

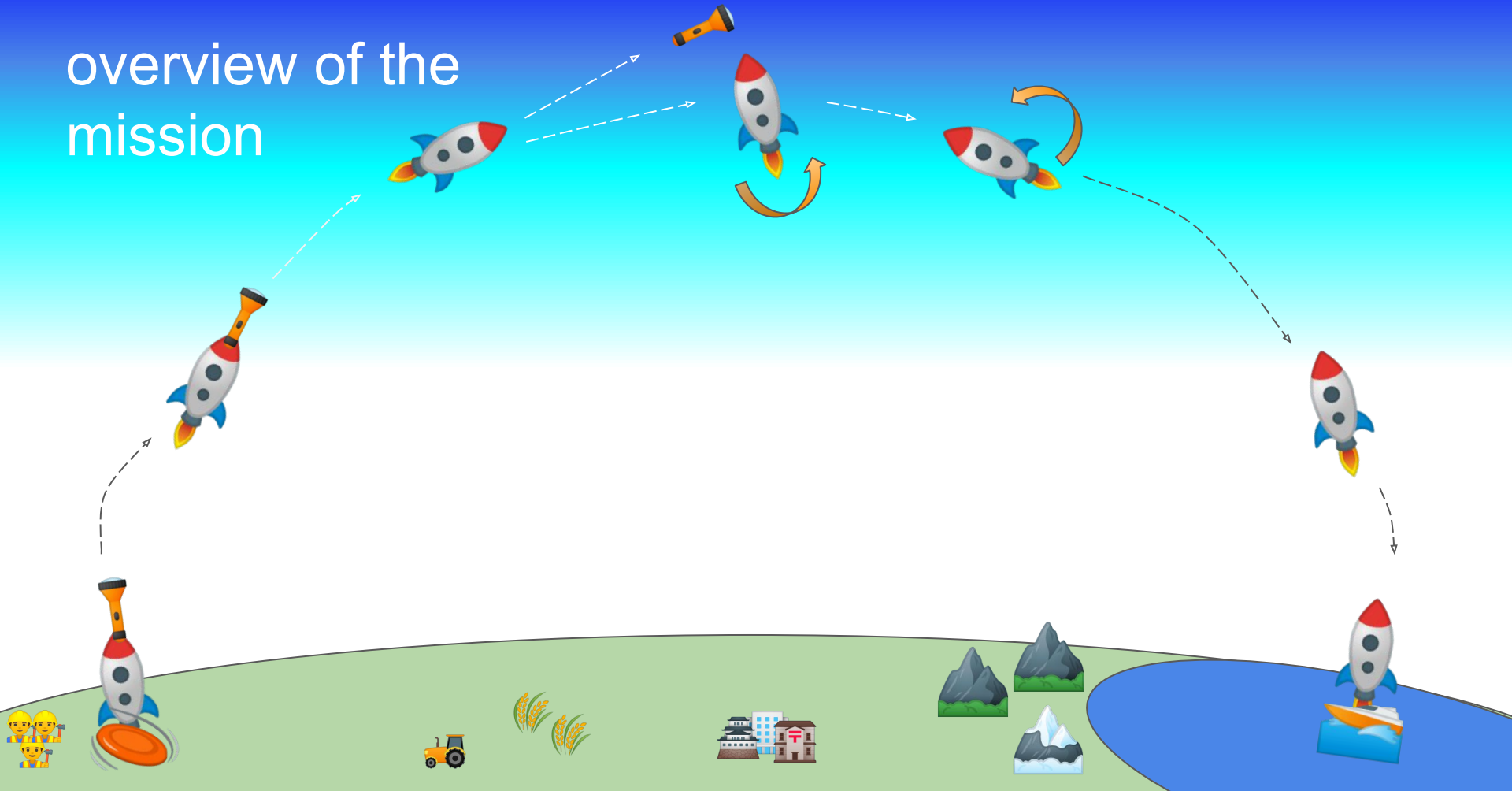
Space Informatics

Week 11: Safety and Reliability of Space System



Computer Science and Communications, University of Luxembourg

26 November 2019

overview of the mission



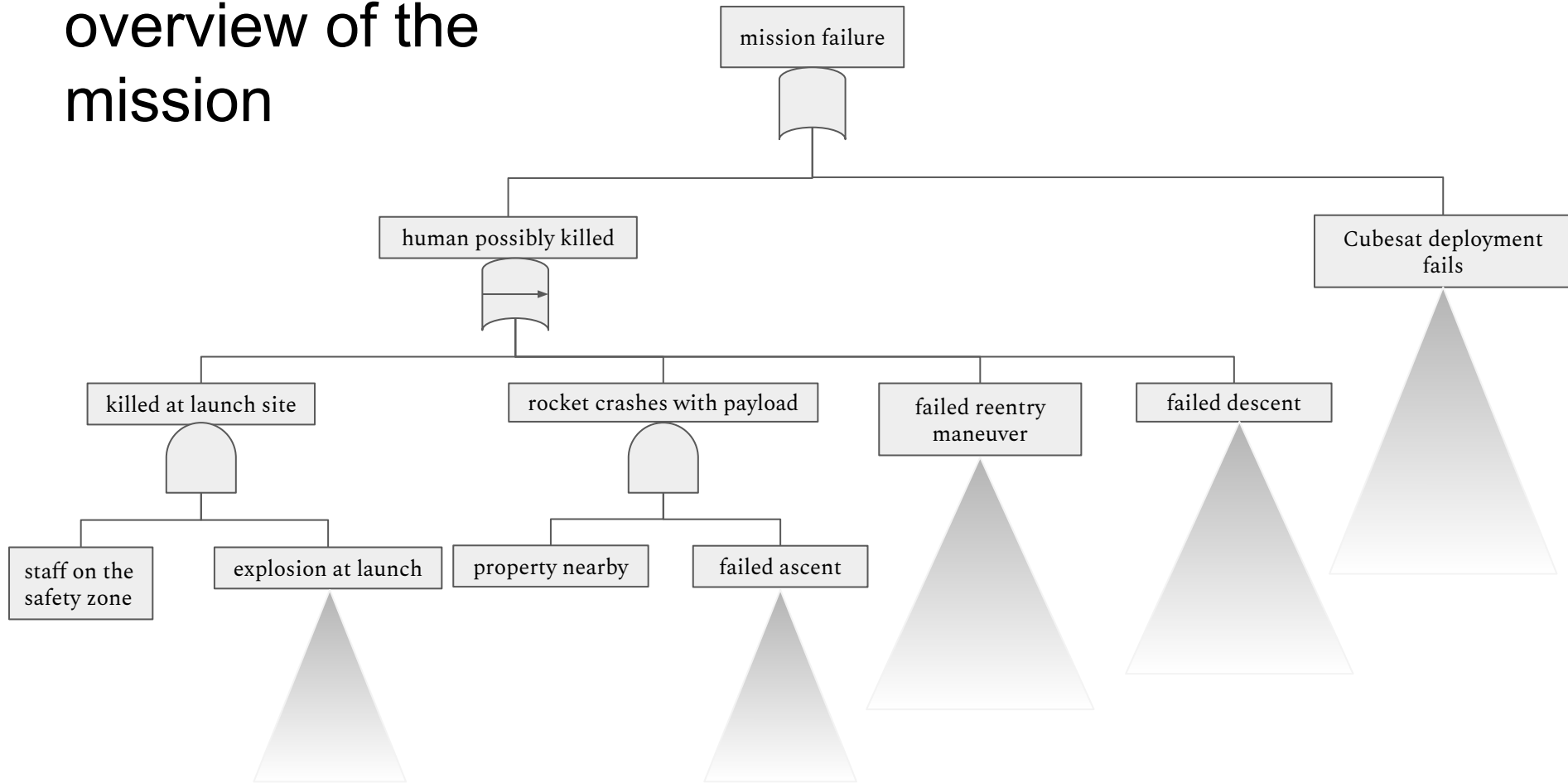
General objectives

- Critical: no human damages 
- High: no property destroyed on the ground 
- Medium: fail to put the payload in Low Earth Orbit (LEO)

