Layered Dependability Modeling of an Air Traffic Control System

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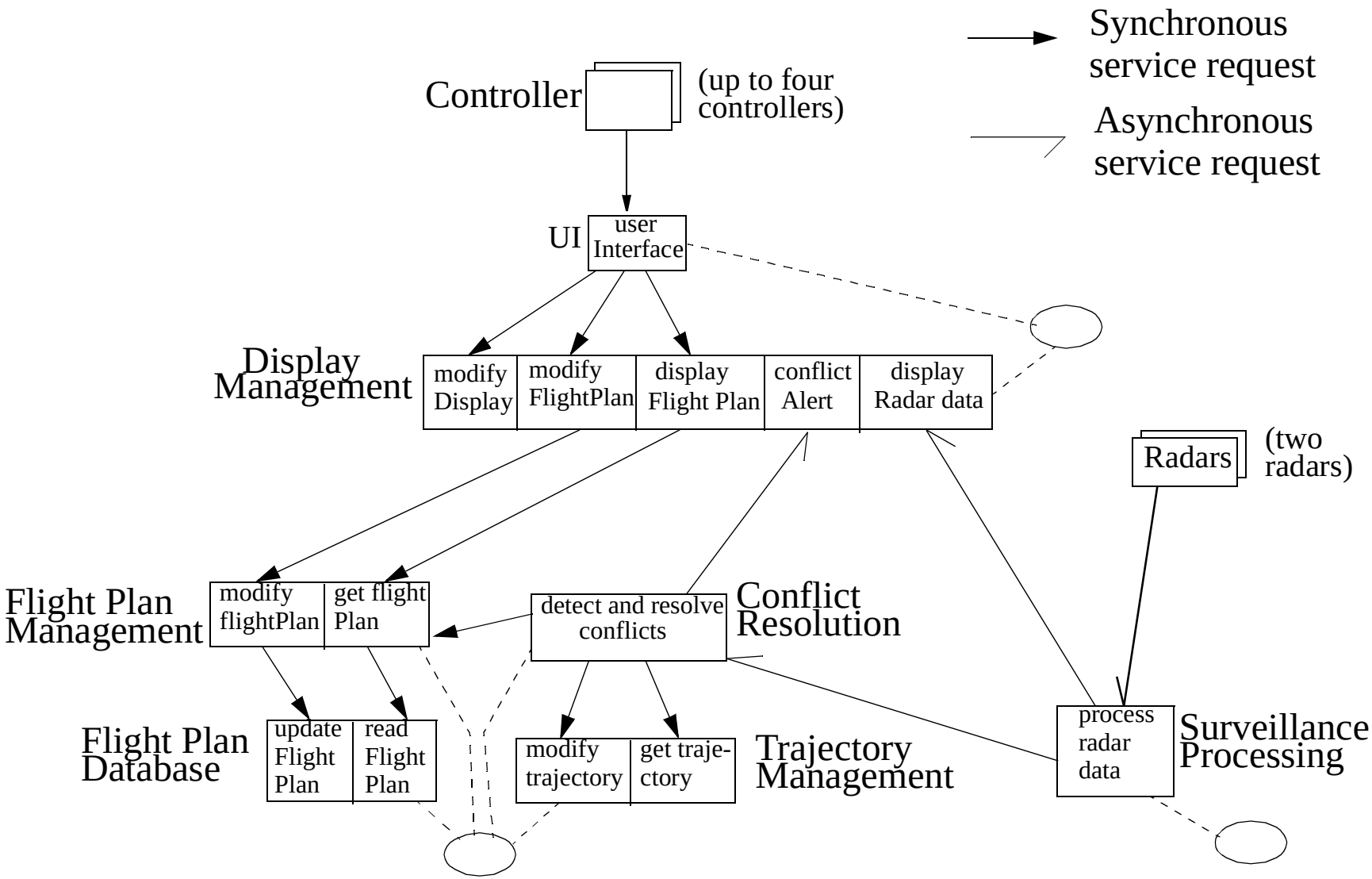
Overview

- dependability of complex systems
- dependability for systems with layered software architecture
- effect on coverage due to management subsystem failures
- performability measures

