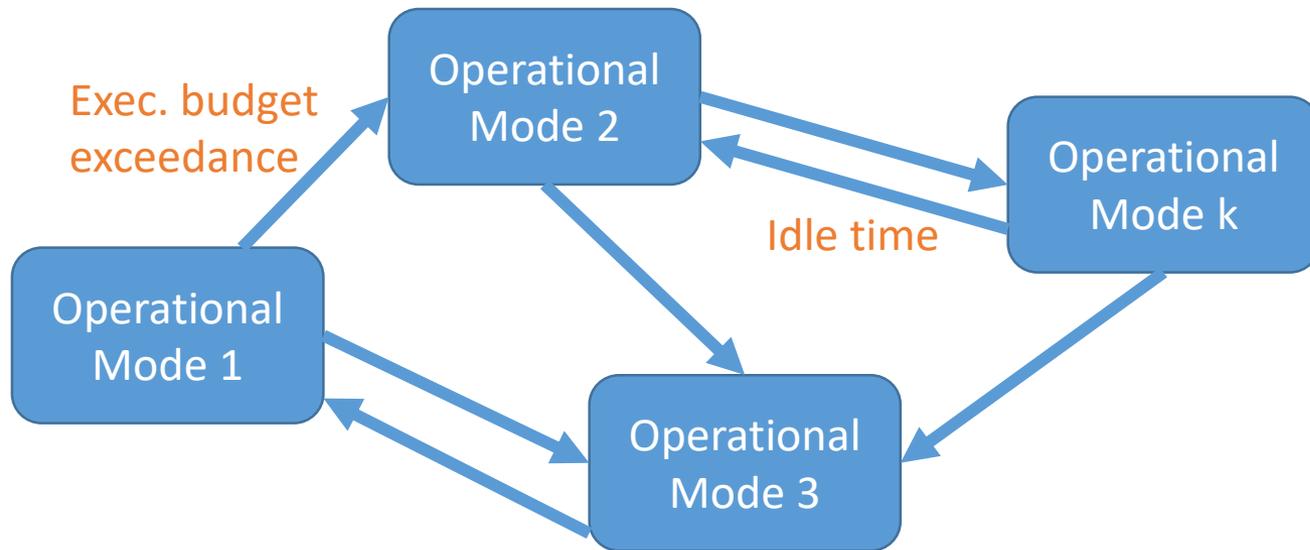
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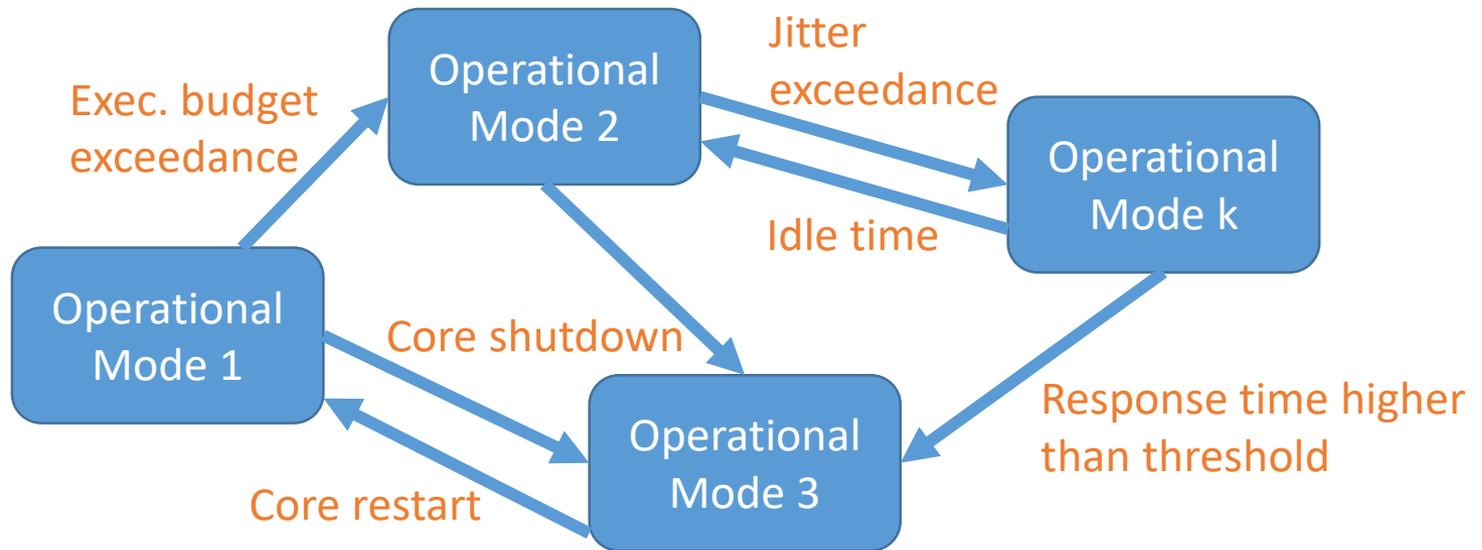
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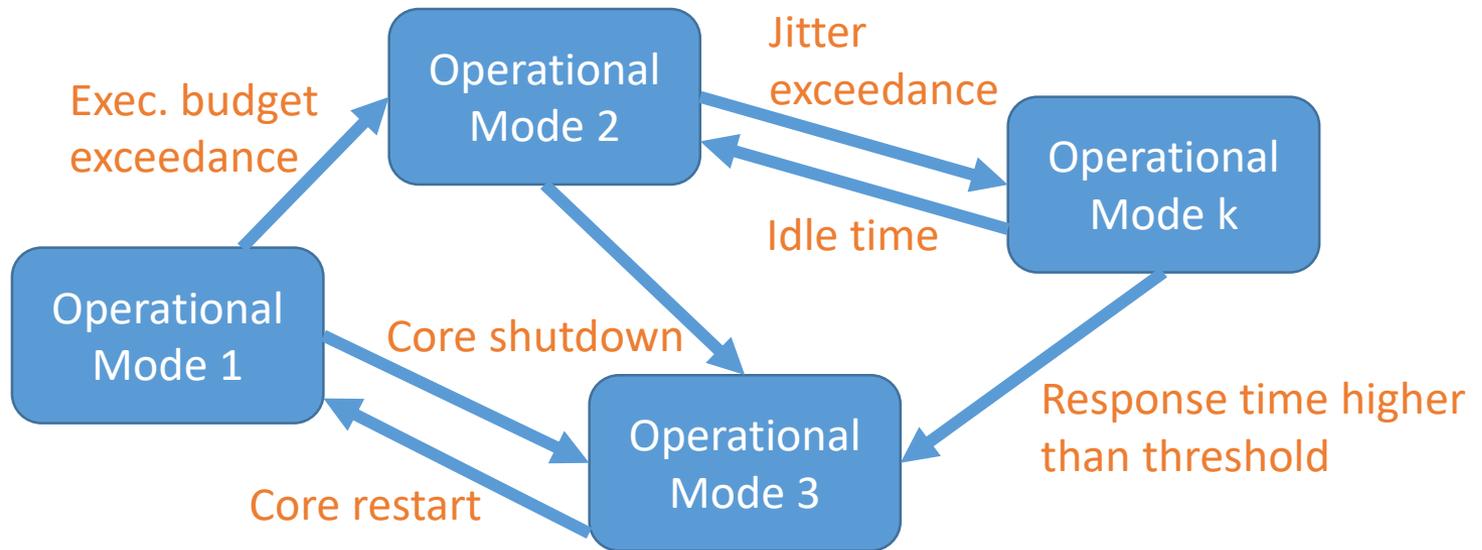