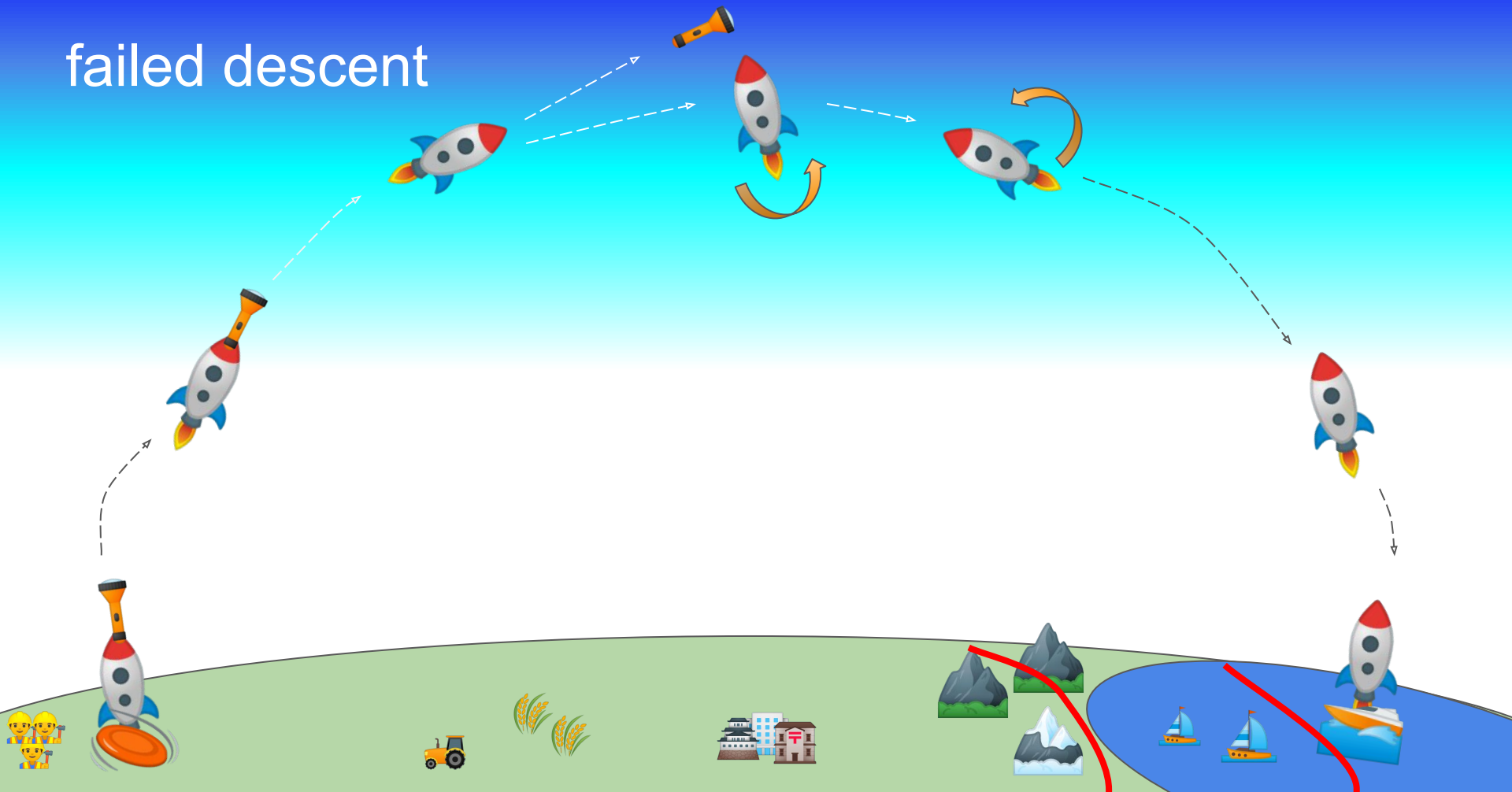
priority



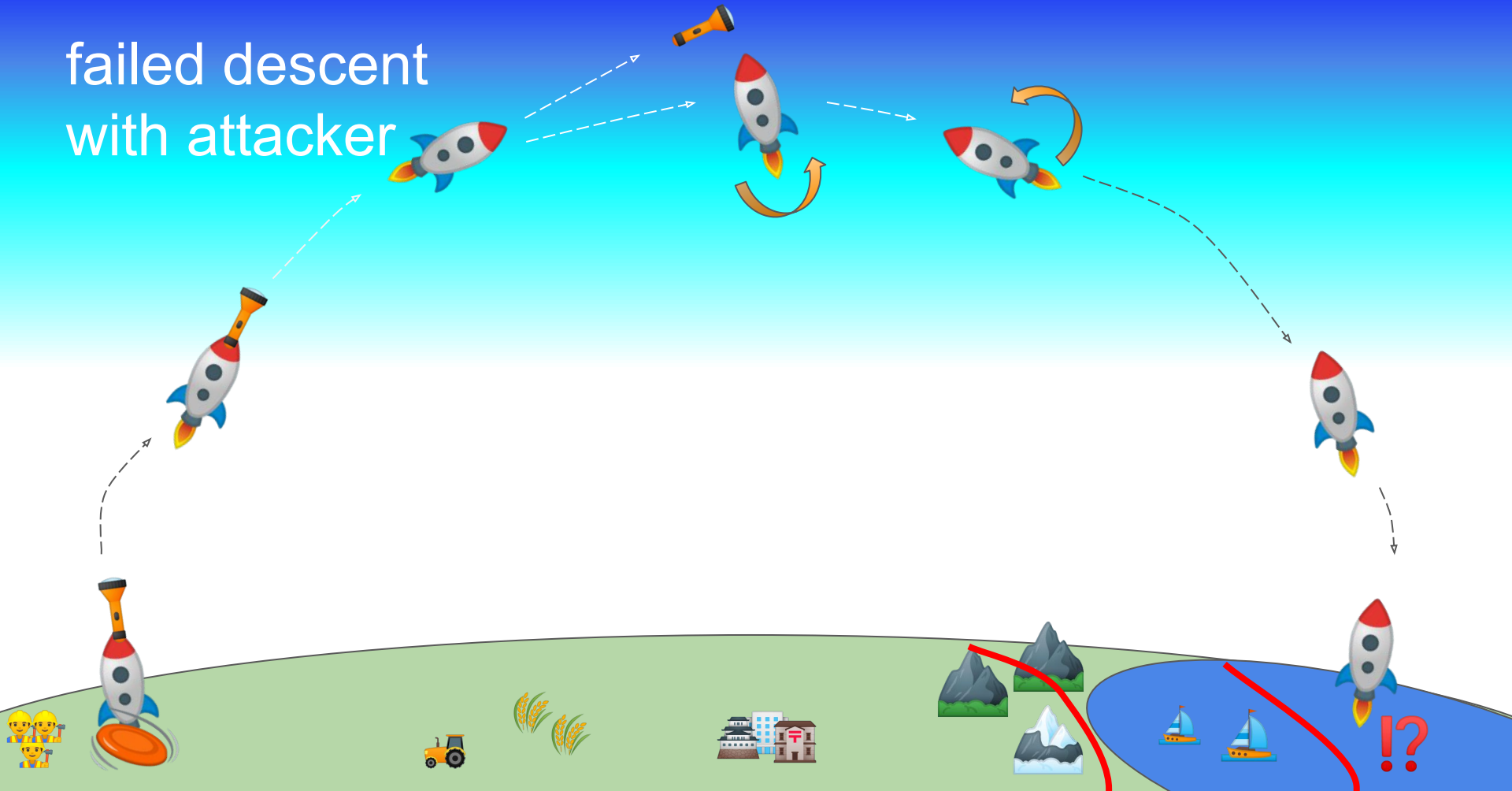
overview of the mission



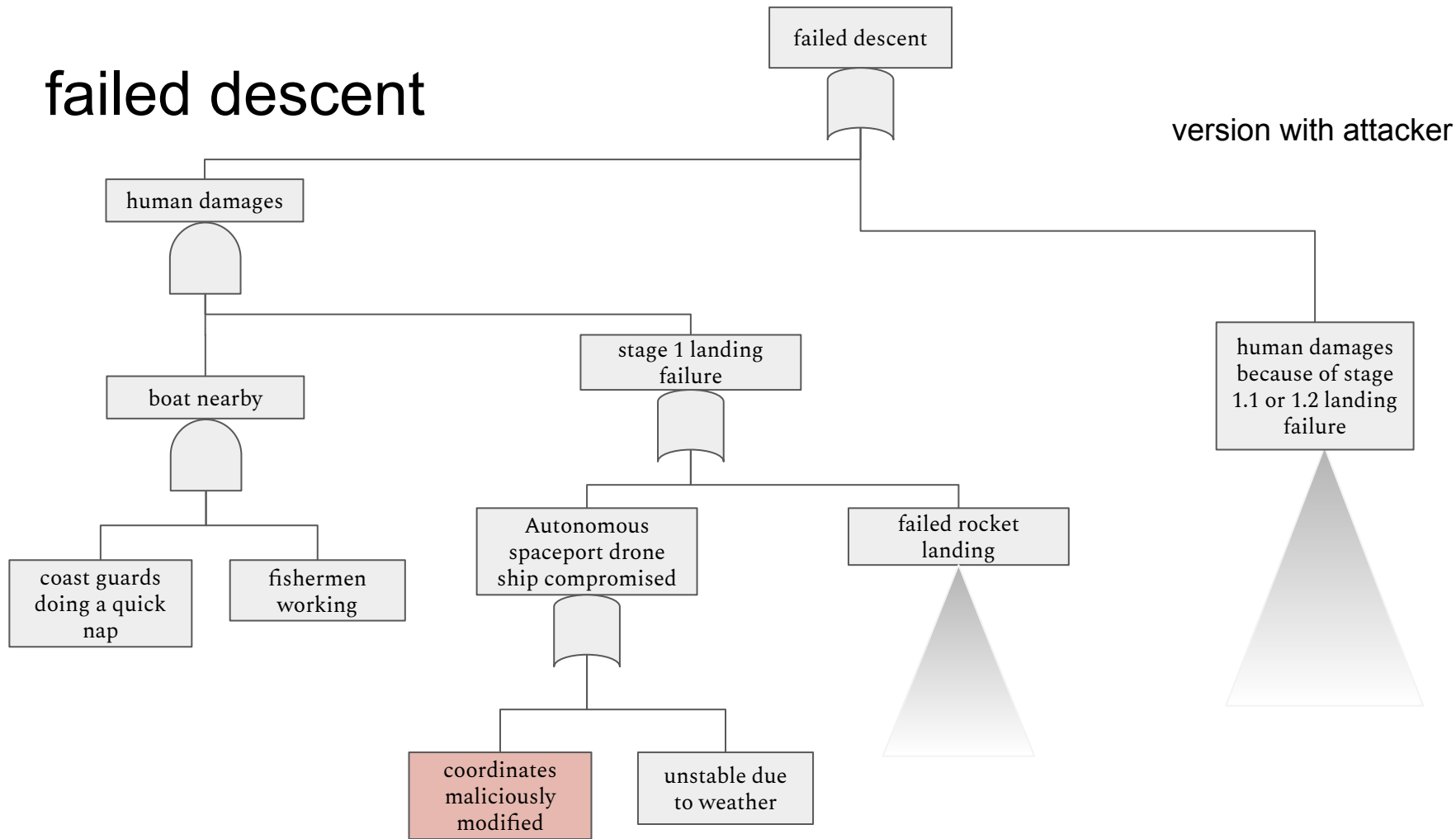
failed descent



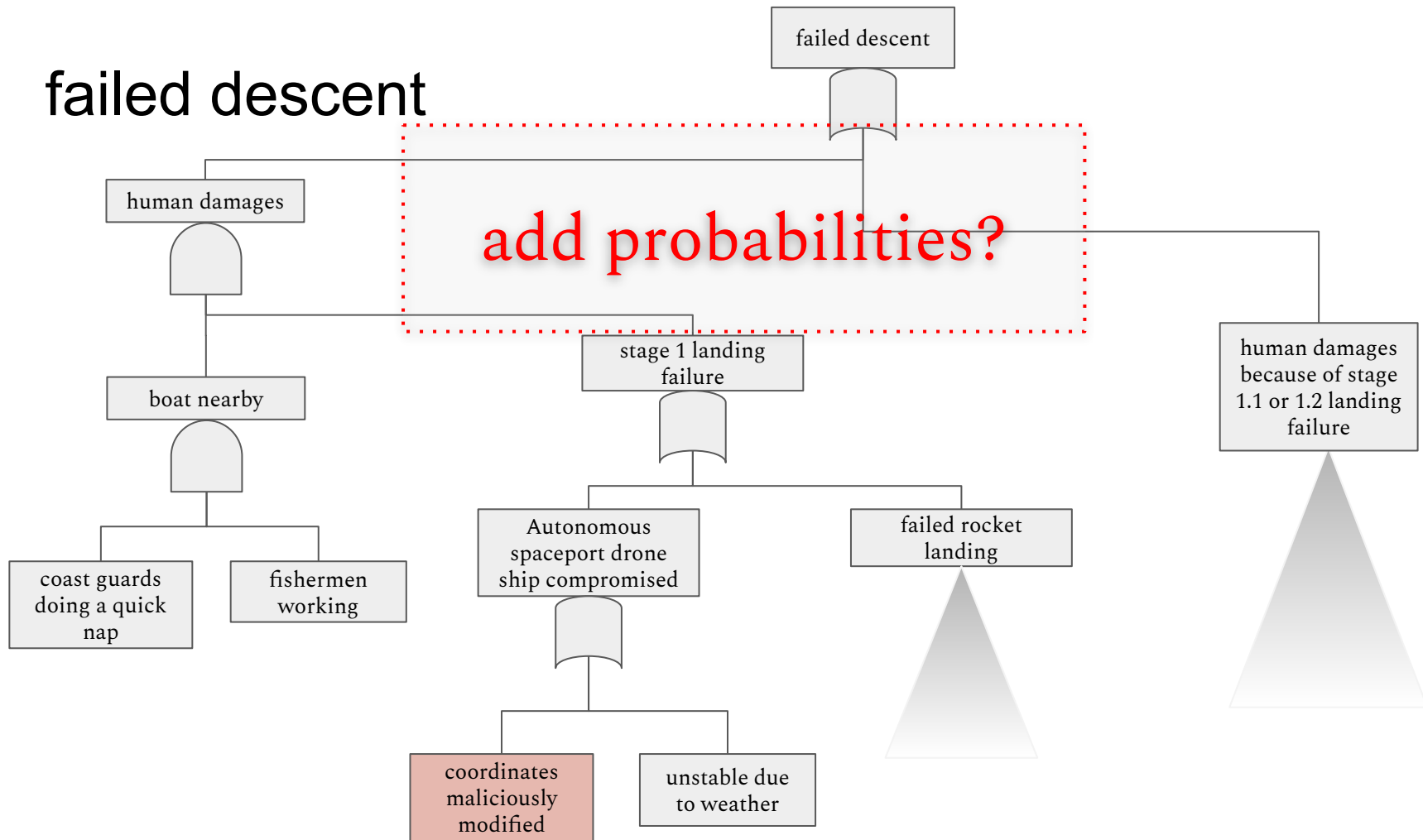
failed descent
with attacker



failed descent

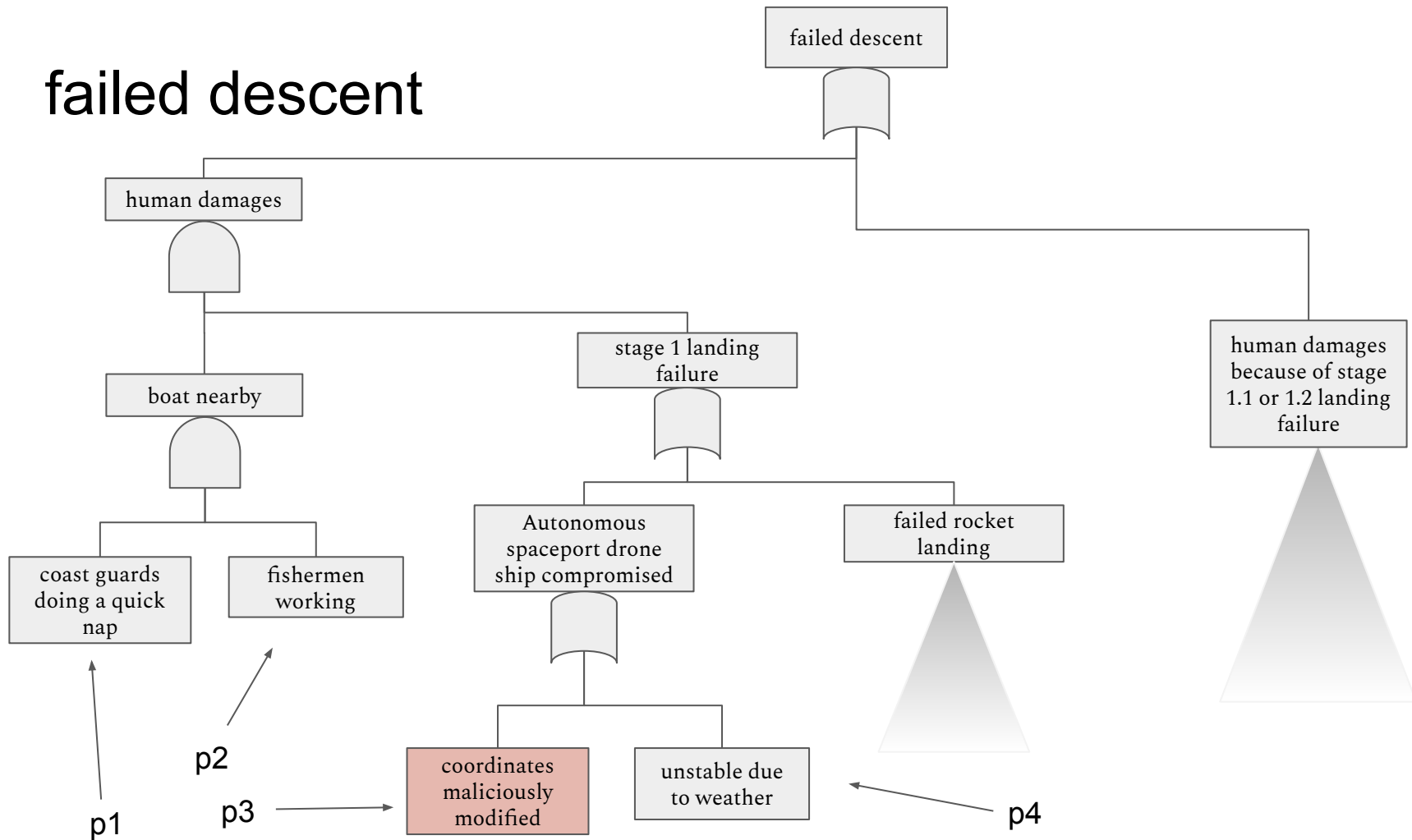


failed descent

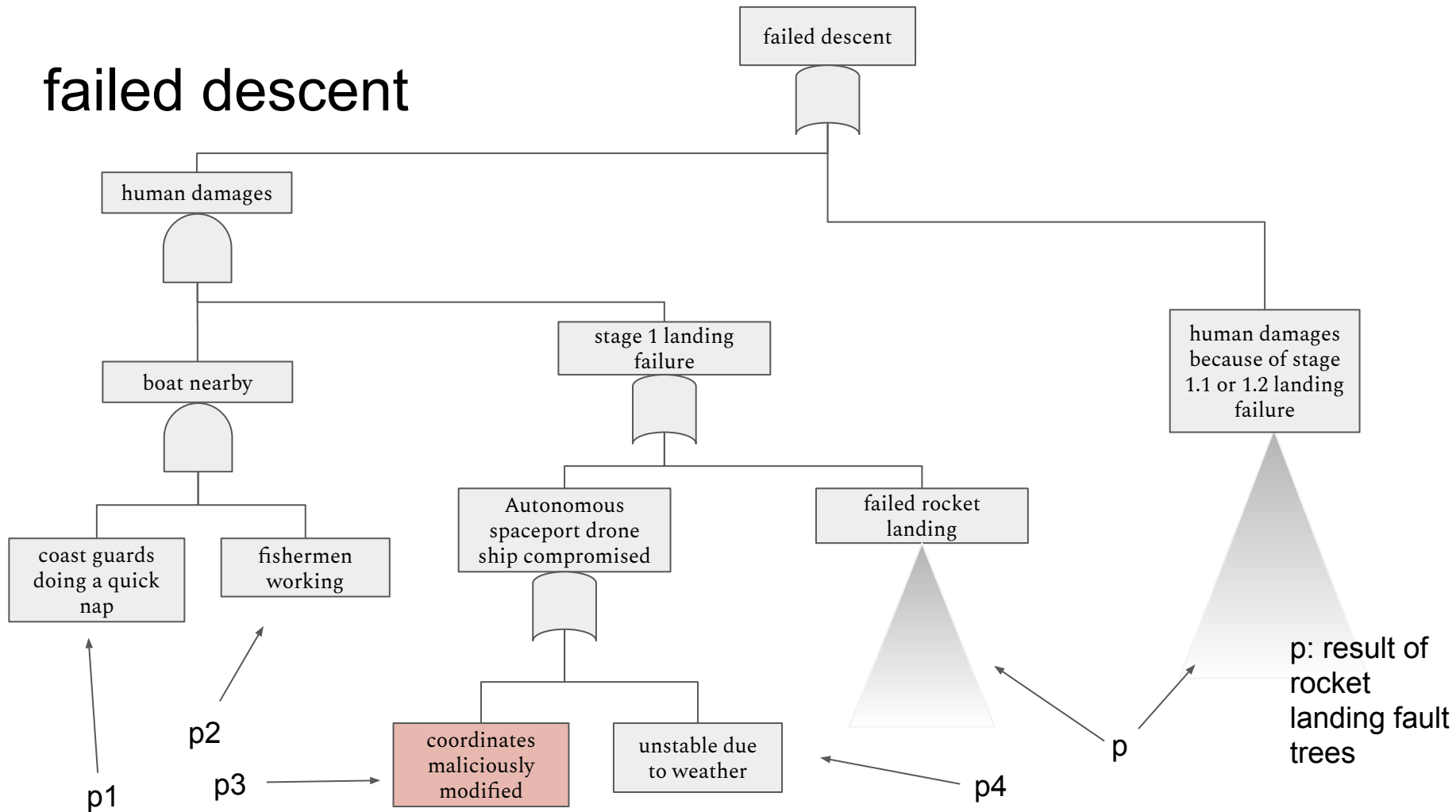


1. Fault tree analysis: probabilistic events
2. Fault tree analysis: costs and damages computation?
3. group work

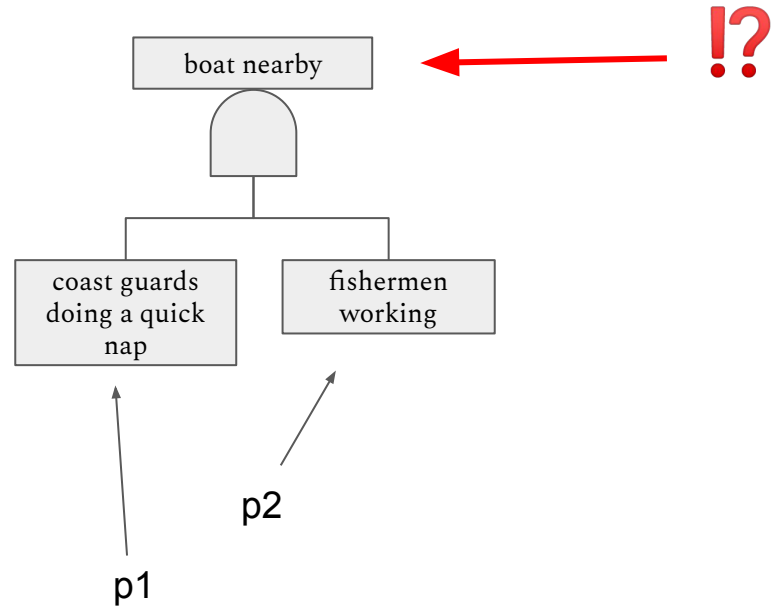
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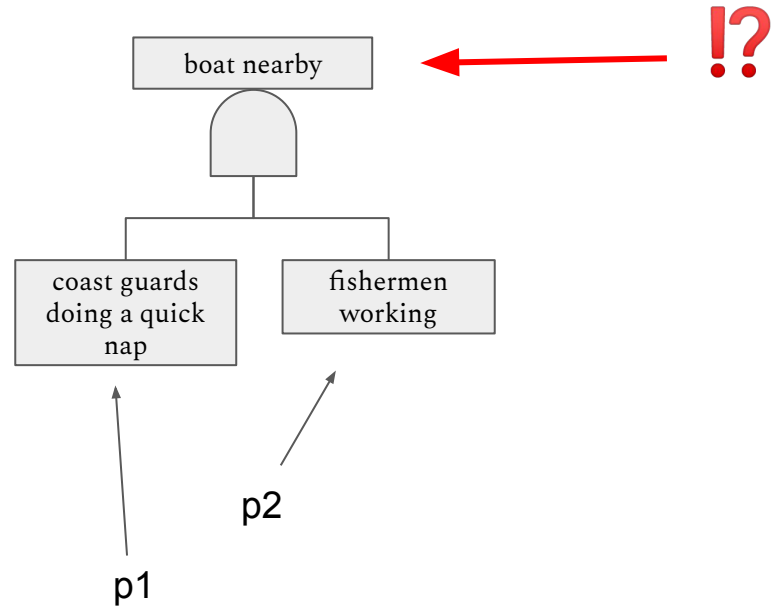
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AND gate

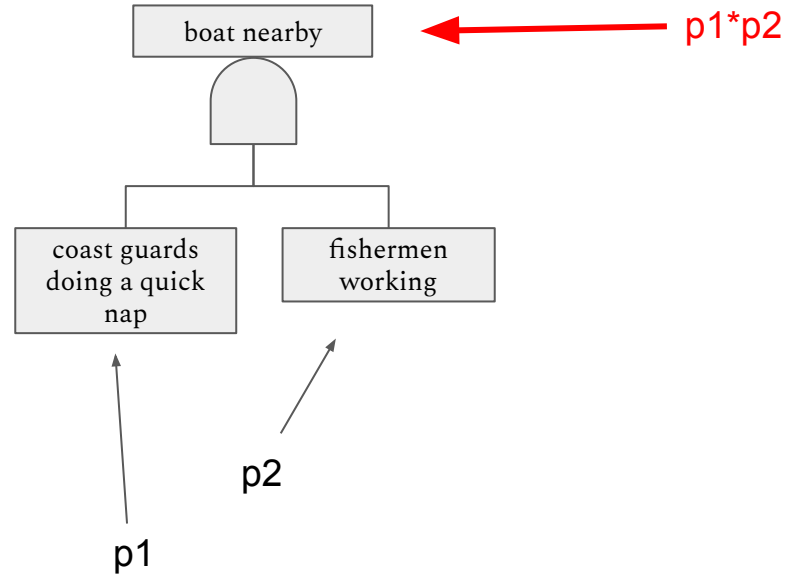


AND gate



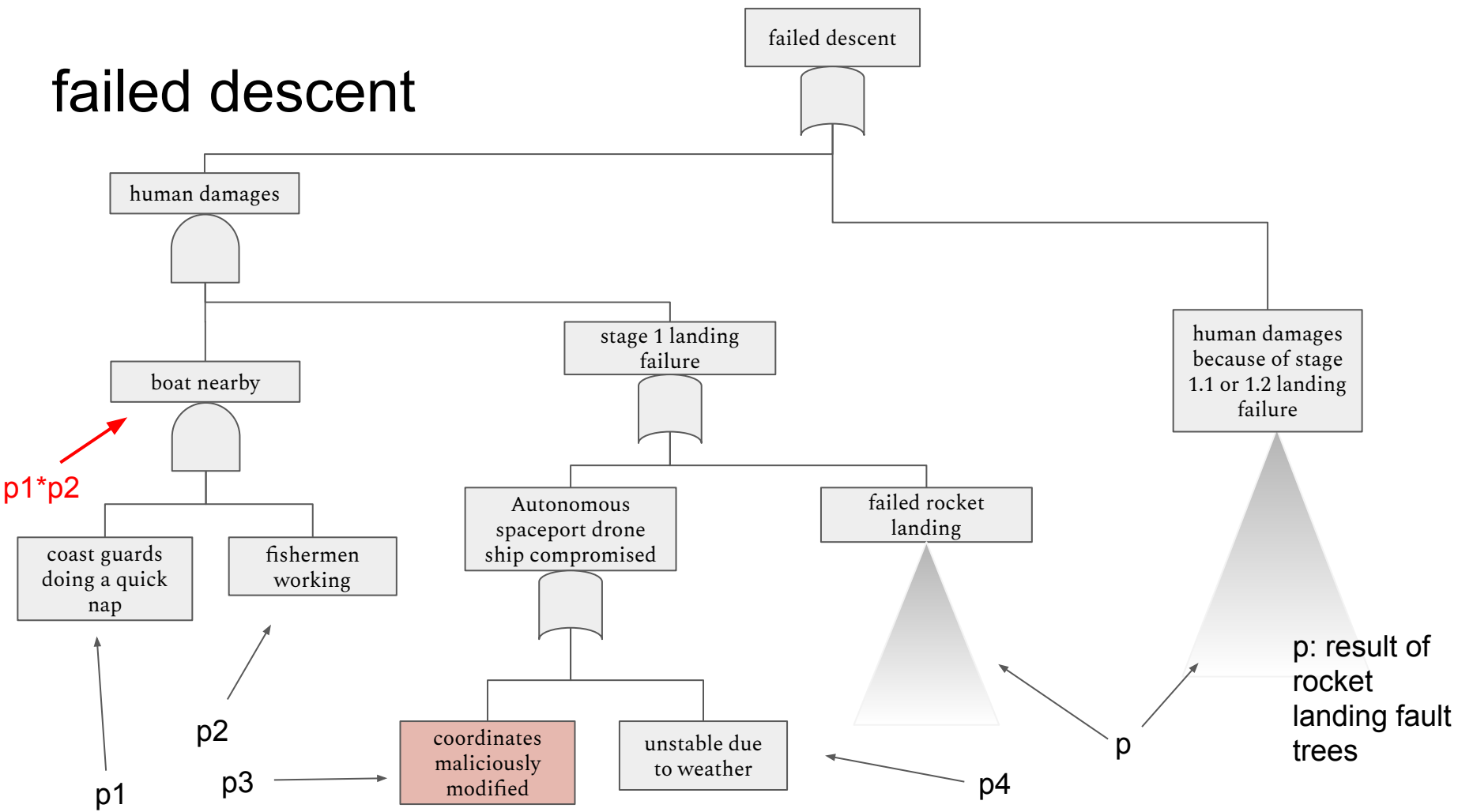
- Both events have to occur
- apparently independent events