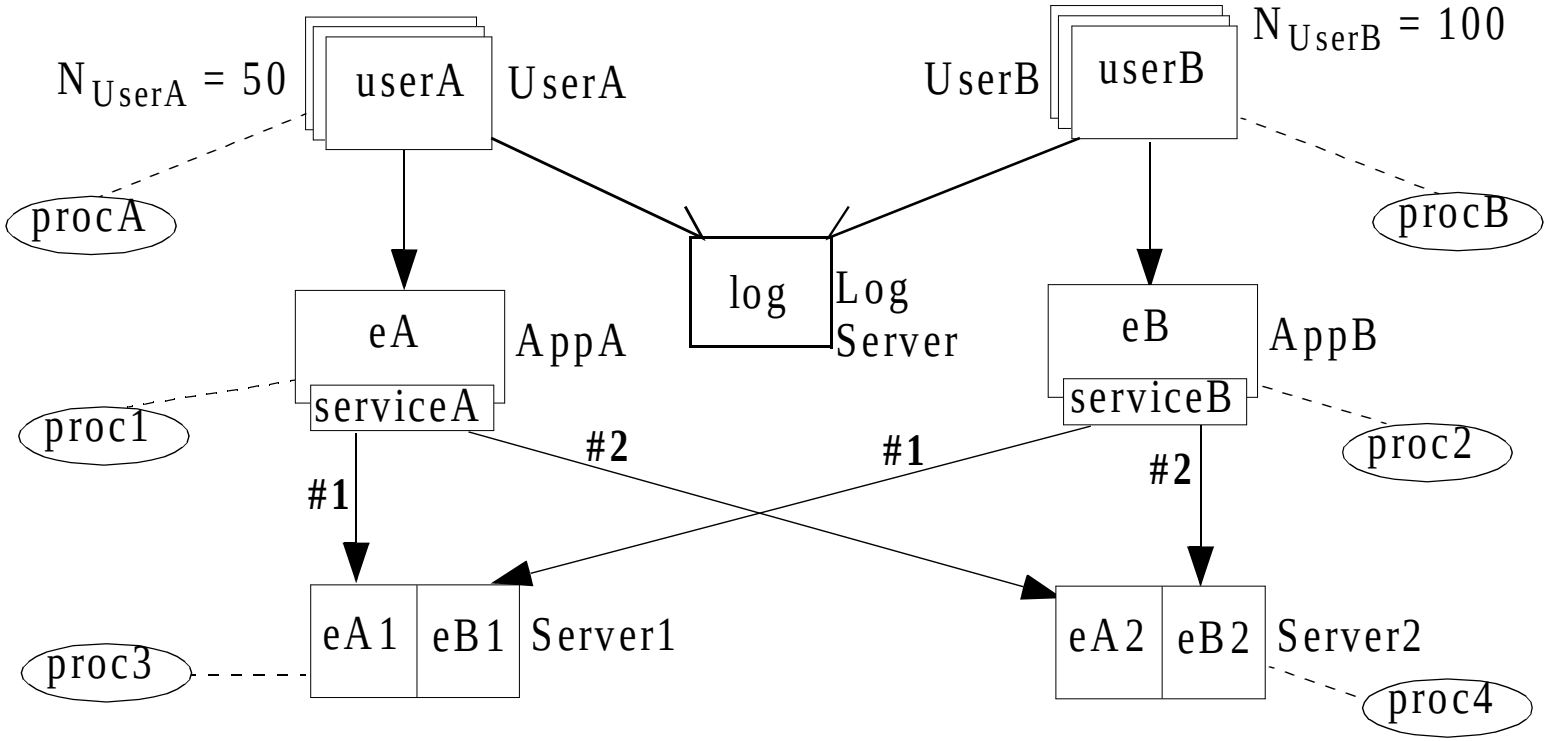
Layered Application Model

Tasks, Interactions and Dependencies, and Processors



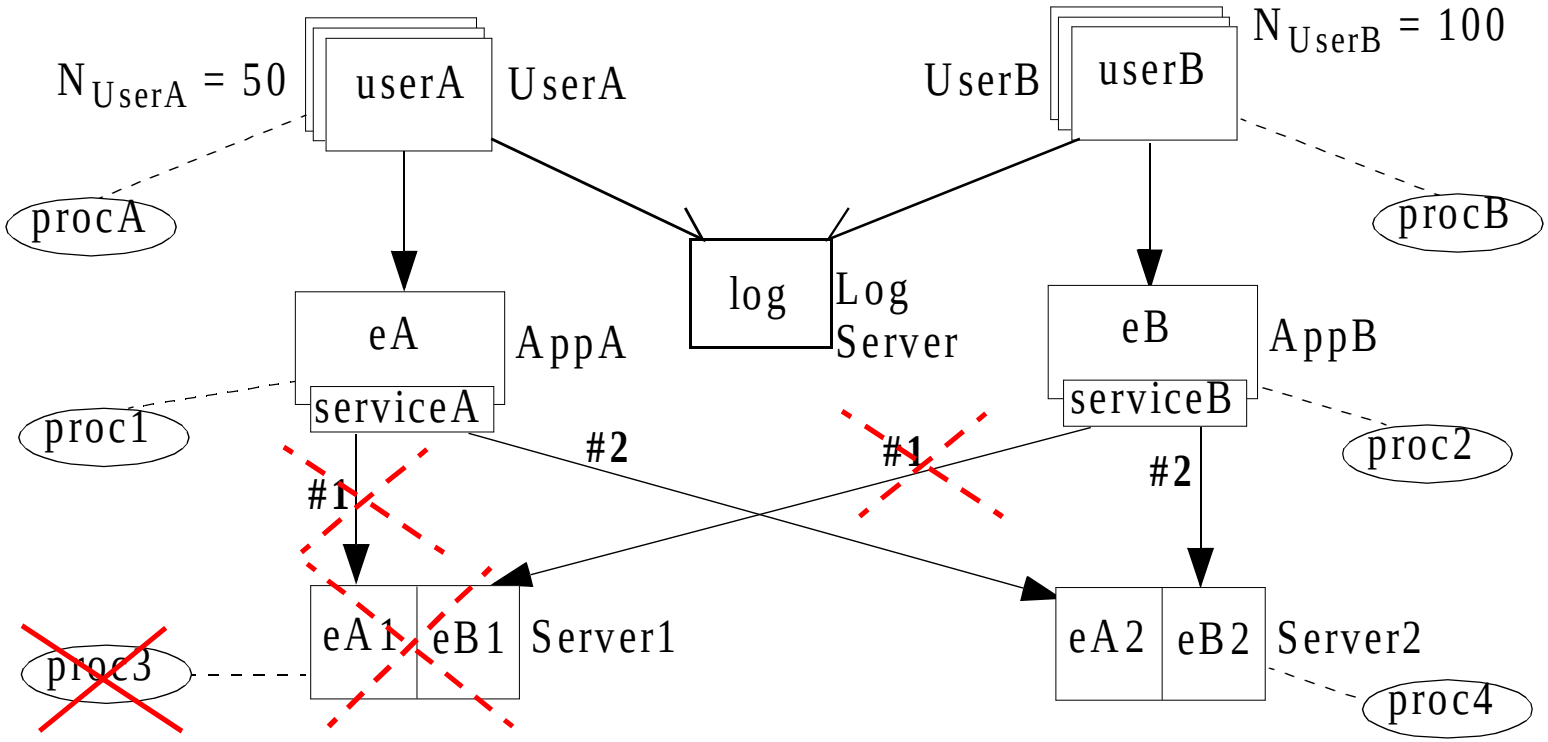
Replication Mechanisms