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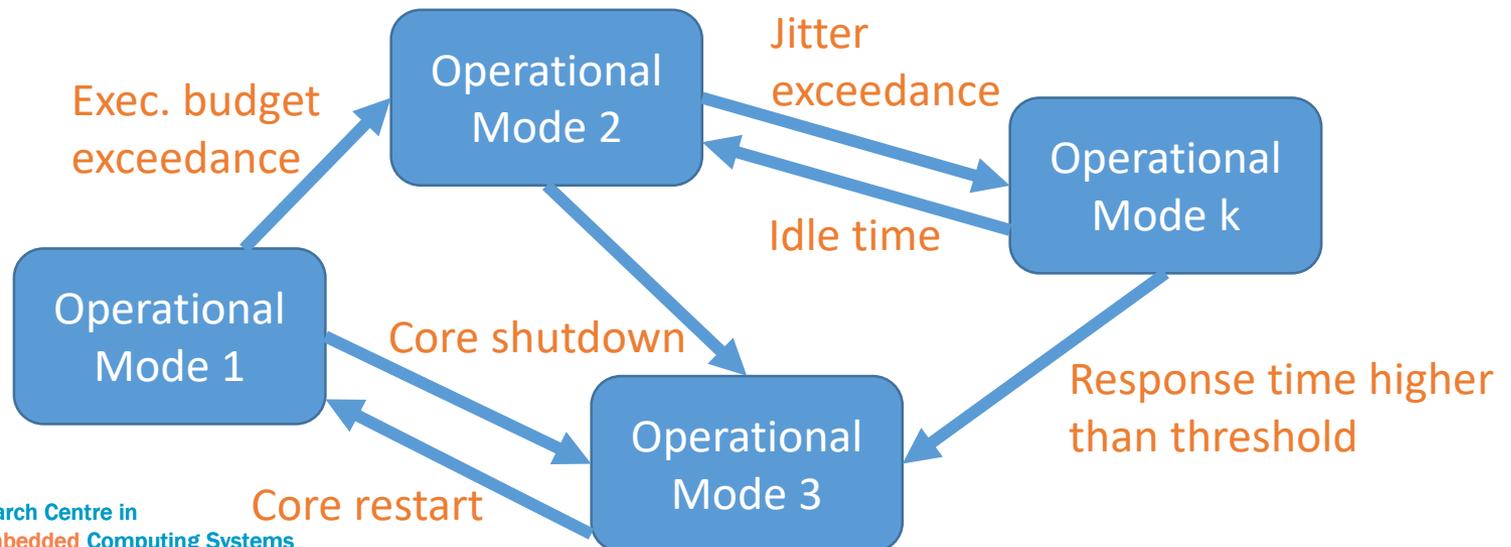
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 - The system is **self-monitored** and **self-adapts** by self-triggering mode switches