AND gate

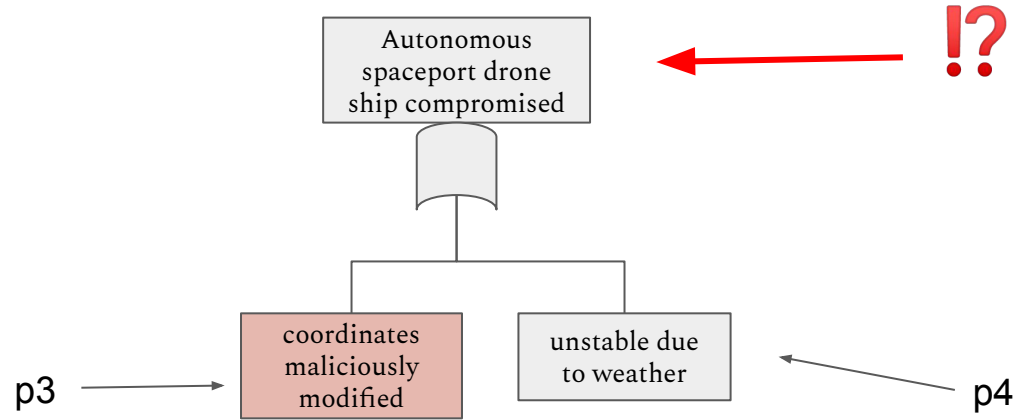


- Both events have to occur
- apparently independent events
- $P(\text{boat nearby})=p1 * p2$

failed descent

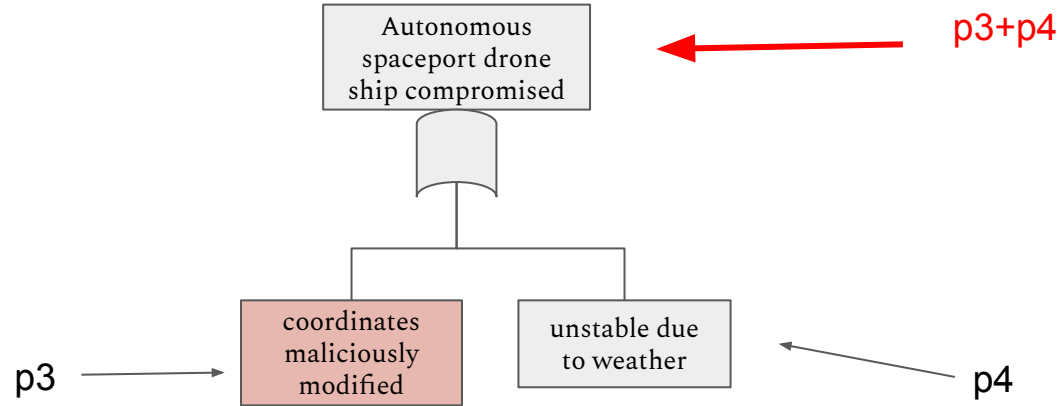


OR gate



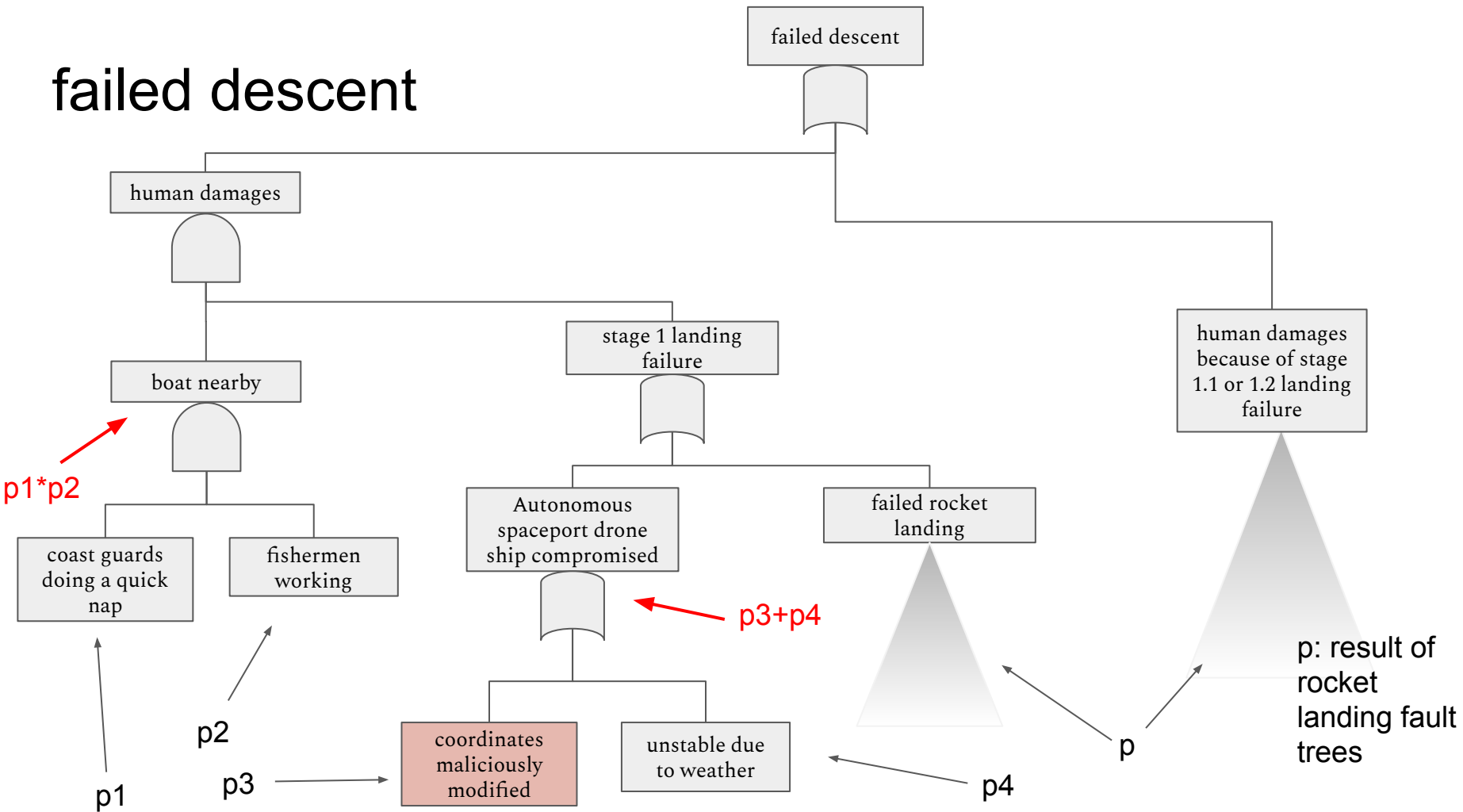
- at least one event has to occur
- apparently independent events

OR gate

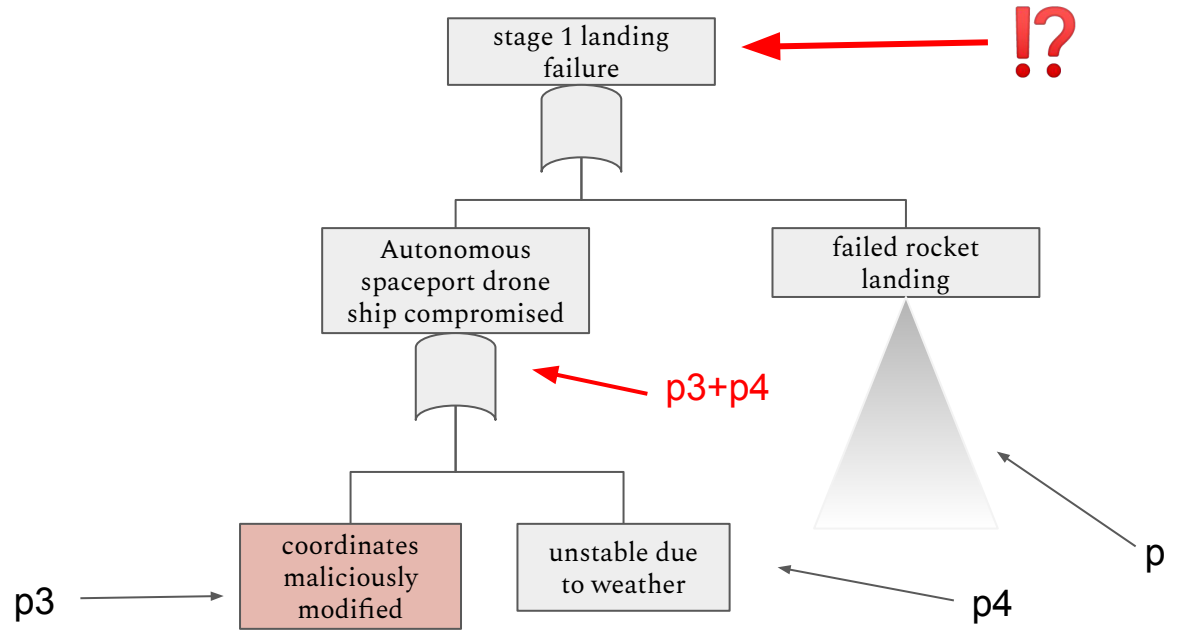


- at least one event has to occur
- apparently independent events
- $P(\text{autonomous spaceport compromised}) = p_3 + p_4$

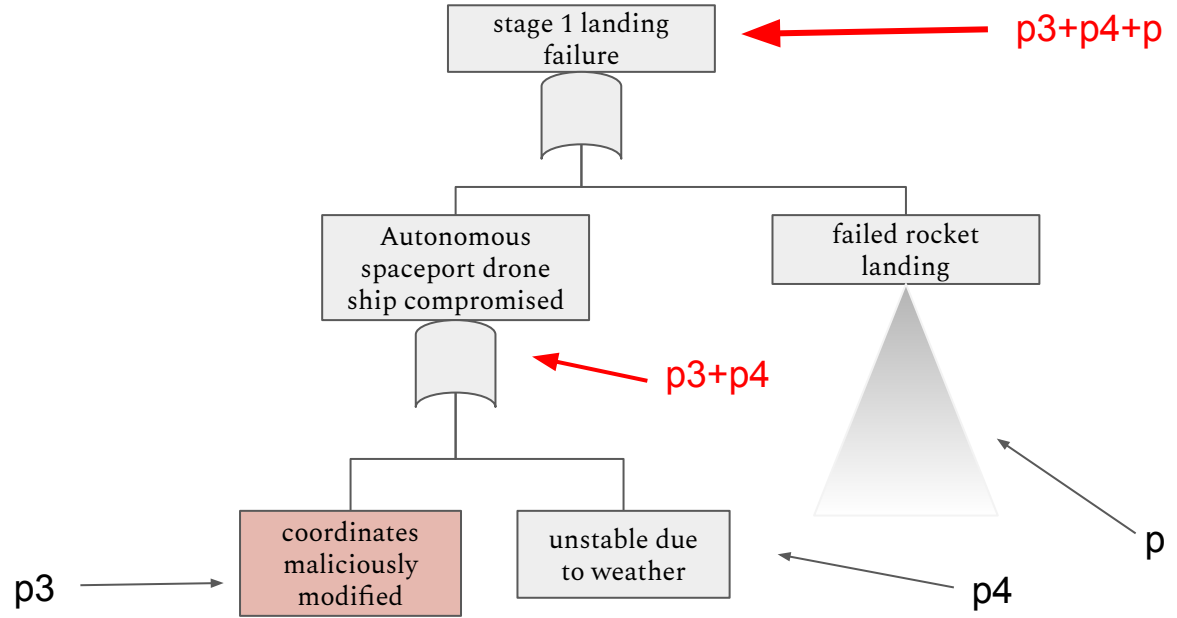
failed descent



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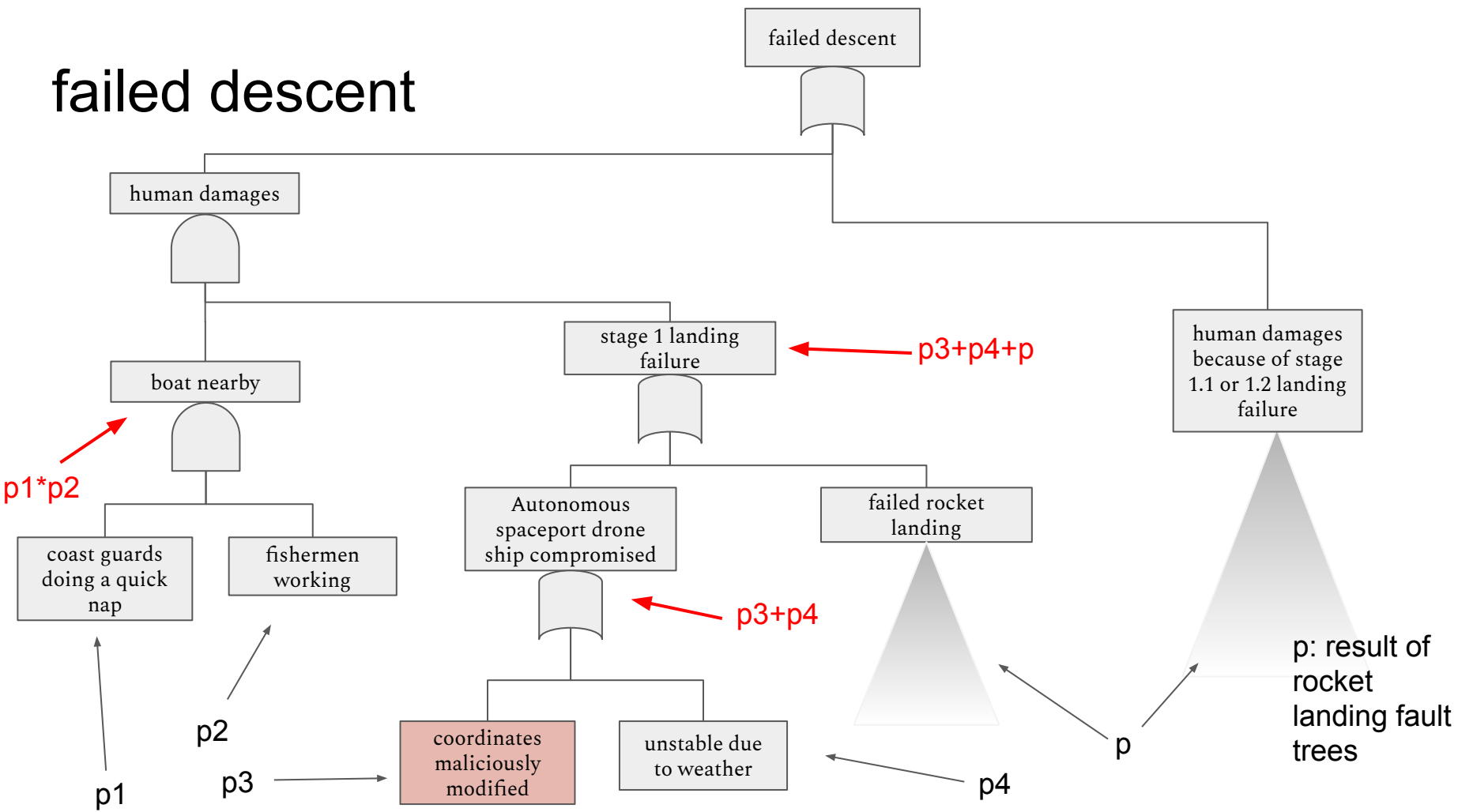


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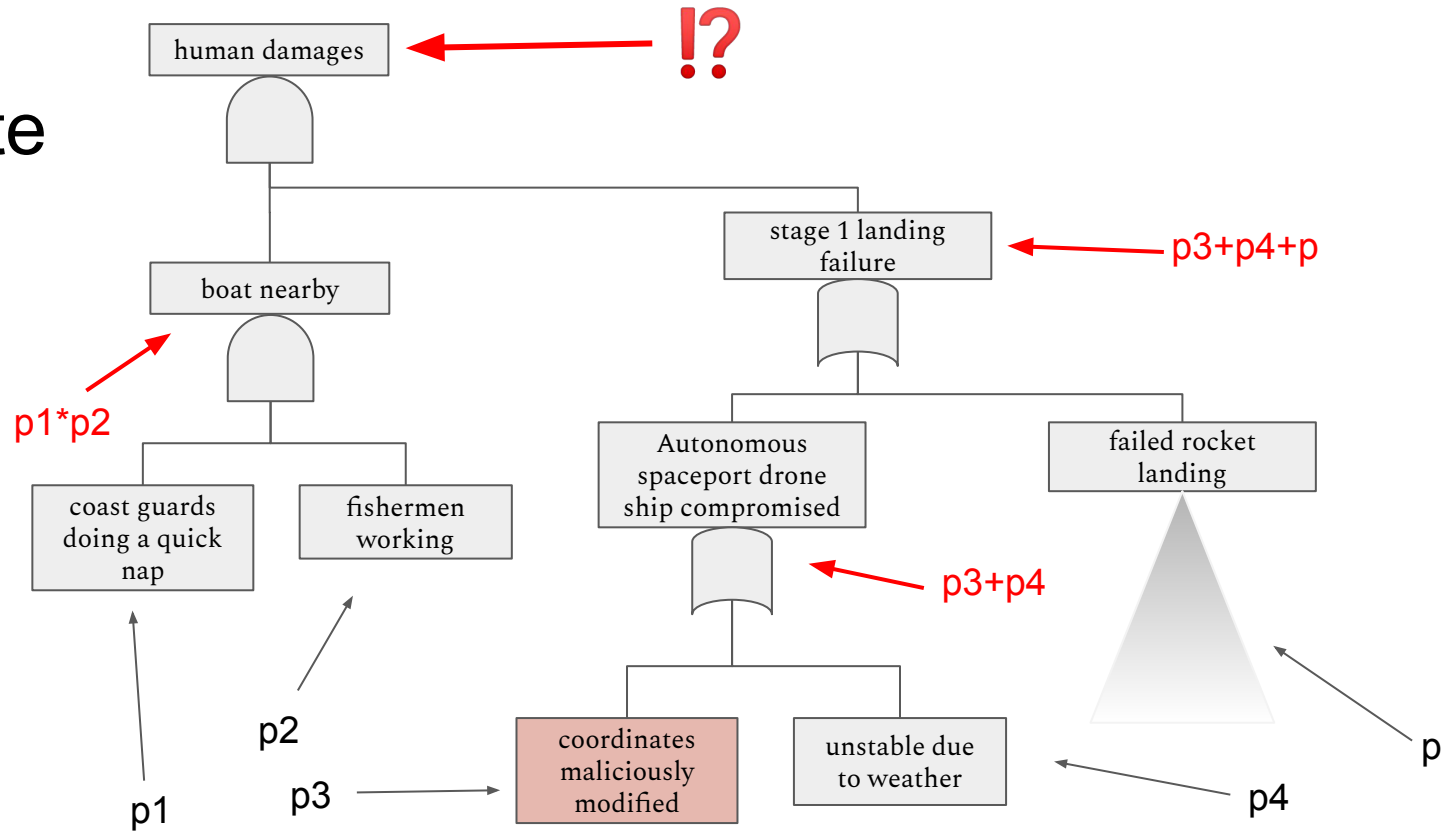