P**rimary-standby**, load-balancing, active, primary-standby-active



Example Configuration (1)

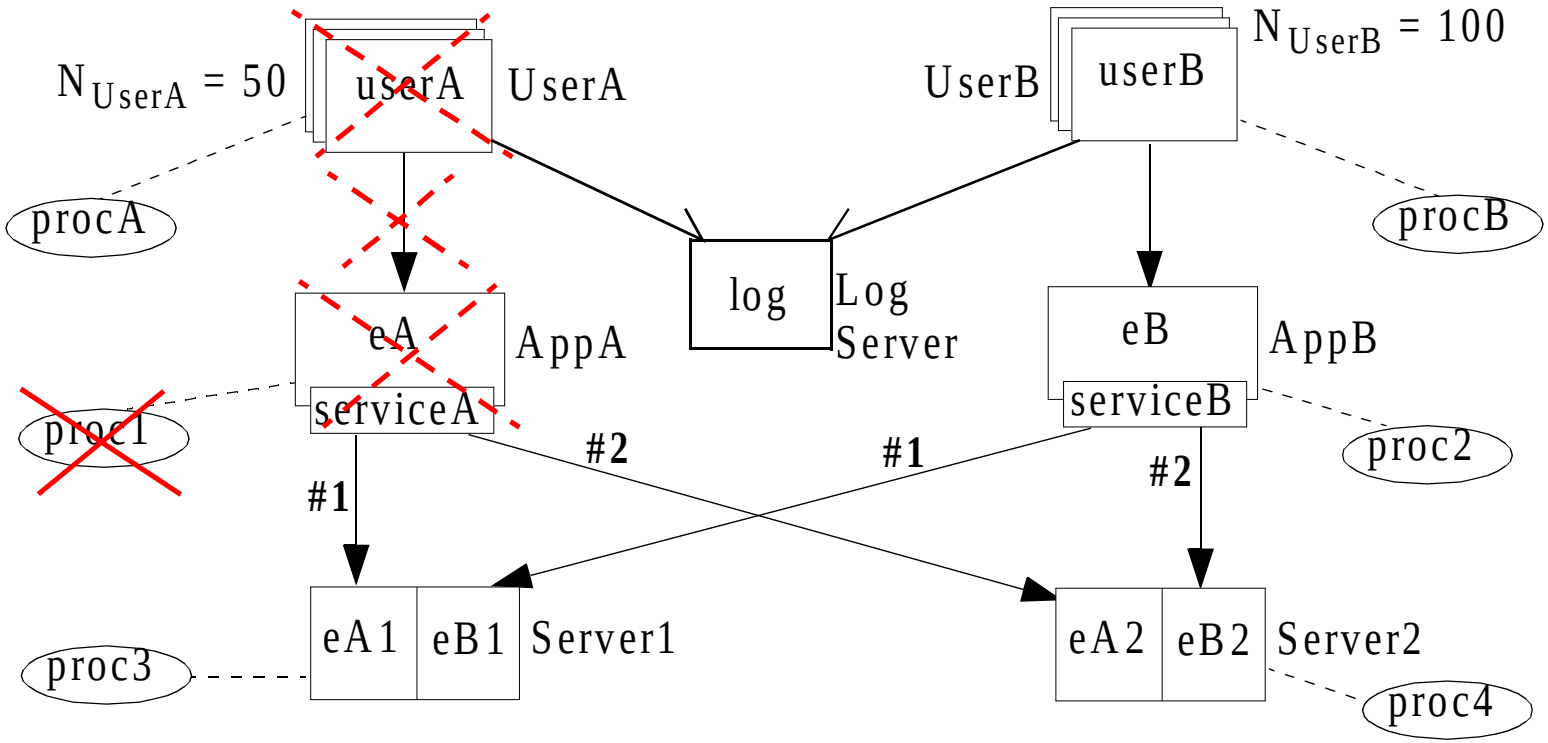
proc3 fails and causes Server1 failure...Server2 used instead