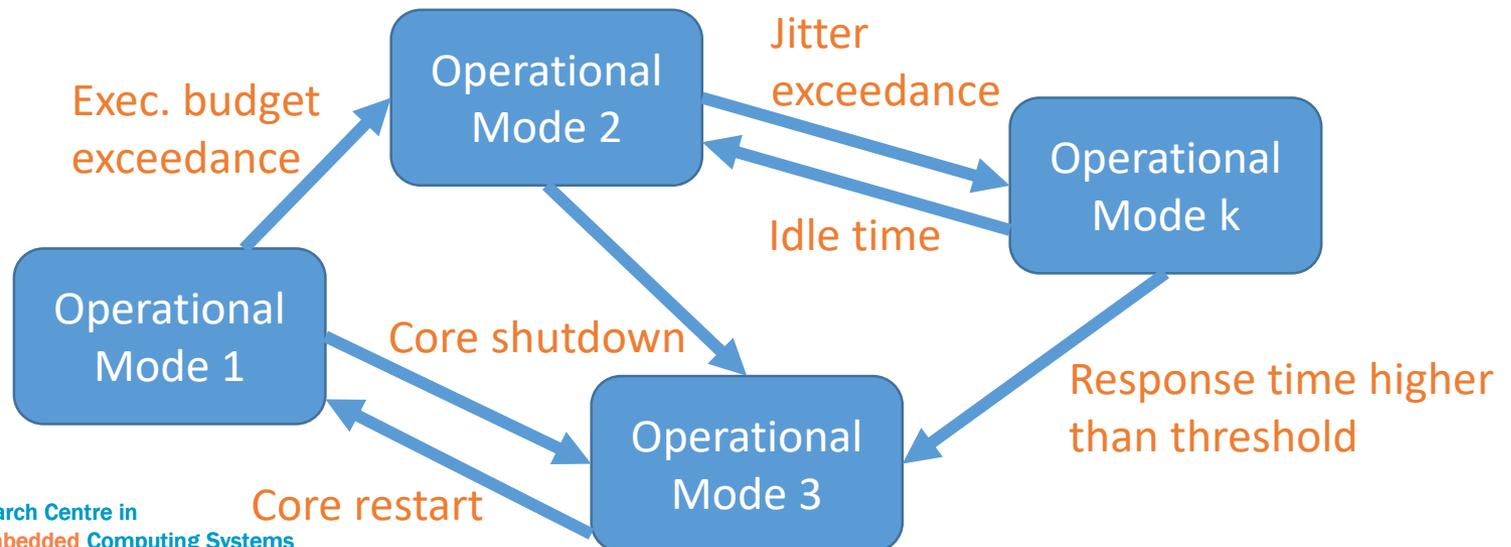
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 - ➔ we know which **system state(s)** may trigger a mode switch
 - ➔ more **efficient analysis/scheduling strategies** are possible