- $P(\text{stage 1 landing failure}) = p_3 + p_4 + p$

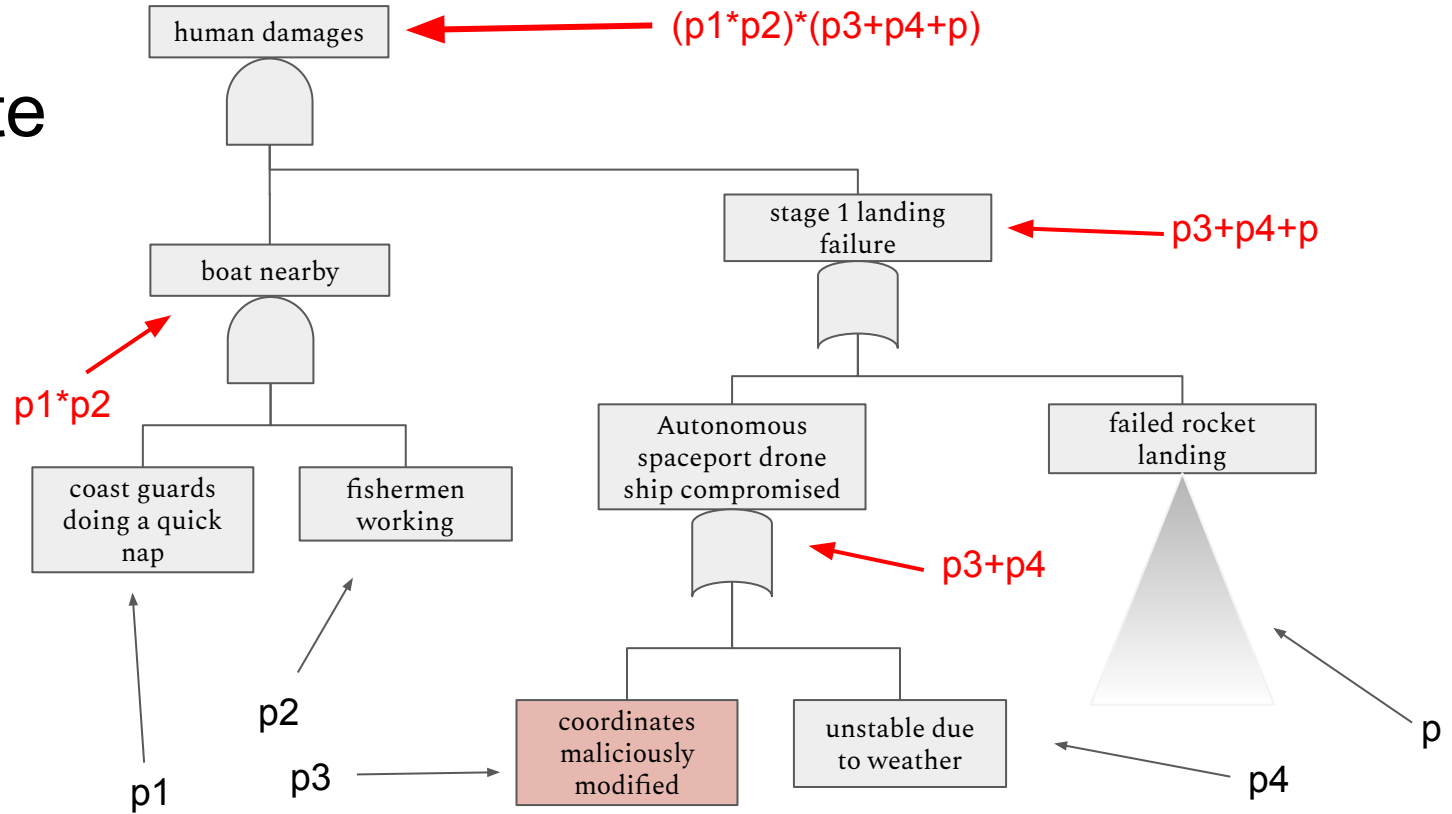
failed descent



AND gate

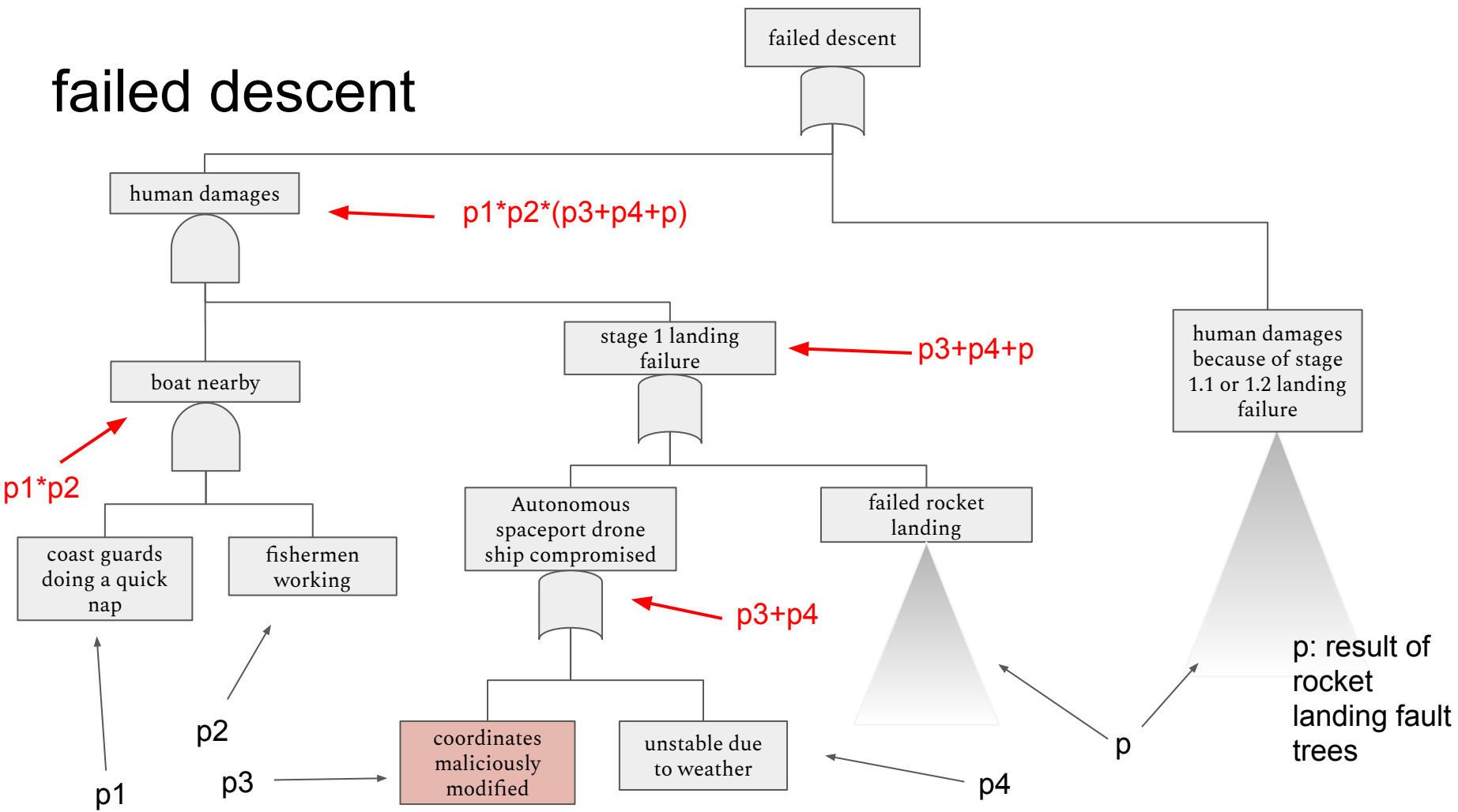


AND gate

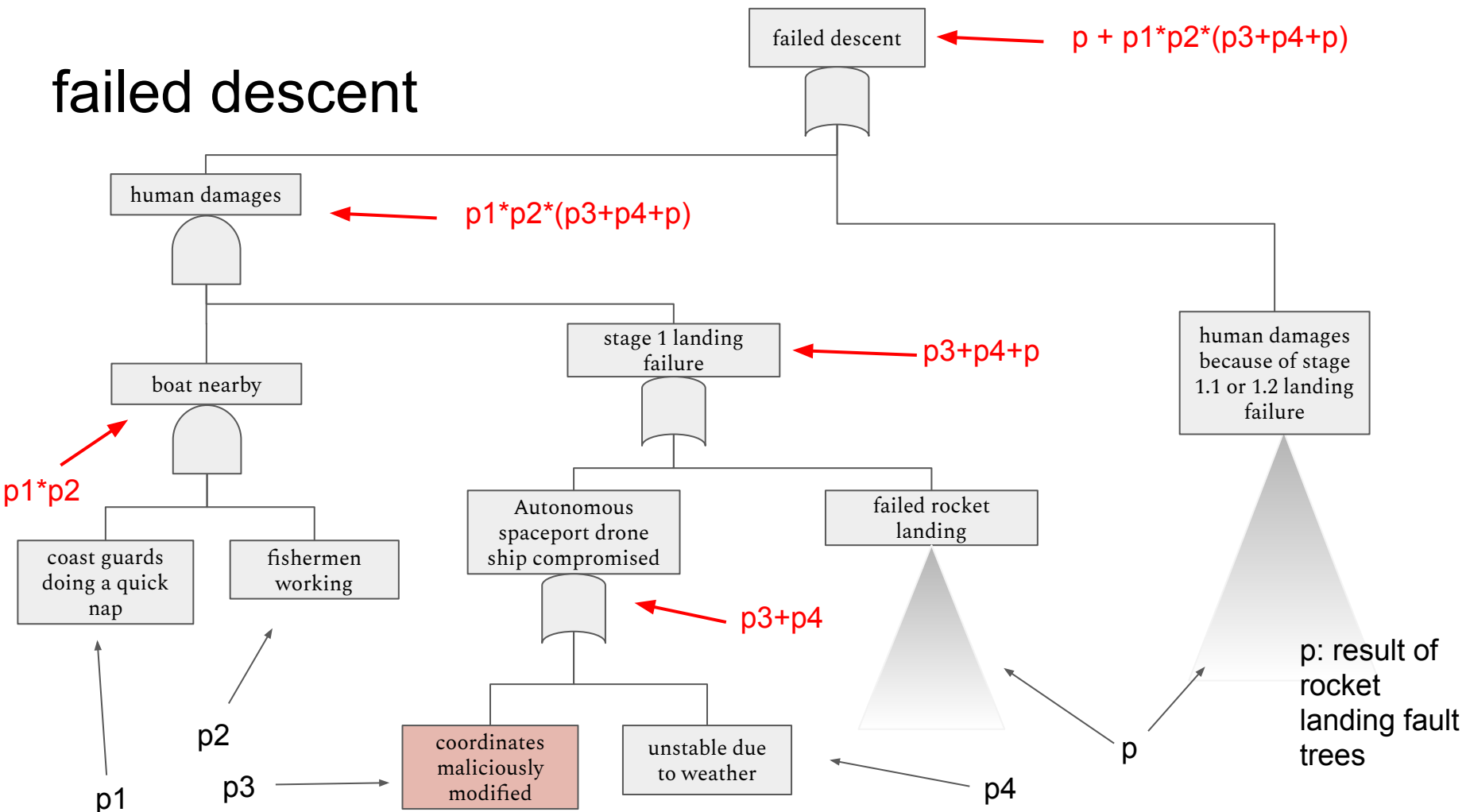


- $P(\text{human damages}) = (p_1 * p_2) * (p_3 + p_4 + p)$

failed descent



failed descent



demo

- <https://www.fault-tree-analysis-software.com/fault-tree-analysis>
- create an account and log in: ismatbelval@gmail.com
passwd: spaceinformatics
- download `failed descent.zip` from moodle
- fault tree → load from file

Attackers profiles

enable/disable attacks based on parameters

	no skill	medium skills	highly skilled
no budget			
medium budget			
high budget			

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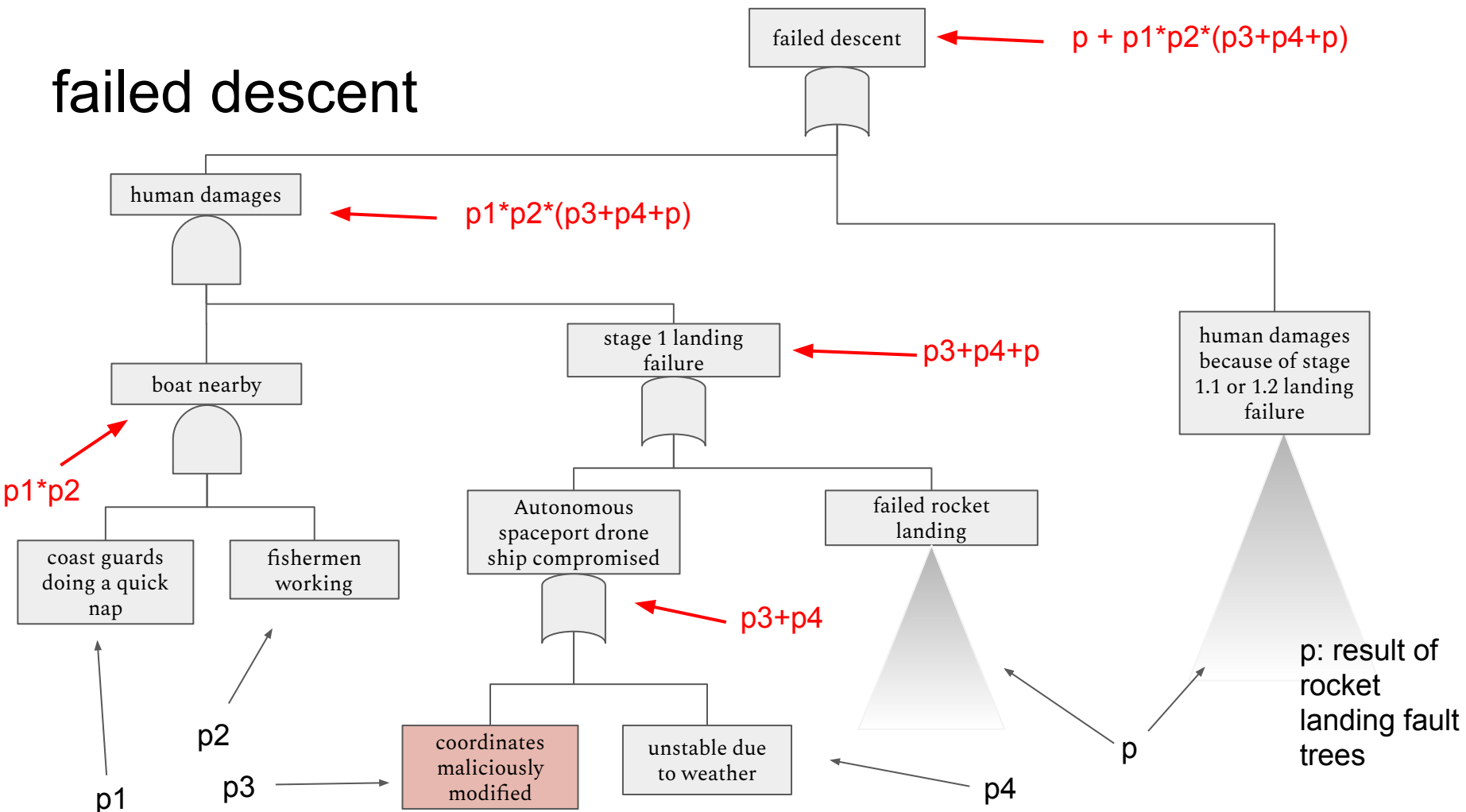
is the attack possible or not?
1 or 0
enable or disable

Attackers profiles

enable/disable attacks based on parameters

	no skill	medium skills	highly skilled
no budget			
medium budget			
high budget			Nation state 

failed descent

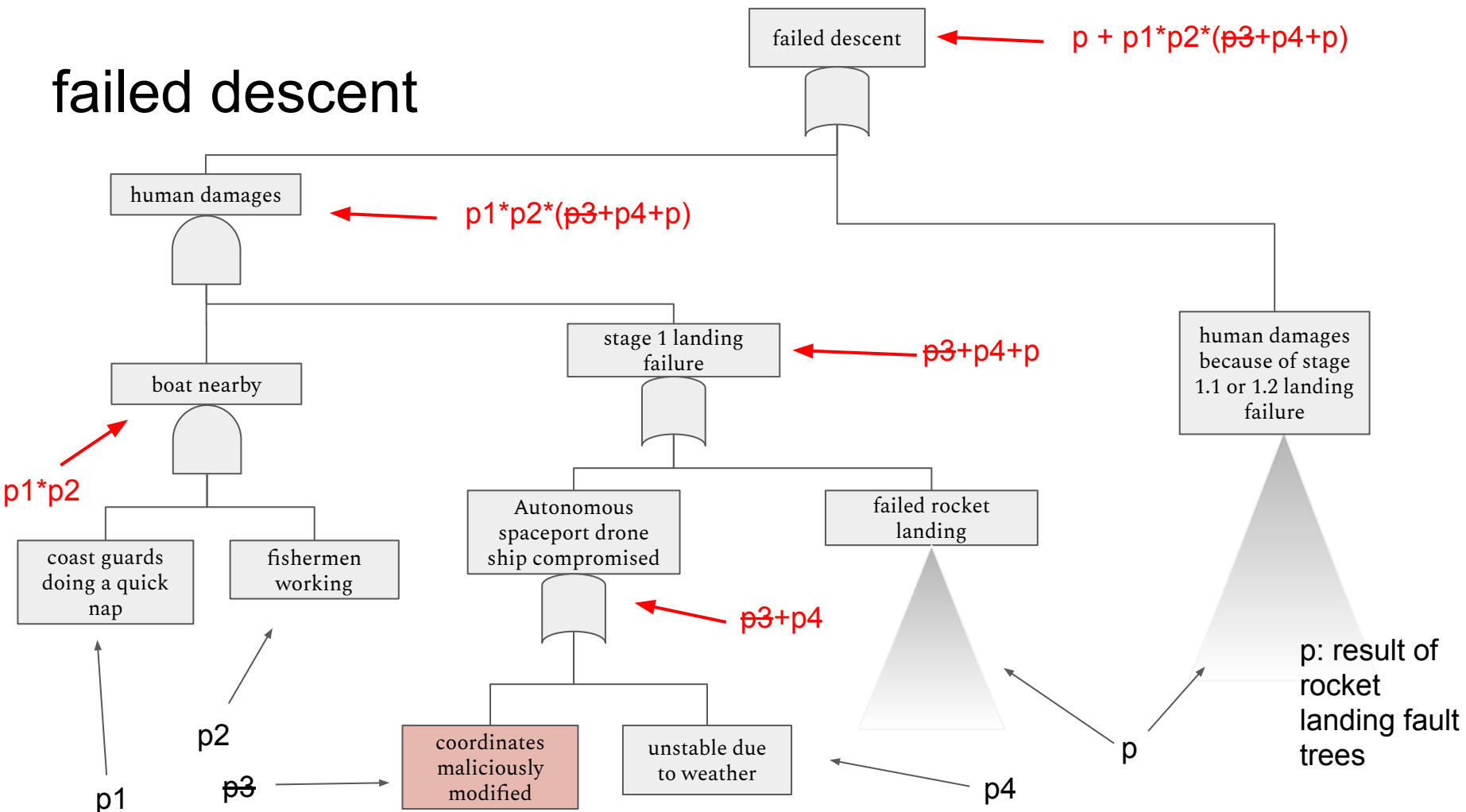


Attackers profiles

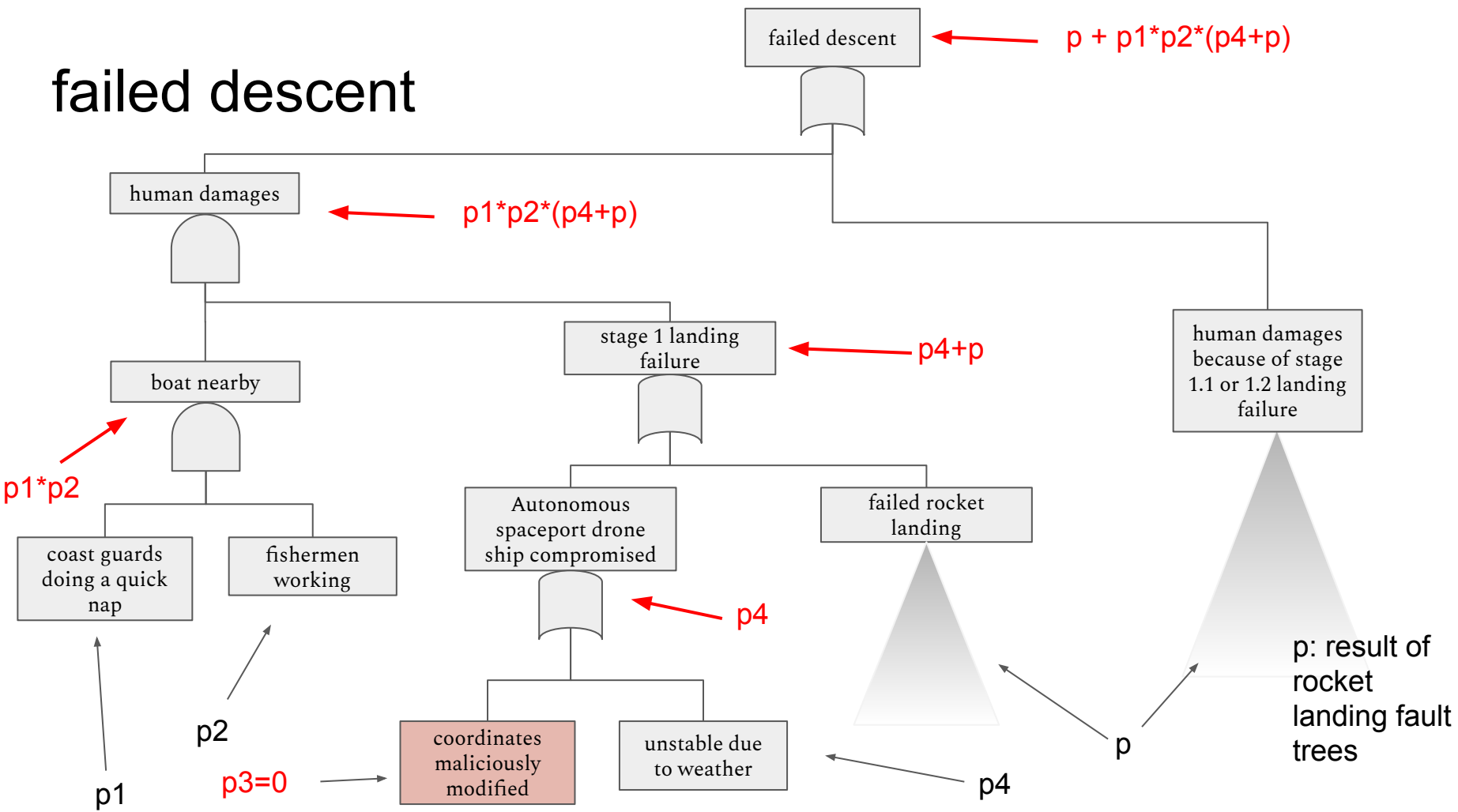
enable/disable attacks based on parameters

	no skill	medium skills	highly skilled
no budget	Newbie 		
medium budget			
high budget			