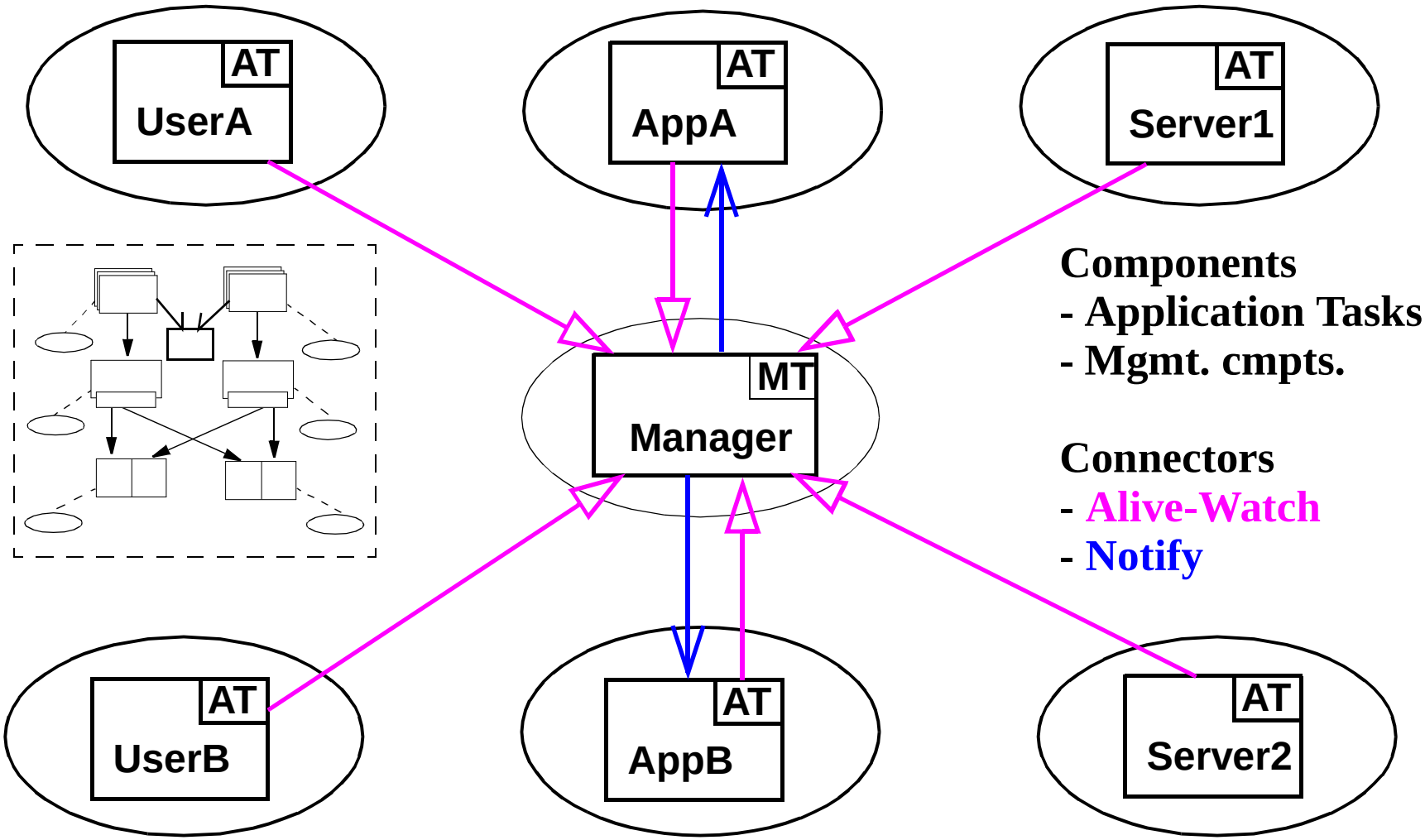
Example Configuration (2)

proc1 fails and puts AppA out.. Group UserA fails..

