

Embedded Systems Safety, Reliability and Security: The Challenge of Complexity

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Australian Government
Department of Communications,
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Australian Research Council

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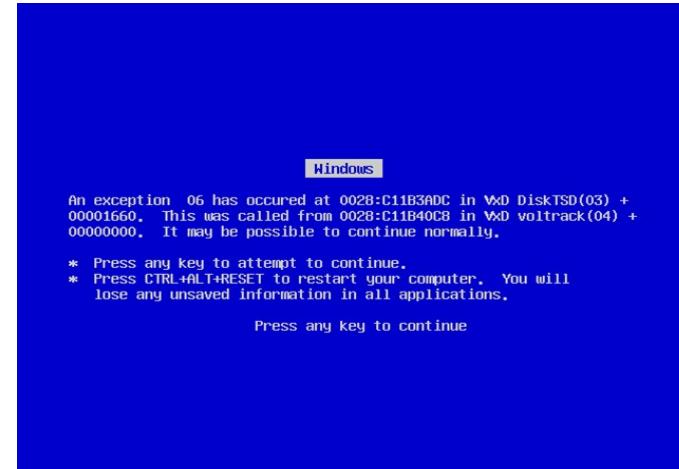
Embedded Systems are Everywhere



Let's think about the implications...

Desktop Computers Are Unreliable

- They crash
- They get cracked
- They get infected



How about embedded systems?

Modern Embedded Systems (ES)

- Ubiquitous
 - dozens per person, part of everyday life
- Increasingly dependent on correct operation
 - security of data
 - protection of personal information
 - protection of valuable media content