failed descent



failed descent

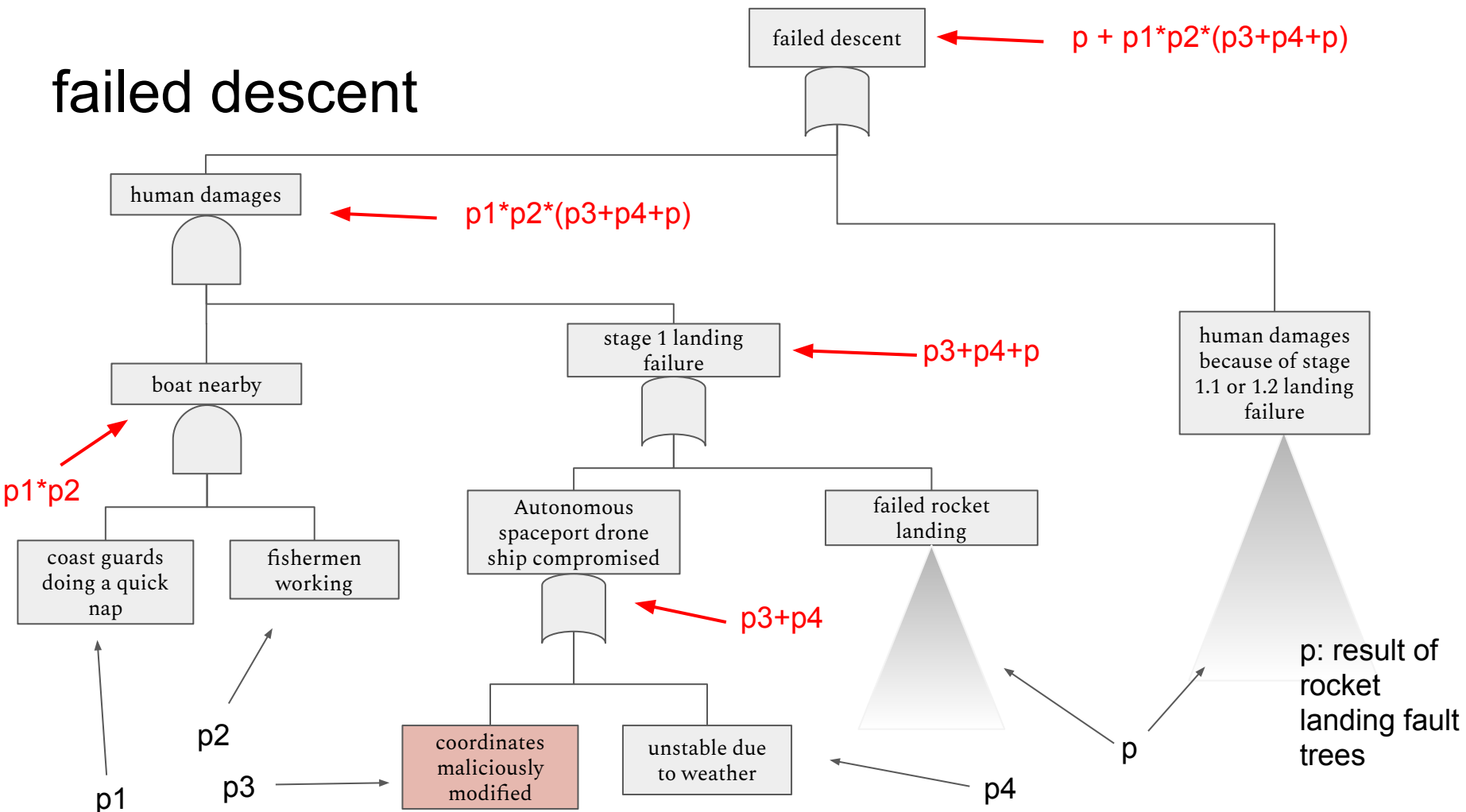


Attackers profiles

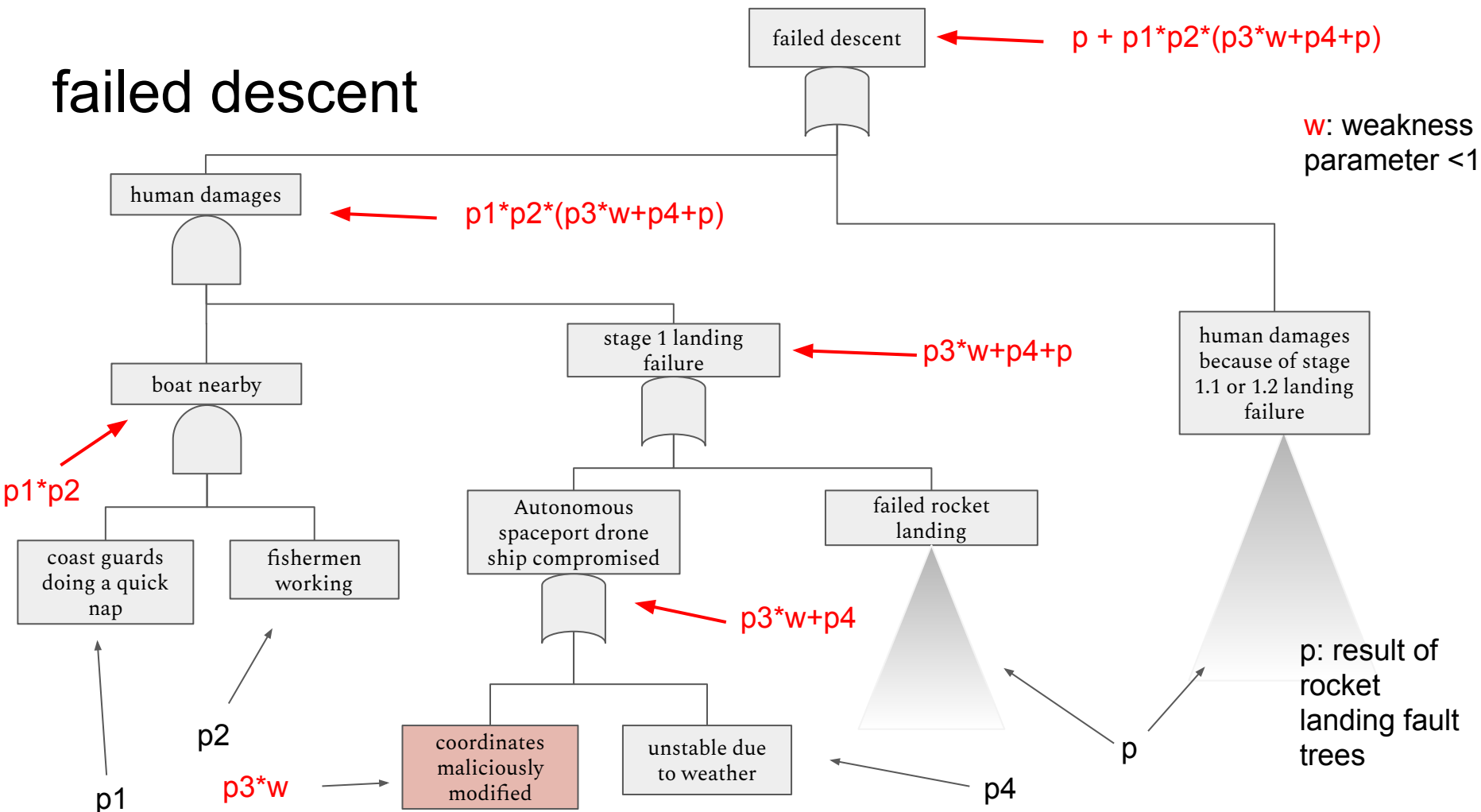
affects the probability of an attack to be successful

	no skill	medium skills	highly skilled
no budget		script kiddie 	
medium budget			
high budget			

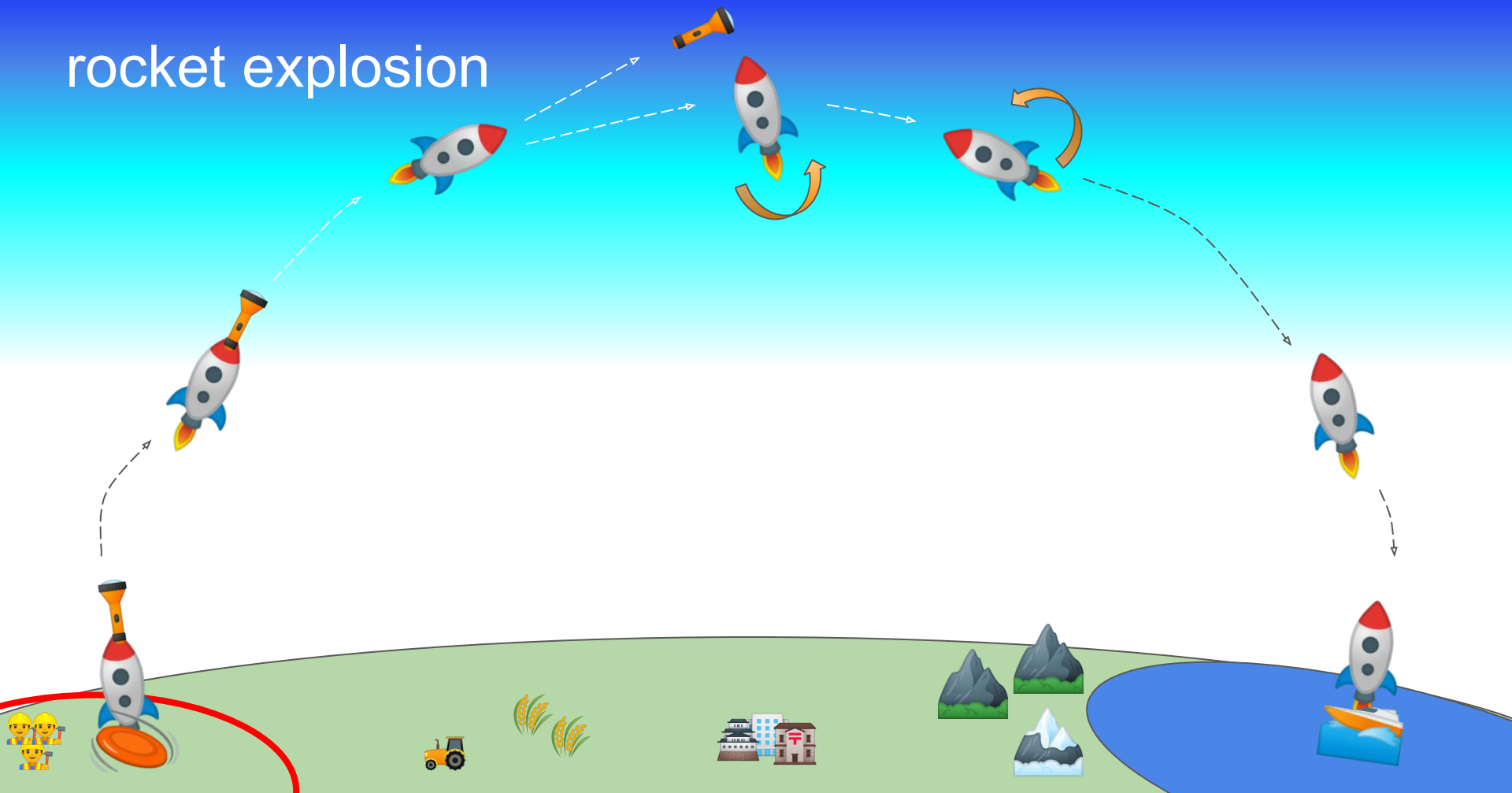
failed descent



failed descent



rocket explosion



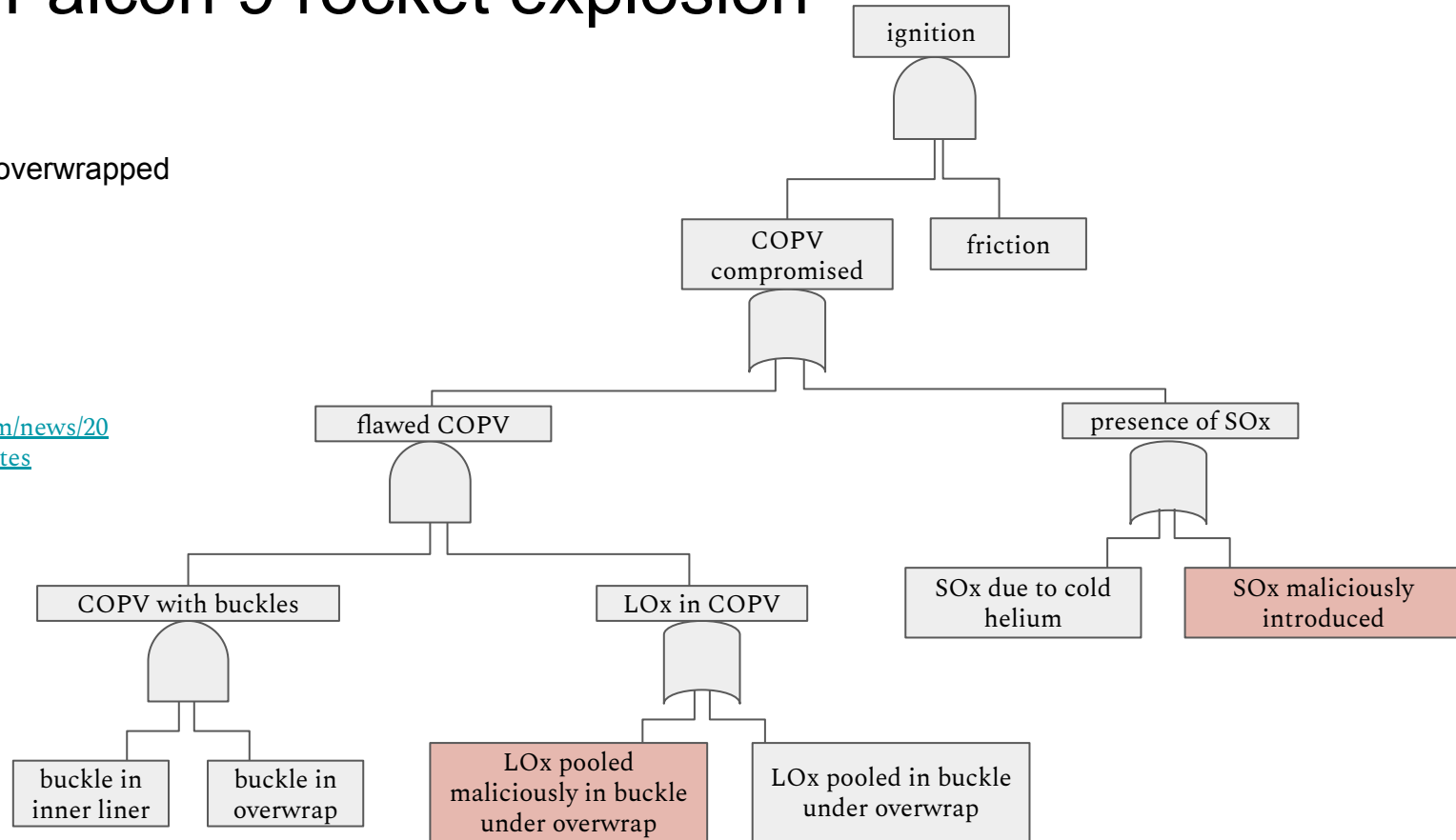
SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket explosion

COPV: composite overwrapped pressure vessel

SOx: solid oxygen

LOx: liquid oxygen

<https://www.spacex.com/news/2016/09/01/anomaly-updates>



demo

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passwd: spaceinformatics
- download `rocket_explosion.zip` from moodle
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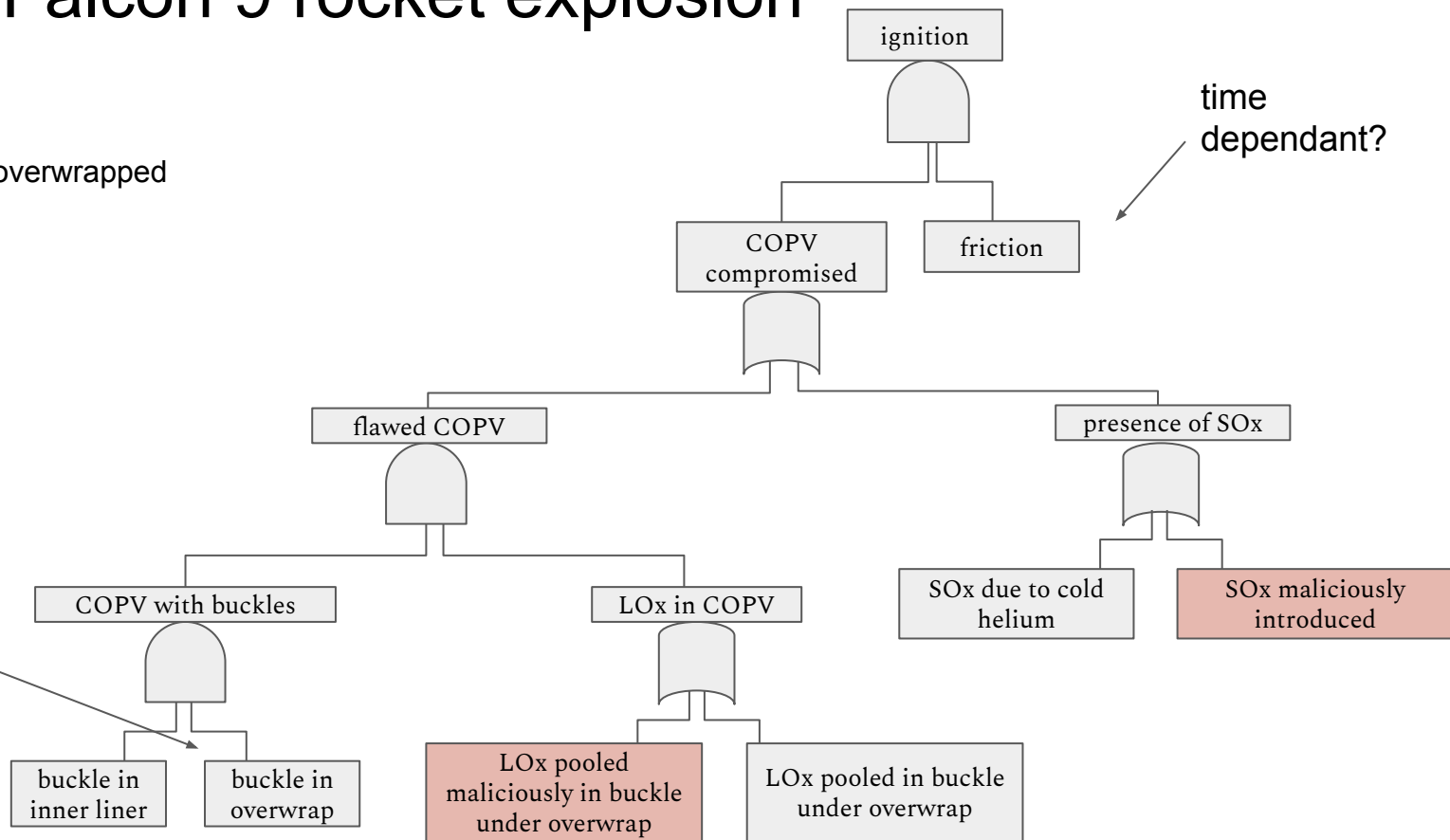
SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket explosion

COPV: composite overwrapped pressure vessel

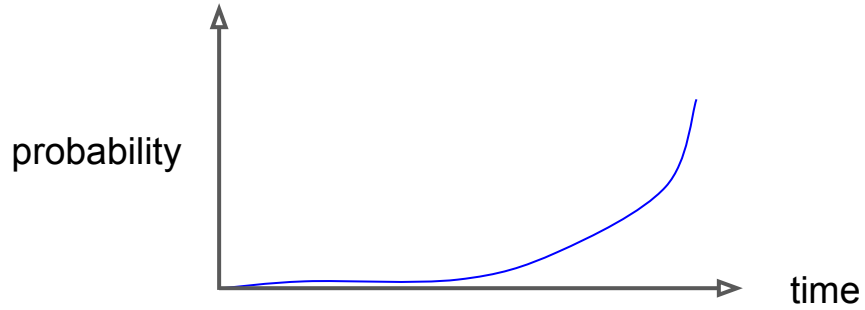
SOx: solid oxygen

LOx: liquid oxygen

time dependant?