Here, failure cannot be compensated by standby servers



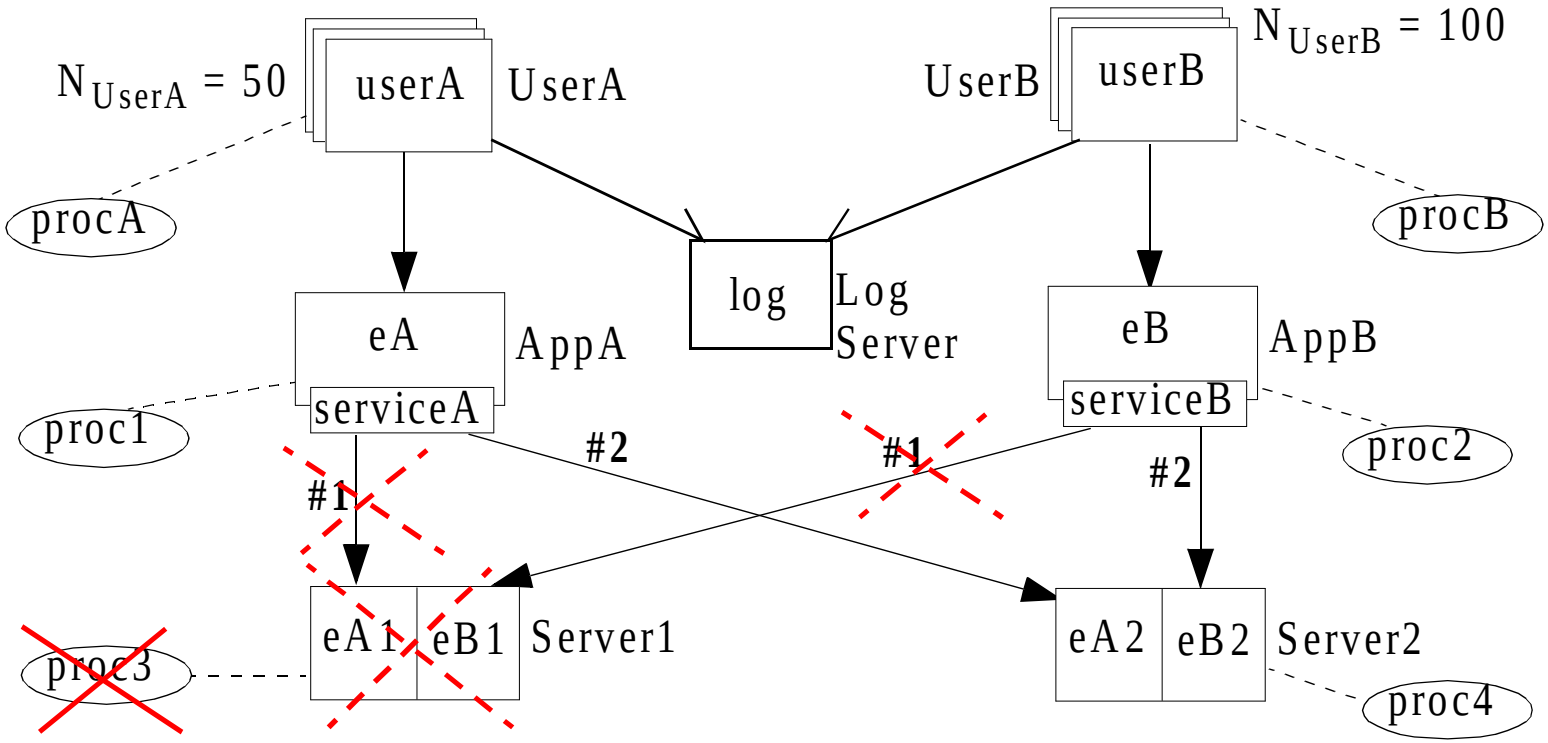
Centralized Fault Management Model



Perfect detection and reconfiguration

proc3 fails and causes Server1 failure...