 - device safety
 - faulty devices can injure or kill
 - faulty devices can interfere with wireless networks
 - device reliability
 - user: annoyance, opportunity cost to business
 - manufacturer: cost to reputation, cost of recalls

Technical Challenges of ES

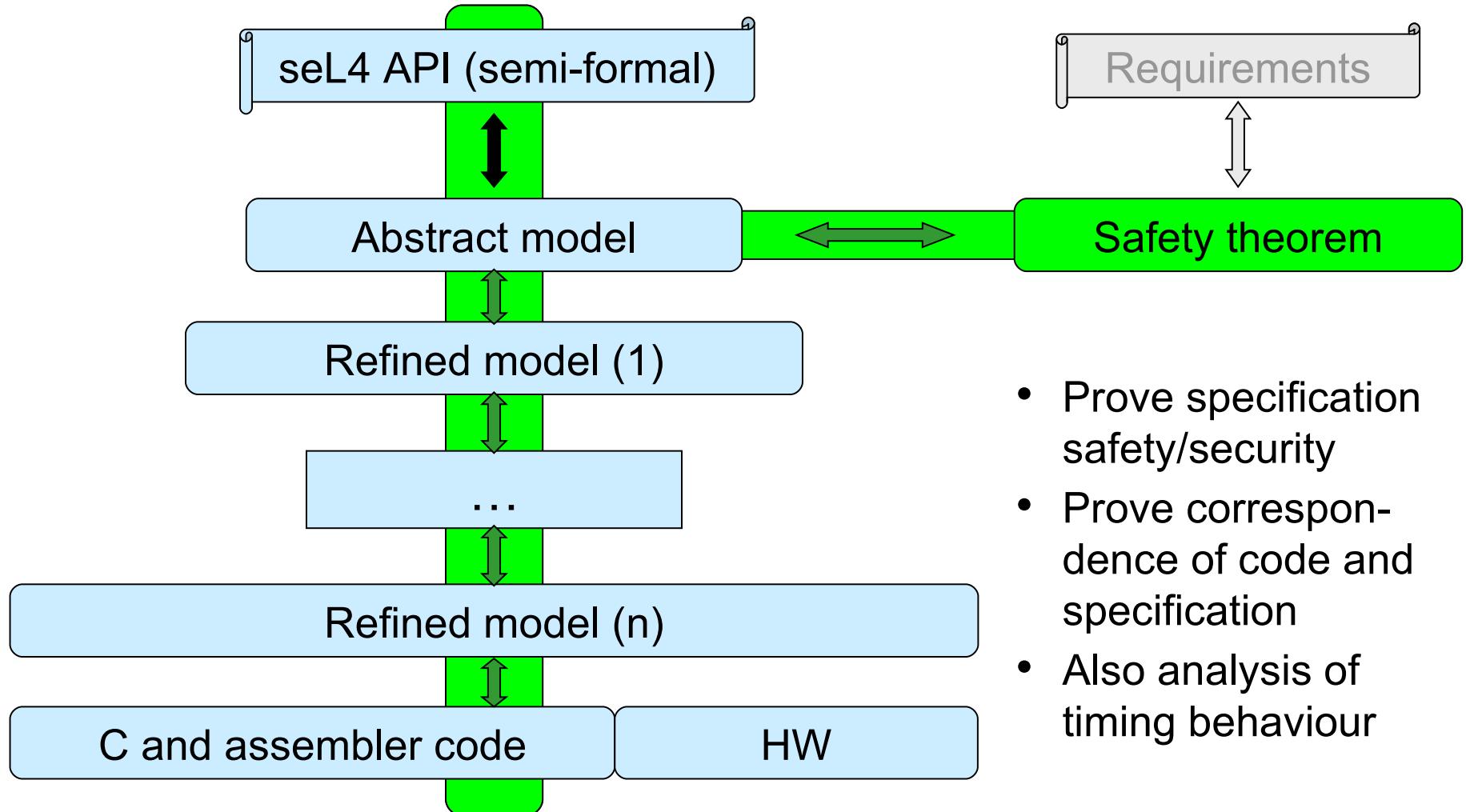
- Embedded-systems functionality is exploding
- Software complexity is growing strongly
 - millions of lines of code
 - gigabytes of embedded software
- Complexity is the enemy of reliability
 - trustworthiness becomes harder to achieve
- Many embedded systems become open
 - user-installed untrusted software
- Faults require remote software upgrades
 - increased security problems
- Software cost requires component reuse across domains
 - especially OS software, comms stacks, GUIs, etc