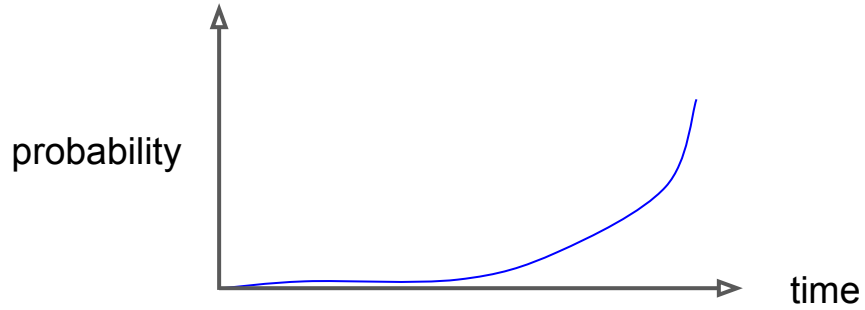


time dependant probabilistic events

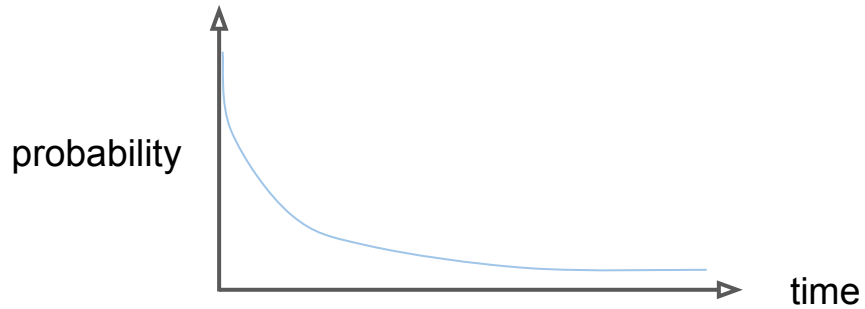


friction

time dependant probabilistic events



friction



buckle in
inner liner

events modifications

- <https://www.fault-tree-analysis-software.com/fault-tree-analysis>
- fault tree → load from file
- select an event
- right click → edit

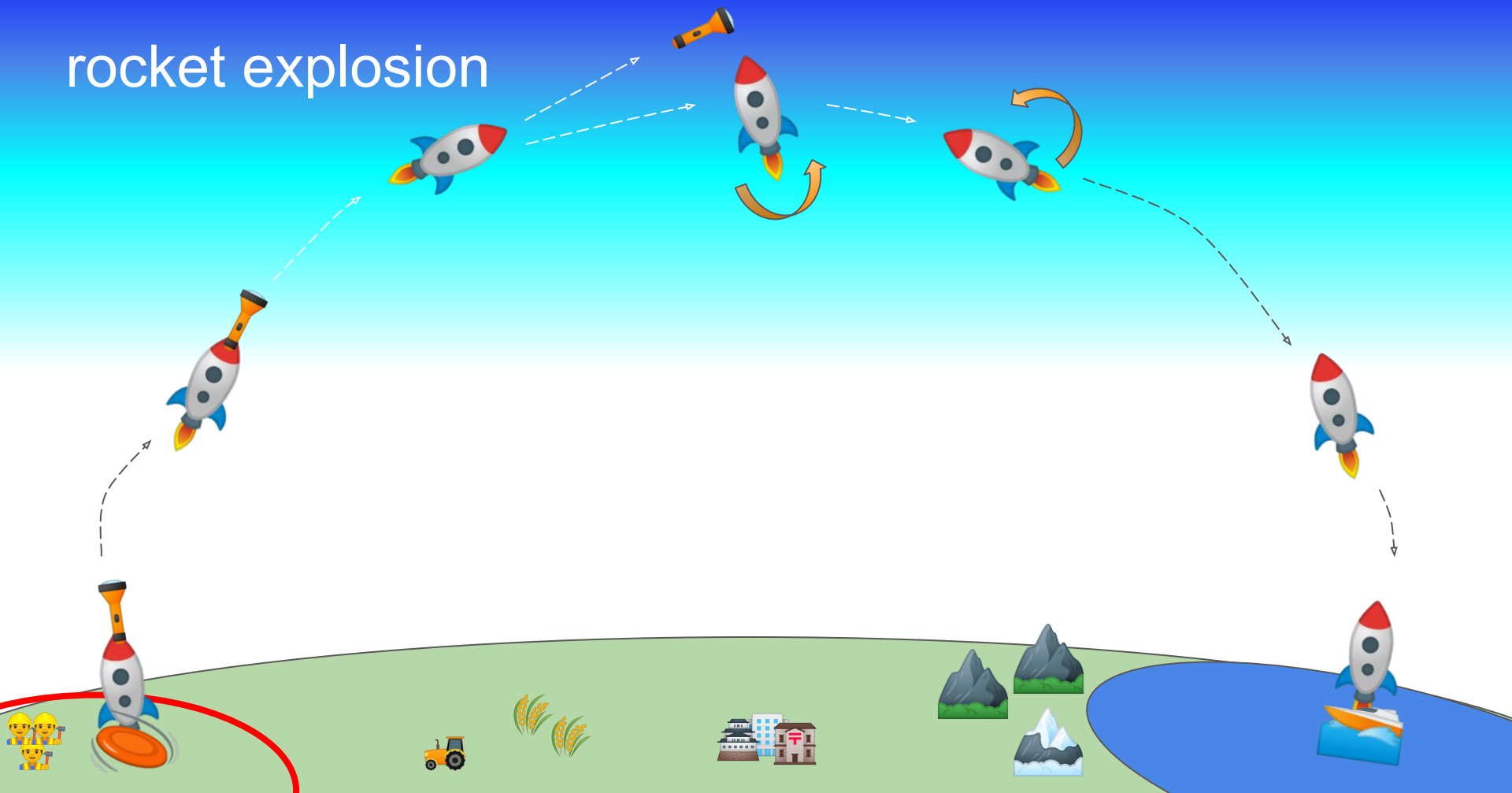
Attackers profiles

	no skill	medium skills	highly skilled
no budget			
medium budget			
high budget			

affects parameters defining the success of an attack
e.g. time, cost, damages

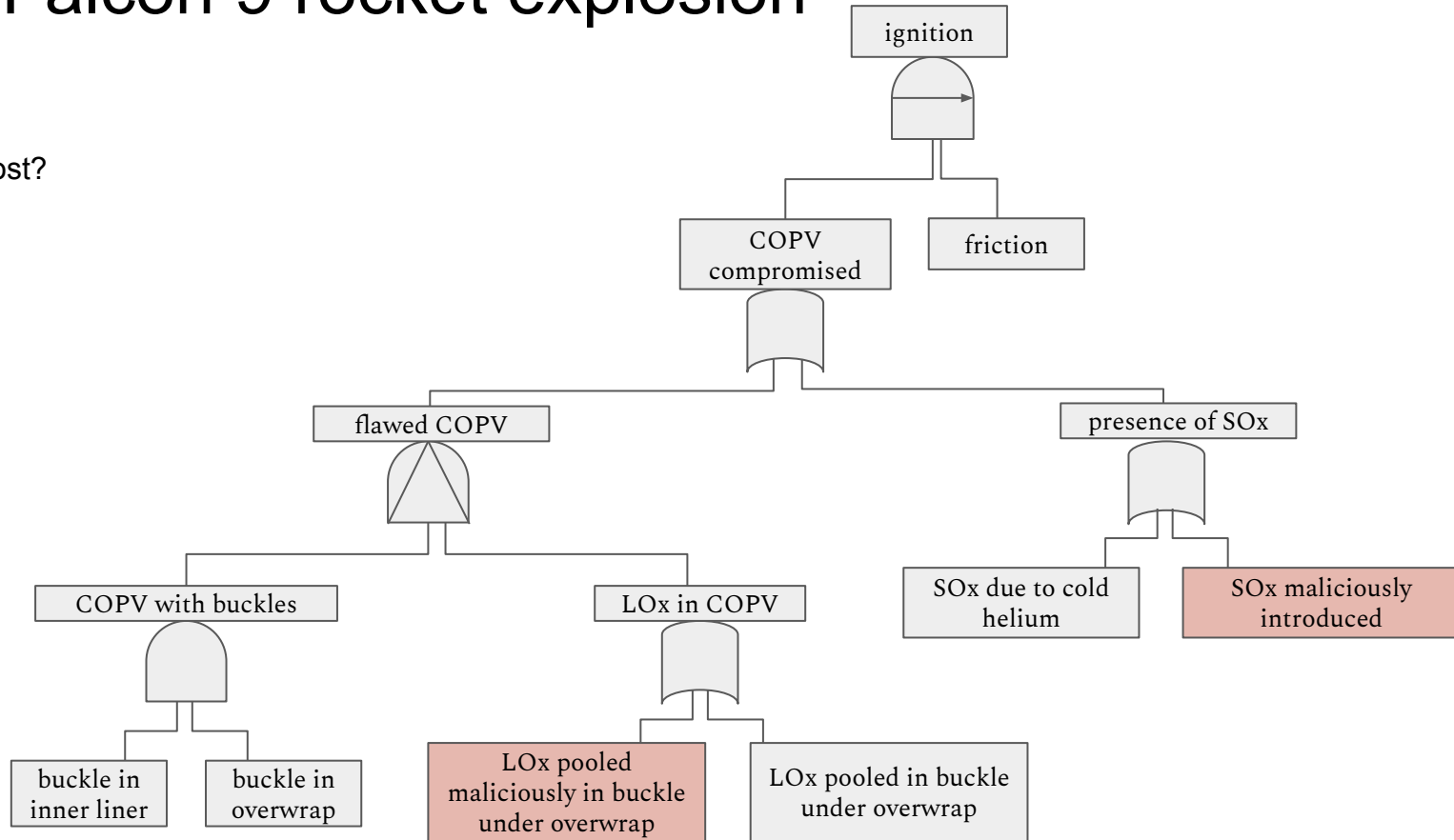
1. Fault tree analysis: probabilistic events
2. Fault tree analysis: costs and damages computation?
3. group work

rocket explosion



SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket explosion

everything has a cost?



demo iFat

- http://ctit-vm1.ewi.utwente.nl/FT_analysis/
- download `rocket_explosion.json` from moodle
- file → load file
- add costs to events with the left panel attributes
- compute the final cost in the right panel

Problems:

Few intuitive tools

- FTA software

few gates

many models for events

- iFat

beta version (probabilities not working?)

many gates

only one cost parameter

Problems:

More complete (and more complex) tools

- combine costs, and probabilities (Uppaal SMC + ATTop)
- combine probabilities and time (COMPASS)
- combine costs, damages and time (imitator + ATTop)
- ADtool, ATCalc, Attack Tree Evaluator...

Problems:

More complete (and more complex) tools

- combine costs, and probabilities (Uppaal SMC + ATTop)
- combine probabilities and time (COMPASS)
- combine costs, damages and time (imitator + ATTop)
- ADtool, ATCalc, Attack Tree Evaluator...

question: *can we combine costs, time, probabilities in the same tool, and perform optimization procedures?*

→ for the infrastructure: maximize the duration of the attack, while keeping the damages low

→ for the attacker: given an event with a low probability, minimize the duration of an attack while keeping the cost low

Related work

[Rajesh Kumar](#), [Mariëlle Stoelinga](#): Quantitative Security and Safety Analysis with Attack-Fault Trees. [HASE 2017](#)

Étienne André, [Didier Lime](#), [Mathias Ramparison](#), [Mariëlle Stoelinga](#): Parametric Analyses of Attack-Fault Trees. [ACSD 2019](#)

[Marlon Fraile](#), [Margaret Ford](#), [Olga Gadyatskaya](#), [Rajesh Kumar](#), [Mariëlle Stoelinga](#), [Rolando Trujillo-Rasua](#): Using Attack-Defense Trees to Analyze Threats and Countermeasures in an ATM: A Case Study. [PoEM 2016](#)

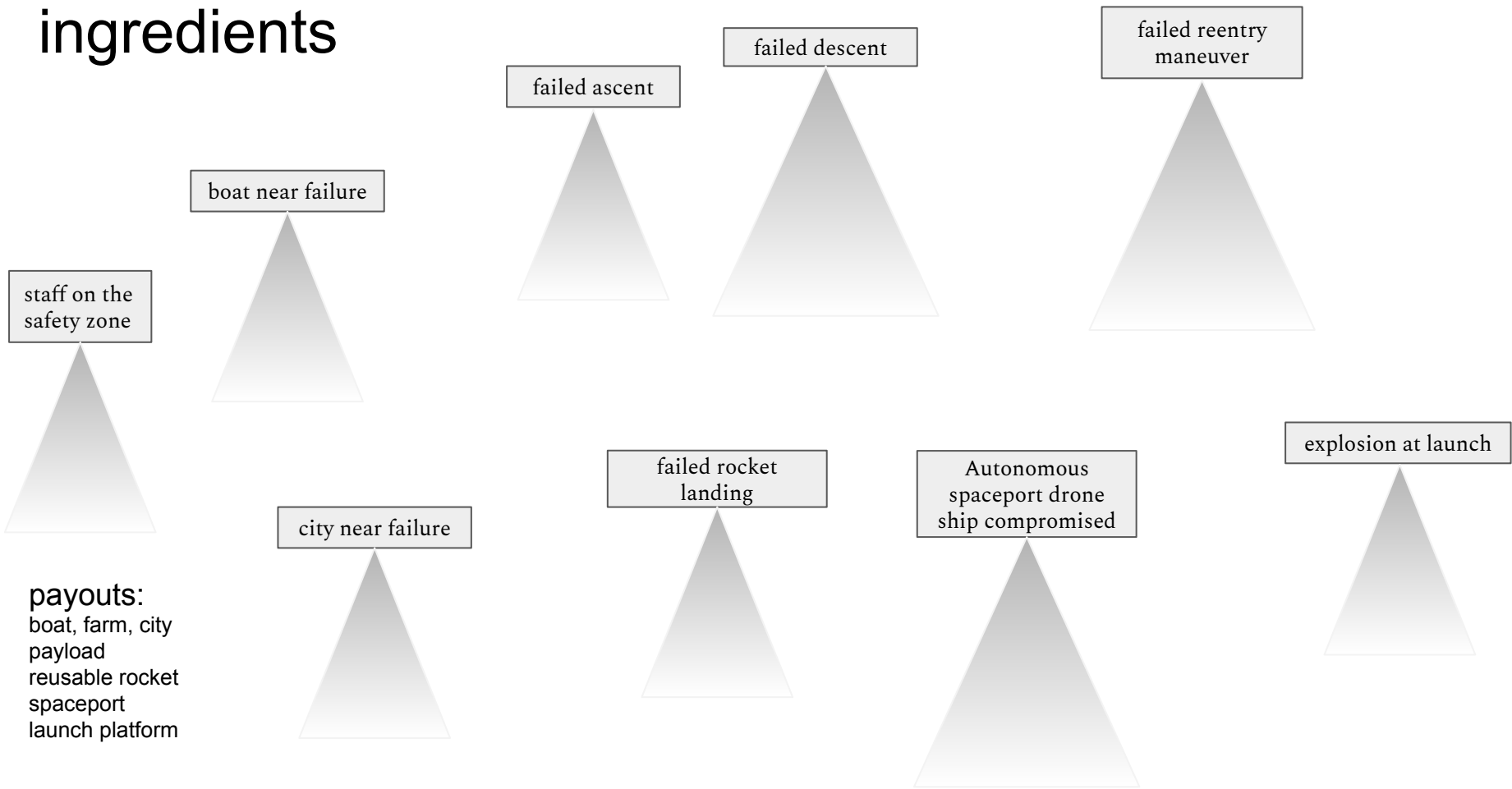
<https://www.buran.su/buranvssts-comparison.php>

1. Fault tree analysis: probabilistic events
2. Fault tree analysis: costs and damages computation?
- 3. group work**

open question:

how can we determine risk assessment, from fault trees and costs (to the organization, infrastructure, third party properties) caused by the failure of a fault tree?

ingredients

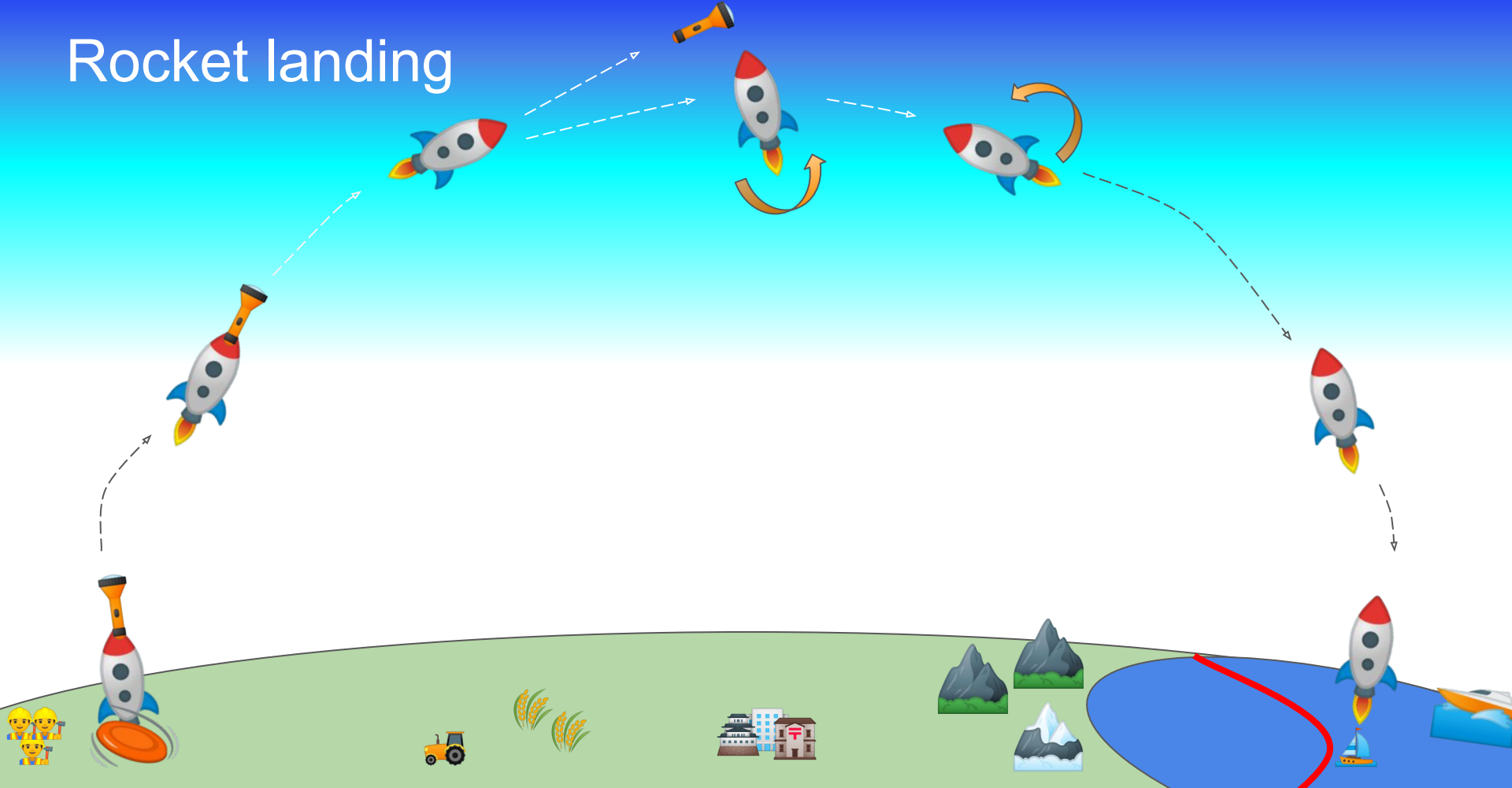


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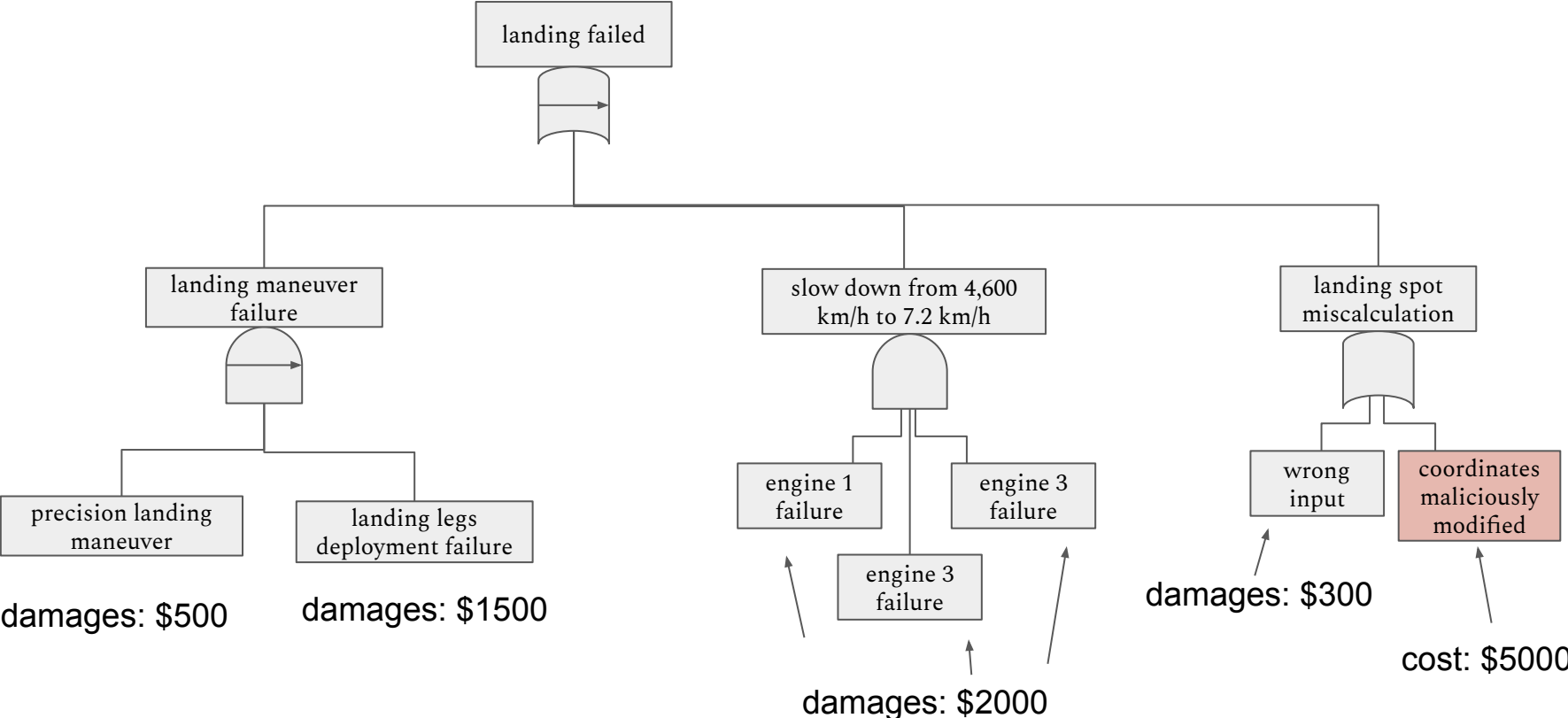
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no budget			
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high budget			Nation state 