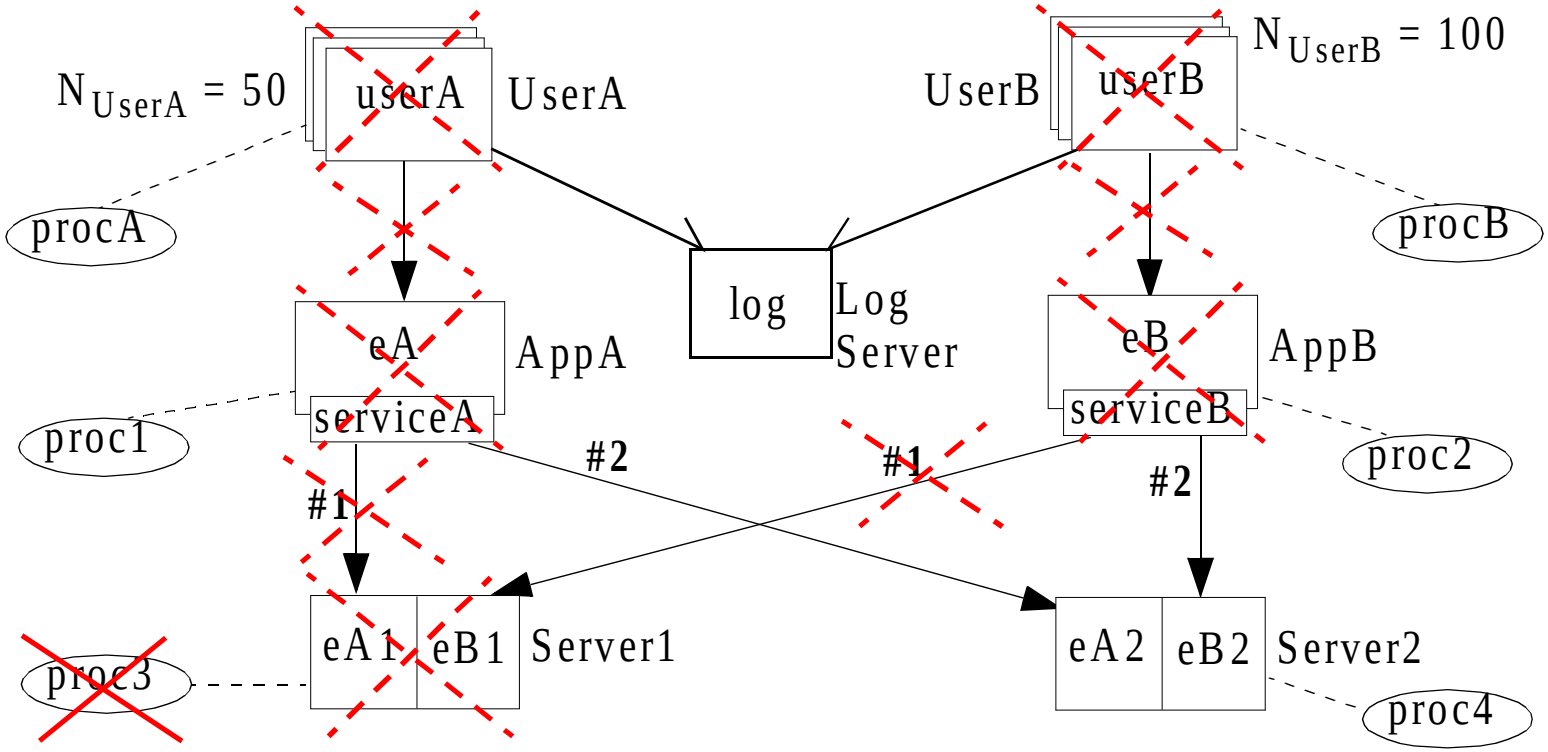
Full coverage: Server2 used instead



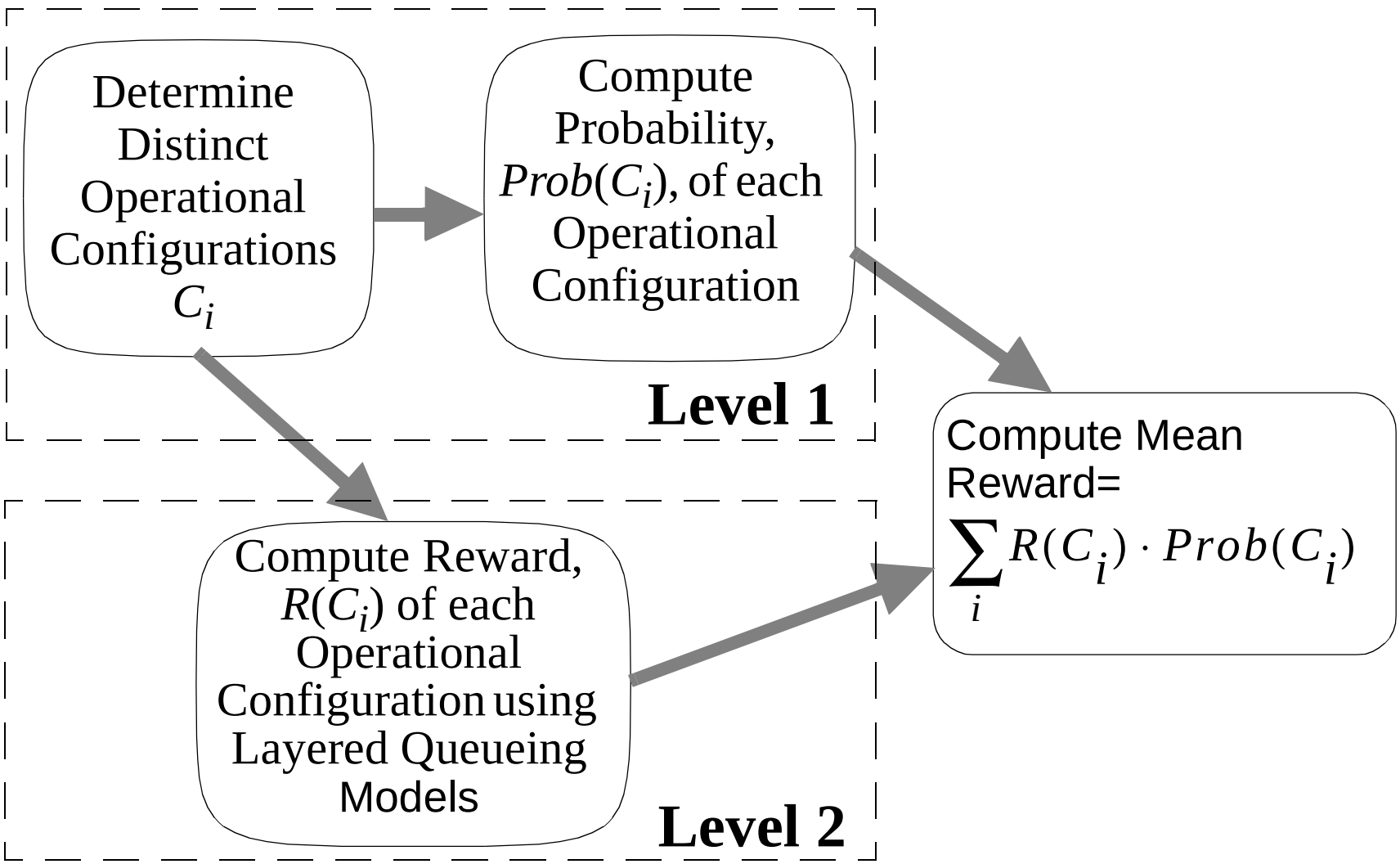
Partial coverage for centralized mgmt.