Research Policy Challenges

- ES reliability essential for functioning of the future society
- There must be a *research focus on ES reliability*
- The technical issues relate to the areas of:
 1. computer architecture
 2. operating systems
 3. software engineering
 4. formal methods
 5. systems engineering
- A successful research policy must *integrate* all 5 disciplines
 - This is a considerable challenge!

- National Centre of Excellence for ICT Research
- Publicly-funded not-for-profit organisation
- Taking leadership in defining national ES research agenda
- World-class research in-house and in affiliated universities
- Well networked with industry
 - local industry
 - European ARTEMIS framework
 - strong commercialisation pipeline for own research

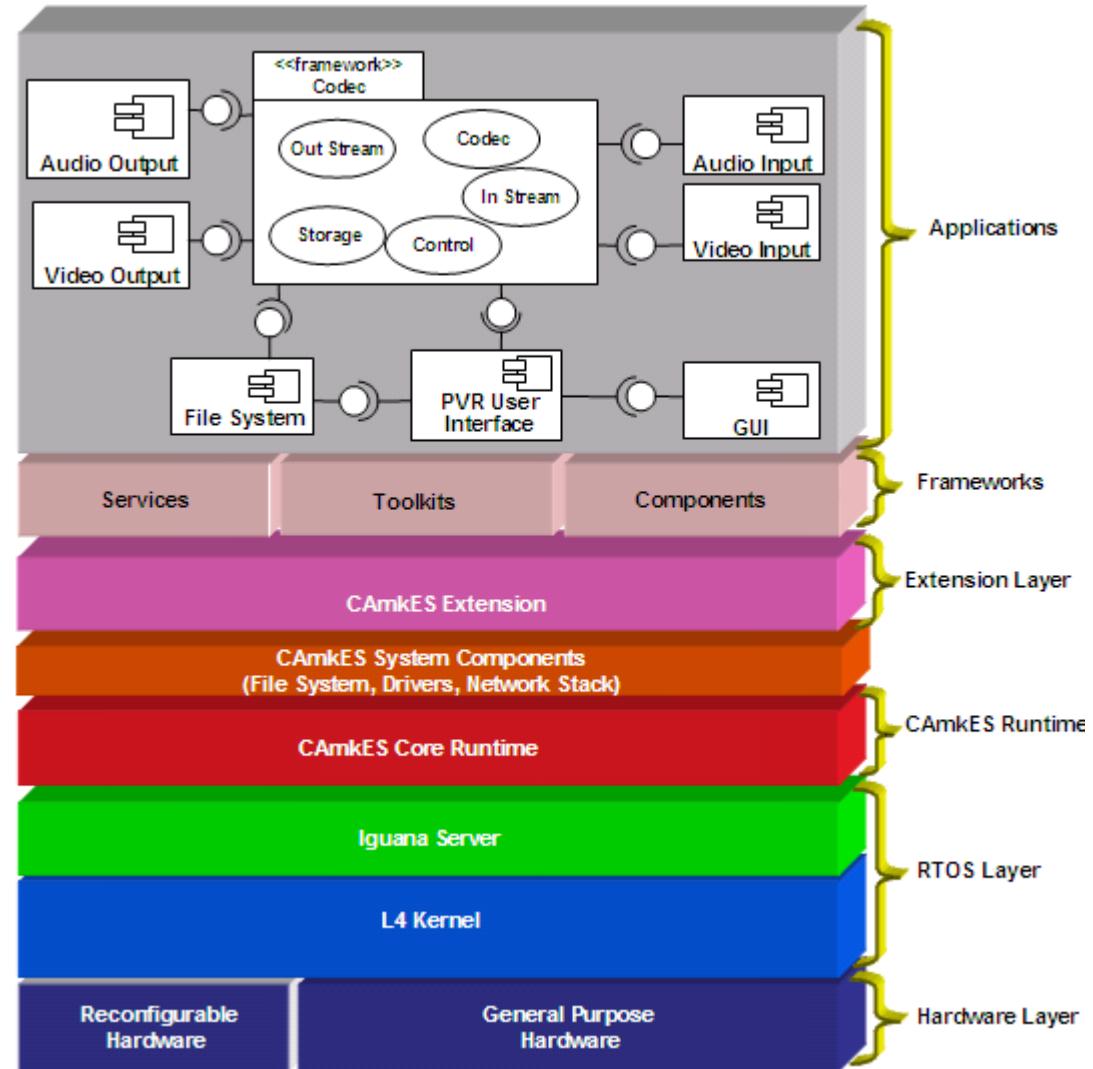
- Overall strategy: Reliability through:
 - small, ultra-reliable foundation
 - design by composition
 - formal reasoning
- Step 1: Combine operating systems and formal methods
 - small, high-performance microkernel
 - formal verification to ensure correctness



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 - mostly completed, ready for commercialisation
- Step 2: OS and FM and Software Engineering (SE)
 - component technology based on verified microkernel

Component Framework

- Supports highly-componentised software
- Strong protection
 - kernel guarantees interfaces
- Low overheads
- Suitable for formal reasoning about components



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 - formal reasoning about interaction
 - non-formal requirements (time, power)
 - part done (w/o FM), strategy being defined

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- Step 1: Operating systems (OS) and formal methods (FM)
- Step 2: OS and FM and Software Engineering (SE)
- Step 3: OS + FM+ SE+ Systems Engineering
 - no strategy yet
 - significant local expertise
 - but international collaboration required
 - involving private and public sector

- Missing part: Computer architecture
- Reason: cannot influence from Australia
- Who can?
 - dominant player: US
 - but focussed on high-end and unsuitable architectures
 - also in the game: Europe (ARM, ST) and Japan
 - significant focus on ES
 - emerging players: China and India
 - potential for major impact
- We are willing to cooperate!

Summary

- Embedded systems reliability is a huge technical challenge
- Addressing it requires research policy that
 - combines and integrates disciplines
 - combines private and public sector
 - encourages and supports international cooperation
- We believe that NICTA has taken steps in the right direction
- More needs to be done