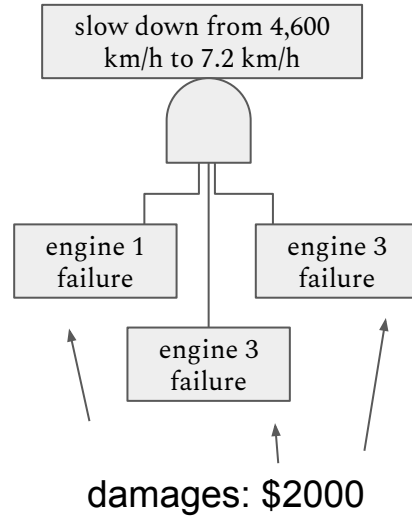
Rocket landing



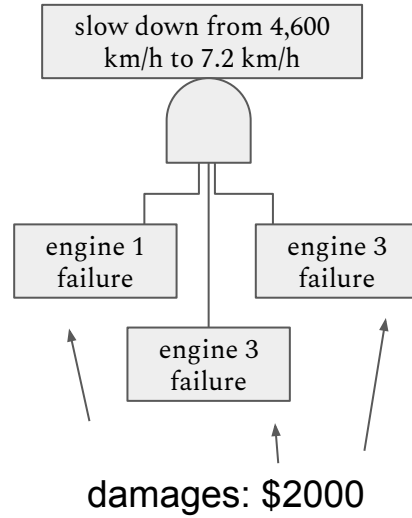
Rocket landing



AND gate

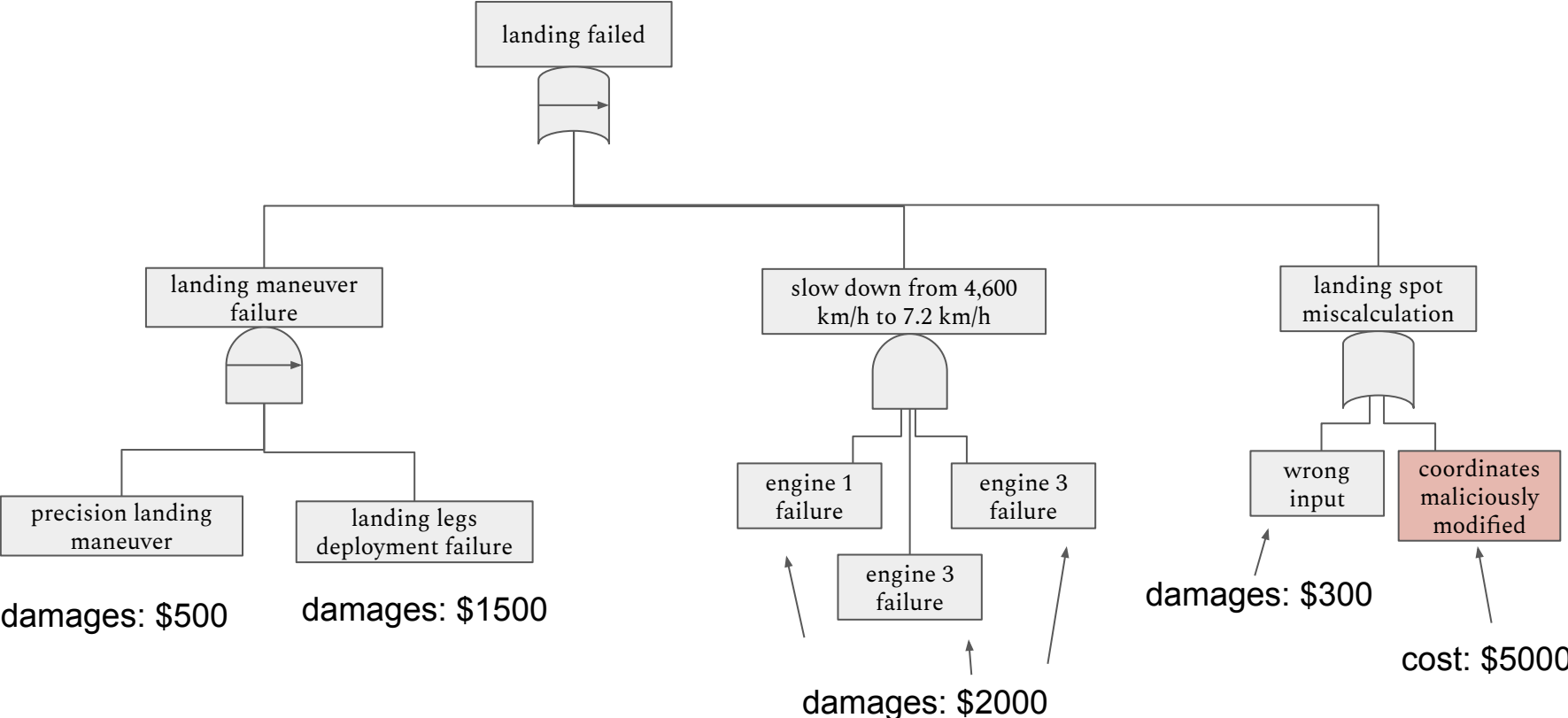


AND gate

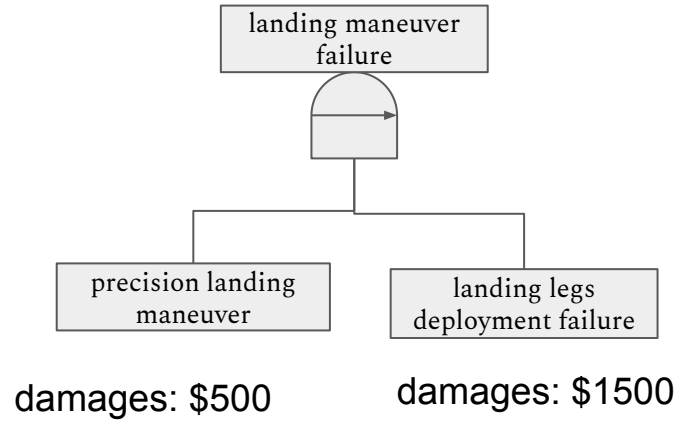


- $Damages(\text{slow down}) = \6000

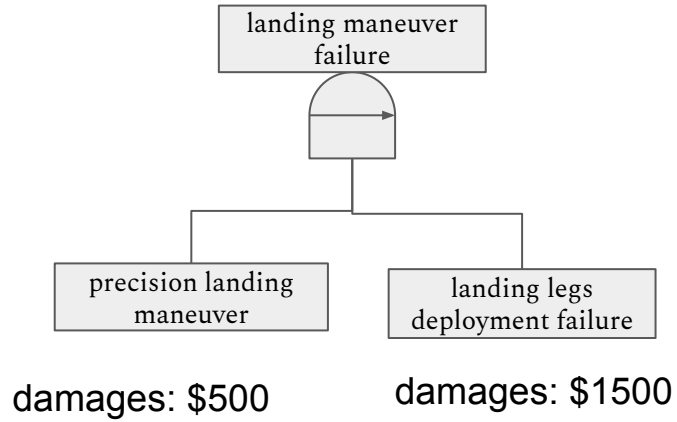
Rocket landing



SAND gate

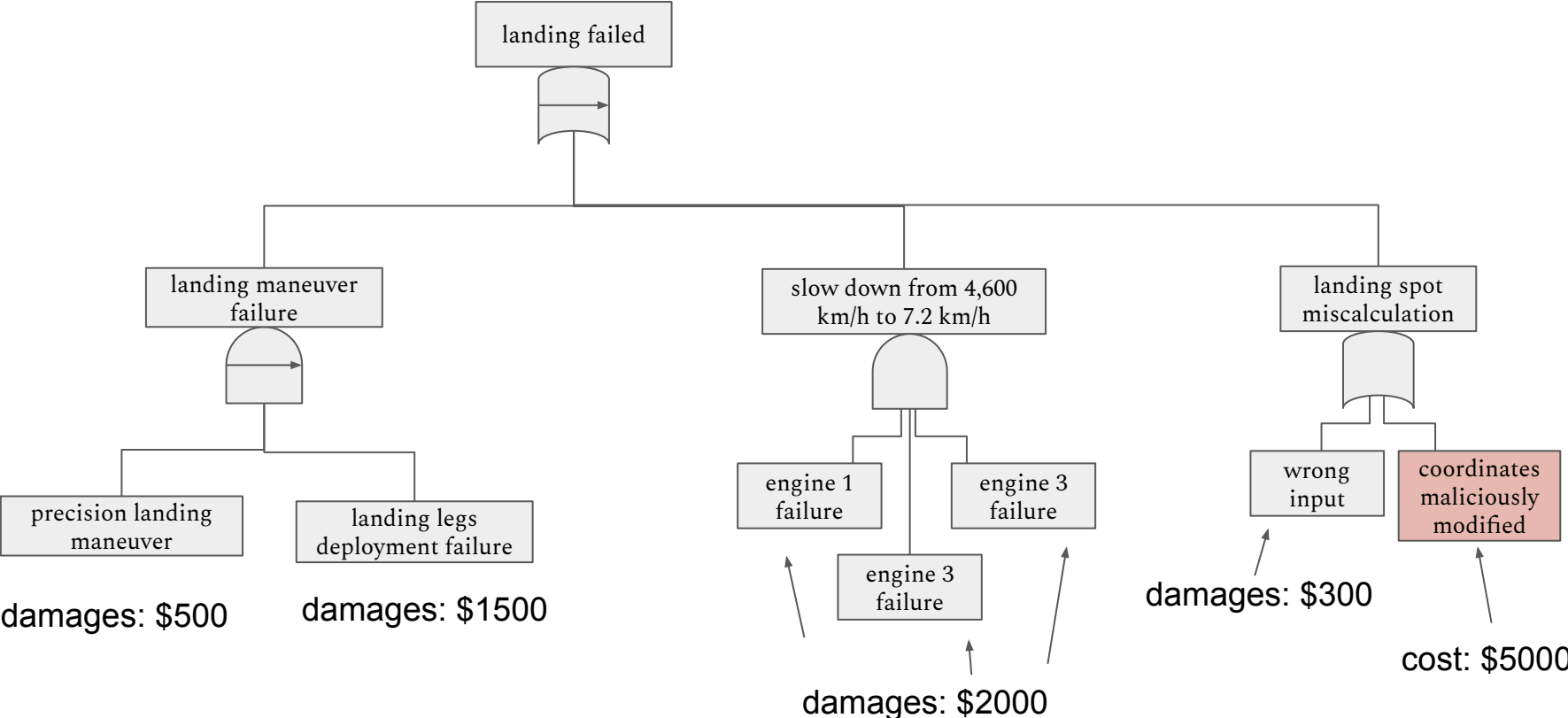


SAND gate

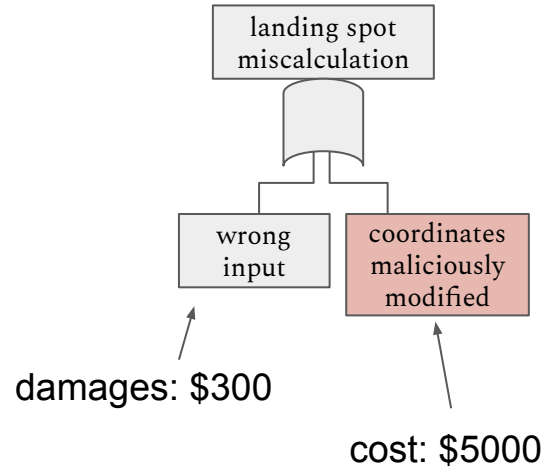


- $Damages(\text{landing maneuver failure}) = \2000

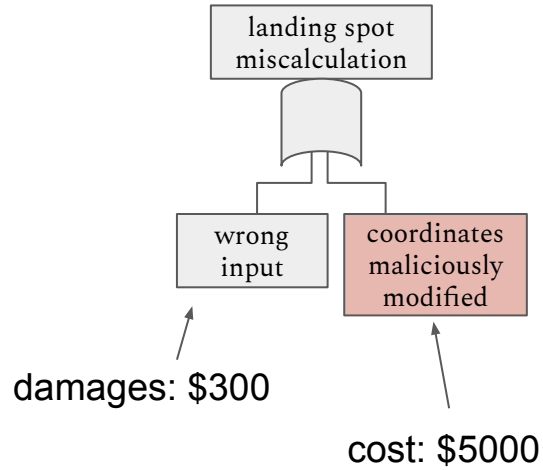
Rocket landing



OR gate

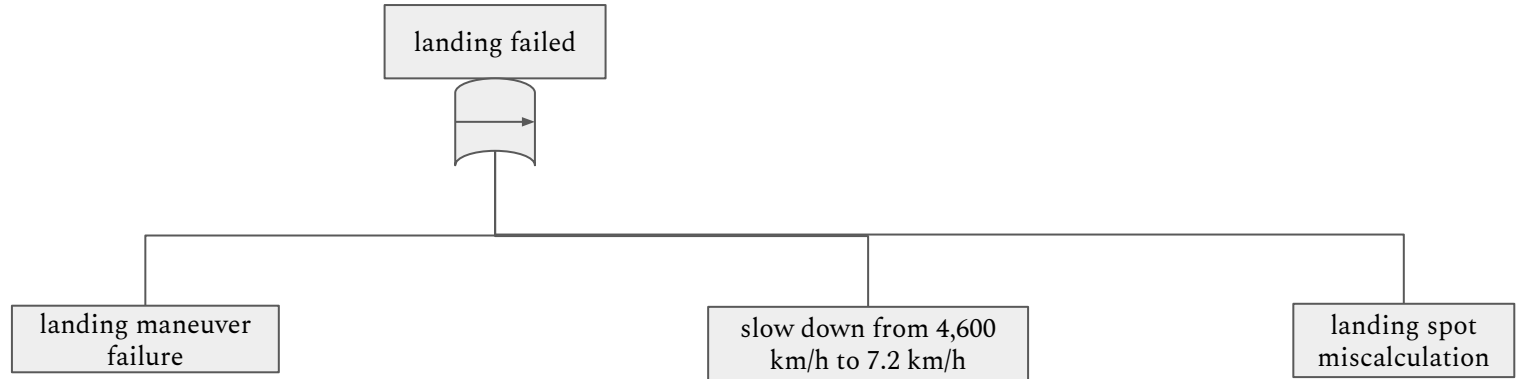


OR gate



- $Cost(\text{landing spot miscalculation}) = \5000
- $Damages(\text{landing spot miscalculation}) = \300



Rocket landing



- $Cost(\text{landing failed}) = \5000
- $Damages(\text{landing failed}) = \min(Damages(\text{landing spot miscalculation}), Damages(\text{landing maneuver failure}), Damages(\text{slow down}))$
 $= \min(300, 2000, 6000)$