proc3 fails and causes Server1 failure...

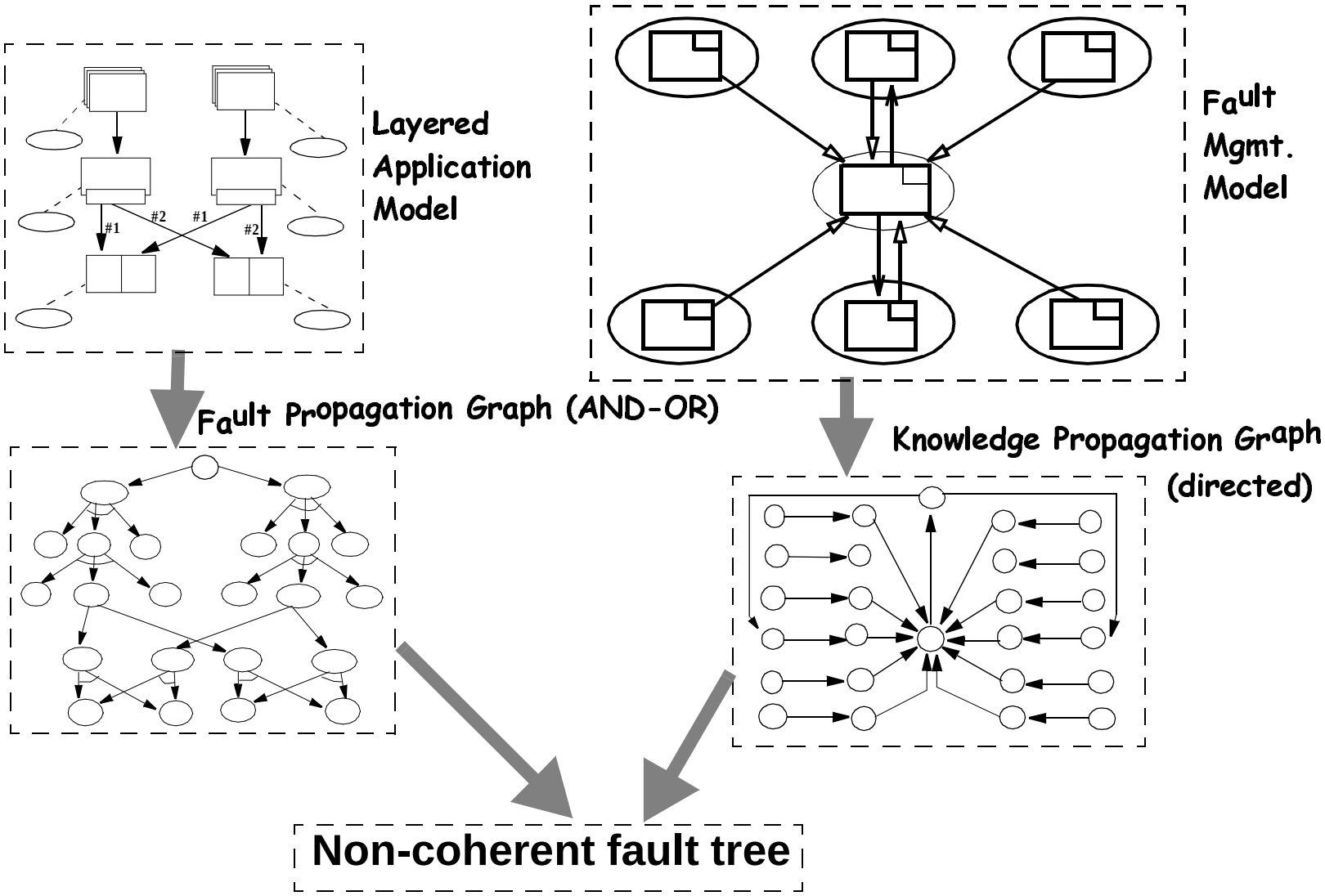
Partial coverage: Manager failed, so system failed