Difference with multi-mode

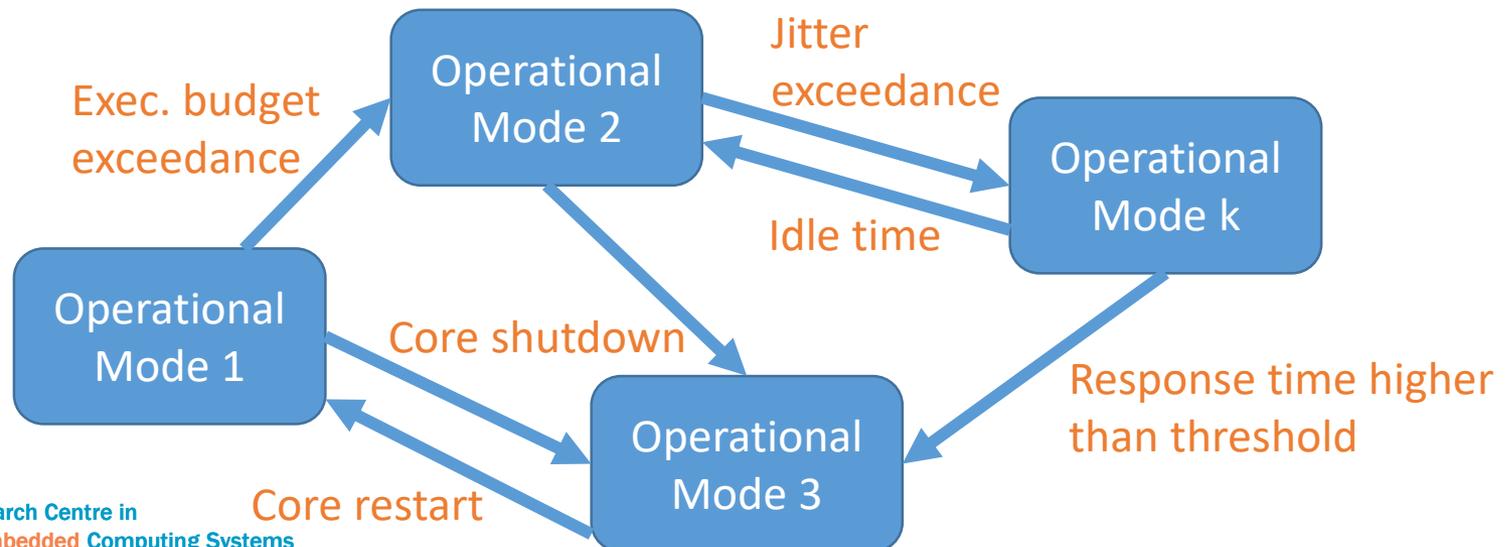
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A new name?

- **Self-adaptive system model**

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- Self-optimising systems
 - System **optimises its behaviour** based on **observable parameters** (e.g., response time, execution time, inter-arrival time or jitter)

Conclusion

- Yes, Vestal's model may be useful for certification of safety critical systems but ...
- ... the viewpoint should change
 - The notion of **criticality** should probably not be the key aspect
 - Emphasis should be made on **operational modes**, **system configurations** in those modes and **observable properties** that trigger mode changes
- The applicability of Vestal's model generalization is **not restricted to safety critical systems**

Future work and open problems

- Define a generic **terminology** for the generalized model discussed here
 - No ambiguity
 - No double meanings
- Migrate and extend the existing theory to actual existing problems out there
- Mix the self-adaptive system model with the multi-mode system model
 - i.e., react to both internal observables and external requests

Questions?