reliability

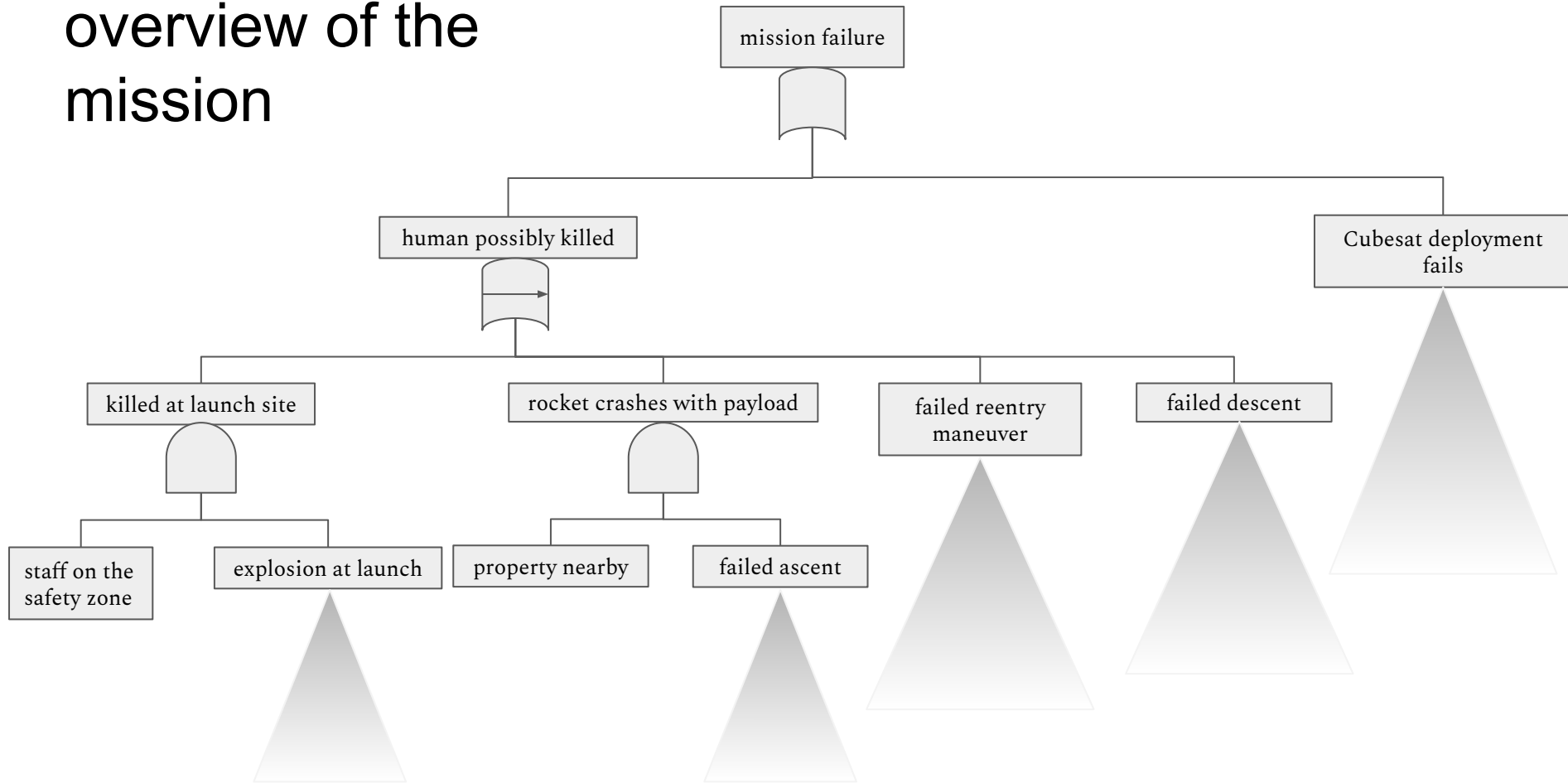
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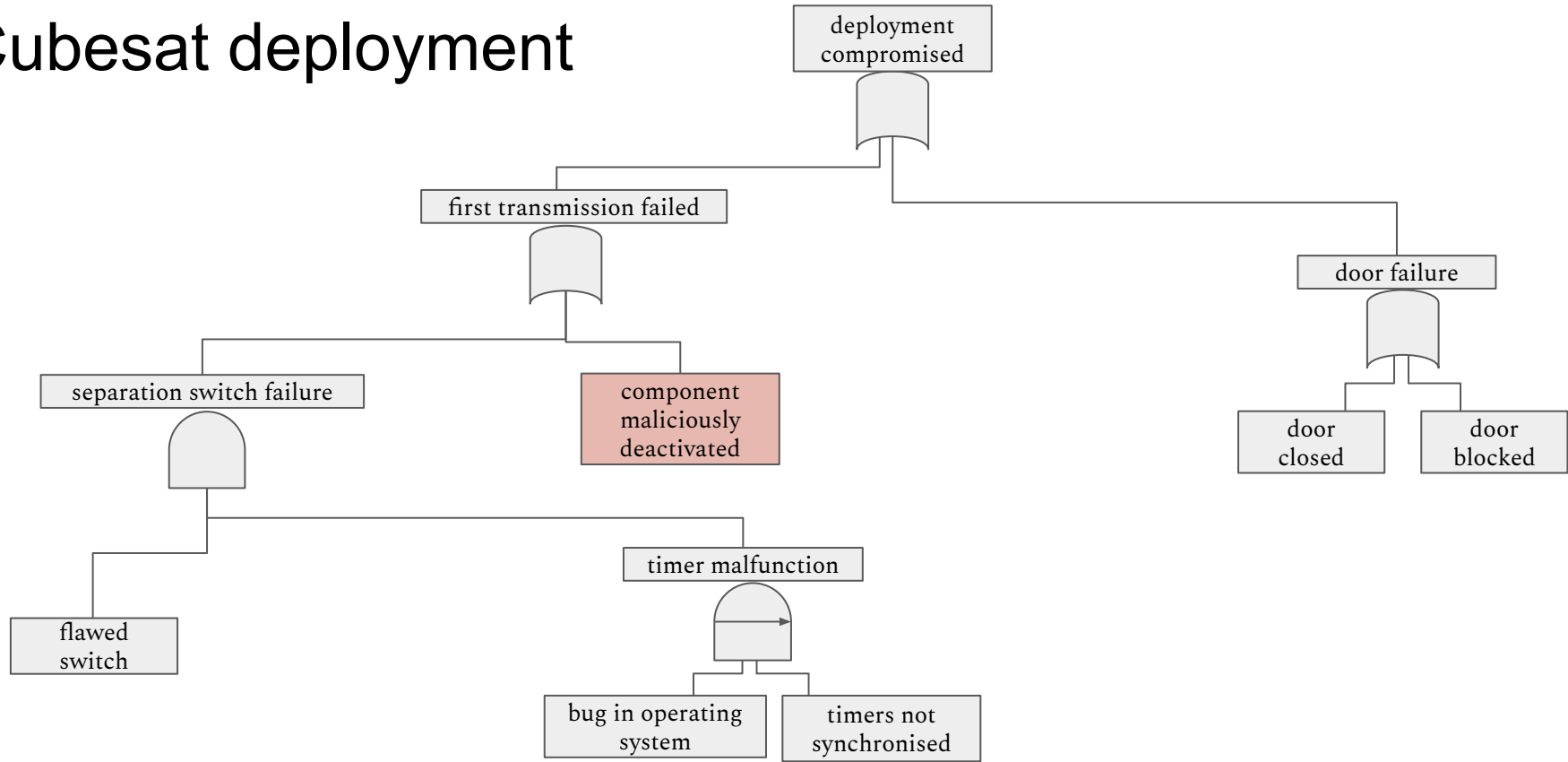


priority

overview of the mission

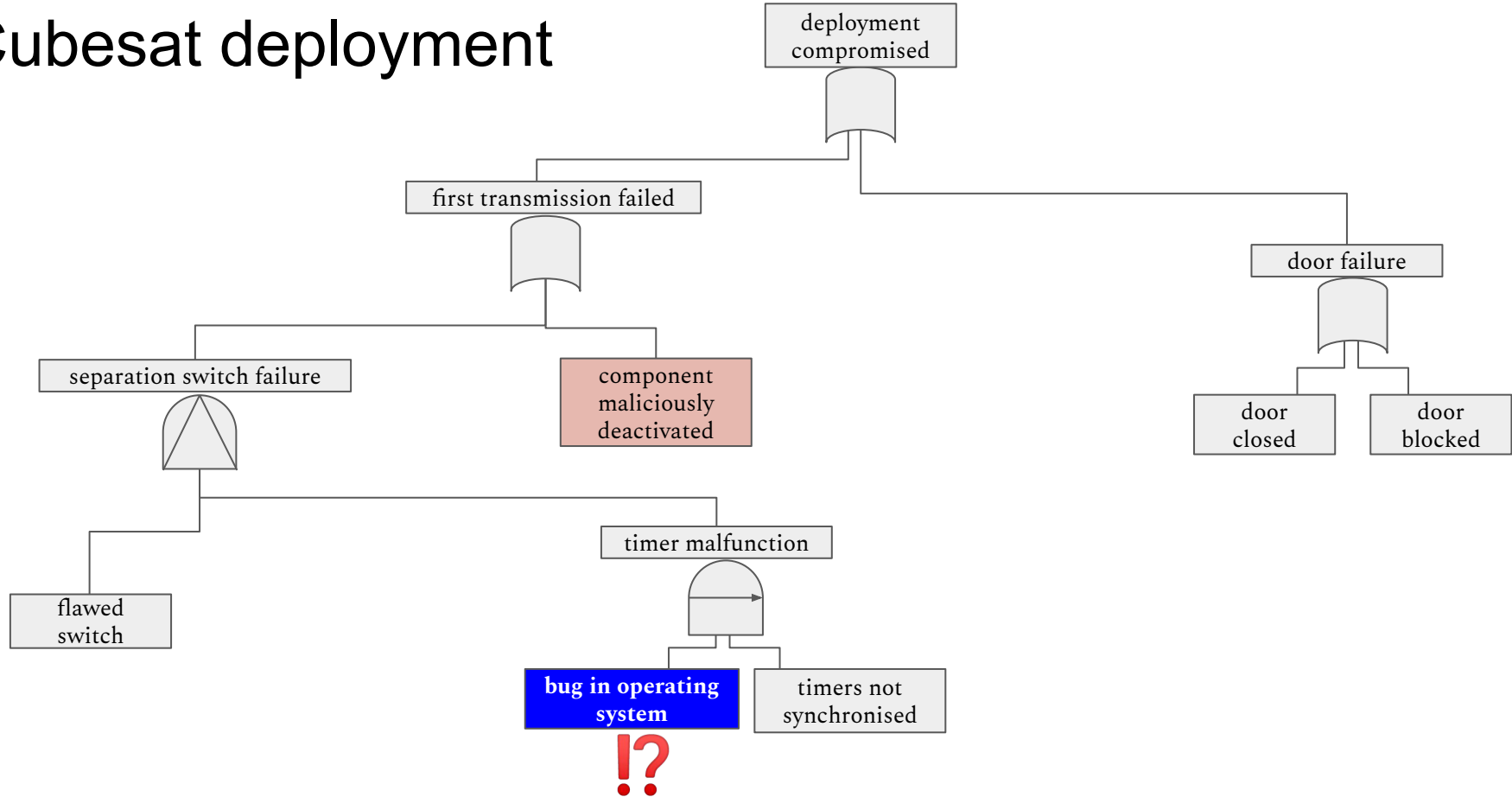


Cubesat deployment



Day In The Life (DITL) Testing, see NASA CubeSat launch initiative

Cubesat deployment

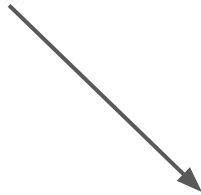


software testing



- writing code is easy
- reading code that is not yours is not

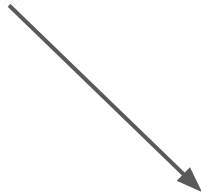
software testing



- testing and verifying your own code is easy

```
while 1:  
    print («hello »)
```

software testing

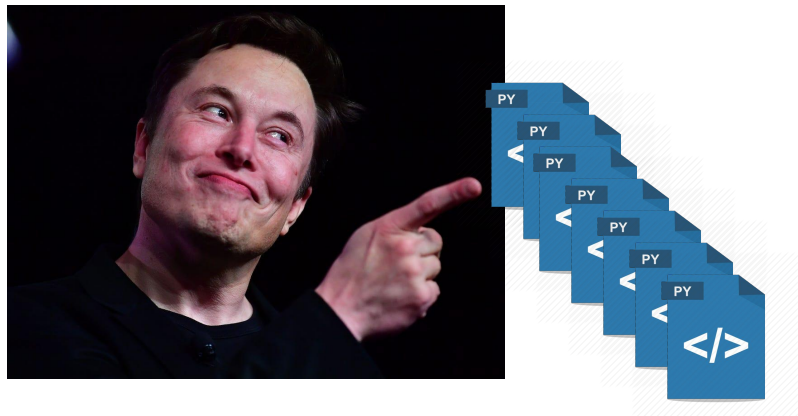


```
while 1:  
    print («hello »)
```

NO!



software testing



- in real life there is not a unique programmer and a unique file

```
68 def split_prefix(leaf, start_pos):
69     line, column = start_pos
70     start = 0
71     int16 a = 12
72     value = spacing = ''
73     bom = False
74     int64 b = 0
75     while start != len(leaf.prefix):
76         match = _regex.match(leaf.prefix, start)
77         spacing = match.group(1)
78         value = match.group(2)
79         if not value:
80             break
81         type_ = _types[value[0]]
82         yield PrefixPart(
83             leaf, type_, value, spacing,
84             start_pos=(line, column + start - int(bom) + len(spacing))
85         )
86         if type_ == 'bom':
87             bom = True
88
89     a = b
90     start = match.end(0)
91     if value.endswith('\n'):
92         line += 1
93         column = -start
94
95     if value:
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software testing

**How reliable is a complex software,
written by multiple programmers**



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software testing

... when the guidance system's own computer tried to convert one piece of data—the sideways velocity of the rocket—from a 64-bit format to a 16-bit format. The number was too big, and an overflow error resulted.

The disastrous launch cost approximately \$370m, led to a public inquiry...

explosion of the Ariane 5 rocket on June 4th, 1996



software testing

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software testing

Curiosity is expected to resume science investigations in a few days [as from March 18th, 2013], as engineers quickly diagnosed a software issue that prompted the rover to put itself into a precautionary standby status over the weekend.

NASA's Mars rover Curiosity

cost:
\$2.5b



software testing

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cost:
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software testing

- discovering a bug during final test can cause huge damages
- **bugs** can have dramatical consequences in **critical embedded systems**

software testing

- discovering a bug during final test can cause huge damages
- **bugs** can have dramatical consequences in **critical embedded systems**
- beyond financial aspect (planes, self driving cars...)



software testing vs. formal verification

- **Testing is insufficient to prove the absence of bugs!**
- bug detection is difficult for complex systems as there is usually **an infinite number of possible behaviours to test**

software testing vs. formal verification

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- bug detection is difficult for complex systems as there is usually **an infinite number of possible behaviours to test**

Need for *formal verification* to ensure ahead, during the design phase, the good behaviour of a system (correctness)

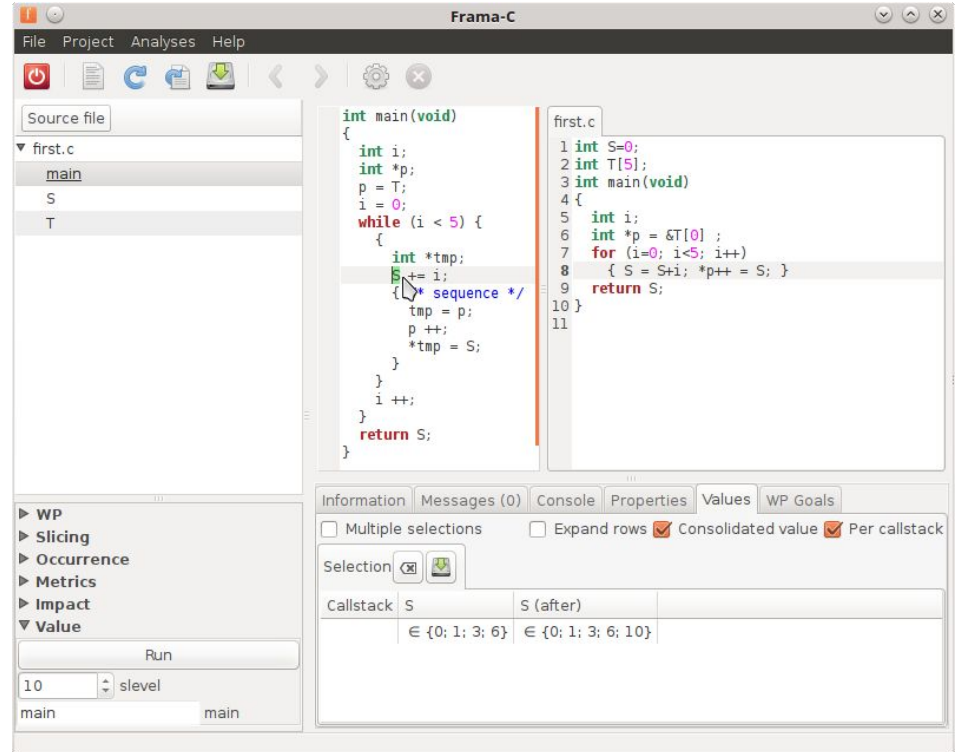
formal verification

- prove or disprove the correctness of a program/algorithm/system **before** the testing phase

For simple programs, *static code analysis*

static code analysis

- Frama-C (*Framework for Modular Analysis of C programs*)



static code analysis

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-

```
int abs(int val){  
    if(val < 0) return -val;  
    return val;  
}
```

C code

← returns the absolute value of val

static code analysis

- Frama-C (*Framework for Modular Analysis of C programs*)

```
/*@  
ensures positive_value: function_result: \result >= 0;  
ensures (val >= 0 ==> \result == val)  
&& (val < 0 ==> \result == -val);  
*/
```

ACSL (specification language for C programs)

```
int abs(int val){  
    if(val < 0) return -val;  
    return val;  
}
```

← returns the absolute value of `val`

C code

static code analysis

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/*@  
ensures positive_value: function_result: \result >= 0;  
ensures (val >= 0 ==> \result == val)  
&& (val < 0 ==> \result == -val);  
*/
```

the value returned is
always positive

if the input is positive,
then the output is equal
to the output

if the input is negative,
then the output is the
opposite value of the
input

static code analysis

- Asterios IDE and PsyC (for C language)
- Time and task concurrency

The screenshot shows the Asterios IDE interface for a project named 'Hello World TV'. The top menu bar includes 'Projet', 'Développement', 'Exécution', and 'Dimensionnement'. The main window displays a timeline diagram with colored bars representing task execution. Below the diagram is a table for 'Configuration de compilation de ksism-rsf-default' with columns for Agents, Budgets, Valeurs, Origine, and Coeurs. The right pane shows the source code for 'HelloWorld_TV.psy'.



Agents	Budgets	Valeurs	Origine	Coeurs
ag_cons...	B2	400000000	Psyko	0
ag_cons...	B3	400000000	Psyko	0
ag_produ...	B2	400000000	Psyko	0
ag_produ...	B3	400000000	Psyko	0

```
46
47     advance 1;
48 }
49 }
50 }
51 }
52 //-----
53 / AGENT 2 : display the TV
54 /-----
55
56 agent ag_consumer(uses realtime, starttime = 2, defaultlock c_
57 {
58     consult
59     {
60         ! $ welcome_tv; /* read t
61     }
62
63     body start
64     {
65
66         edit("ag_consumer : %s\n", $[0]welcome_tv); /* display
67
68         advance 1;
69     }
70 }
71
72
73
74
75
76
```

static code analysis

- many languages, many tools for verification
(cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tools_for_static_code_analysis)

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(cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tools_for_static_code_analysis)
- requires **considerable effort**, but provides 🌸 peace of mind 🌸 👍
- guarantees the absence of runtime errors in a function/program/piece of code with a relatively good *isolation* of other functions/program 👍
- *low-cost* 👍

static code analysis

- complexity of the specification increases with the complexity of a function/program/piece of code 🙅
- *not flexible*: if a function slightly changes, the specification has to change as well 🙅
- Frama-C provides no indication about the runtime 🙅

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➡ **It might be difficult to define specifications for an entire program or set of programs**

Perform complementary tests?

formal verification

- prove or disprove the correctness of a program/algorithm/system **before** the testing phase

For simple programs, *static code analysis* ✓

For more complex mathematical reasoning, *proof assistants*

proof assistants

- provide an automated and mathematical proof of a specification

proof assistants



- provide an automated and mathematical proof of a specification



- Pentium FDIV bug affected the floating point unit, in 1994.
- In short, when dividing a number the result was possibly incorrect.
- Intel proved that division was correctly implemented in the later versions of the processor

proof assistants

Interesting ones:

- ISABELLE/HOL The logo for Isabelle/HOL consists of a 3D arrangement of colored blocks (yellow, red, blue, grey) with mathematical symbols like λ , β , and \rightarrow on them. The word "Isabelle" is written in a stylized font above the blocks.
- Coq The Coq logo is a stylized, light brown figure that resembles a person or a bird, with a small orange circle above its head.

proof assistants


Interesting ones:

- ISABELLE/HOL



- Coq



- Mainly *theoretical interest*: mostly automate mathematical proofs
- Very specific industrial cases: formal definition of the Ethereum virtual machine  prove Ethereum smart contracts correct

formal verification

- prove or disprove the correctness of a program/algorithm/system **before** the testing phase

For simple programs, *static code analysis* ✓

For more complex mathematical reasoning, *proof assistants* ✓

For complex critical embedded systems, *model-checking*

model-checking

- a system or a subcomponent of a system:



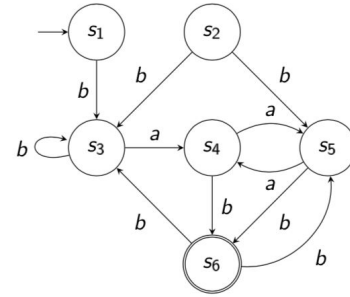
speed: 11 075 kmph
response time: 270 ms

model-checking


- a system or a subcomponent of a system:
- an abstract/mathematical model of this system :



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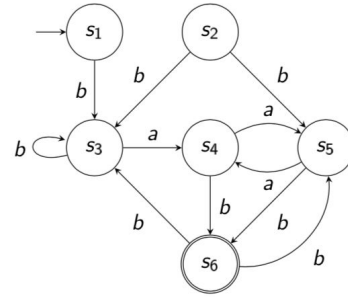


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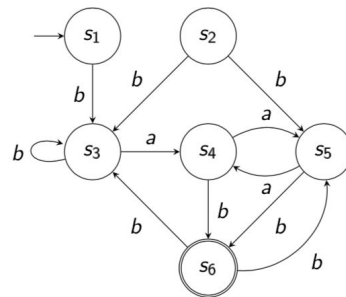
- a property **P** e.g., “given the speed and response time, can I eventually lose the communication channel to my satellite”

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Check that the model  satisfies the property **P**:  or  ?