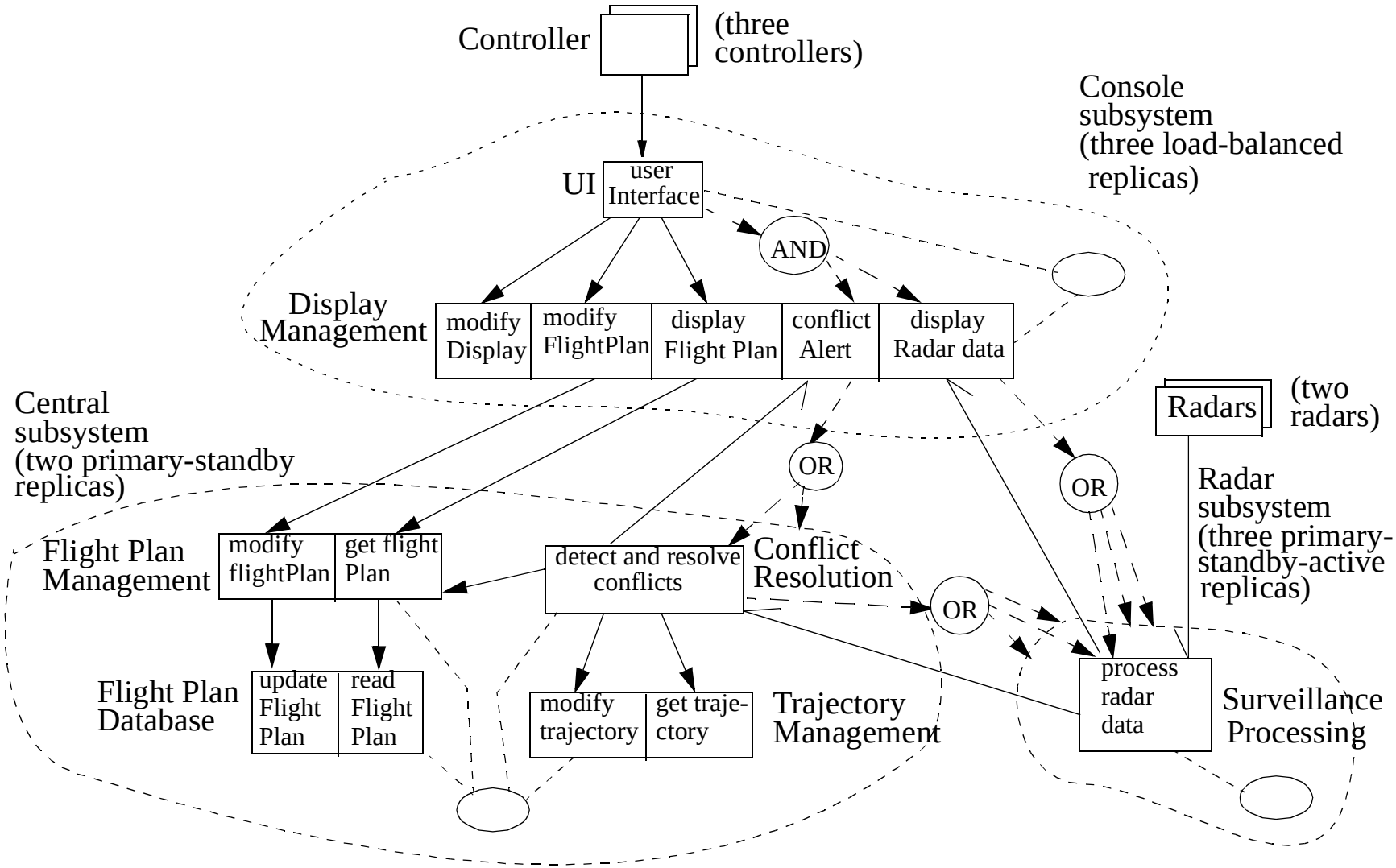
Analysis - currently



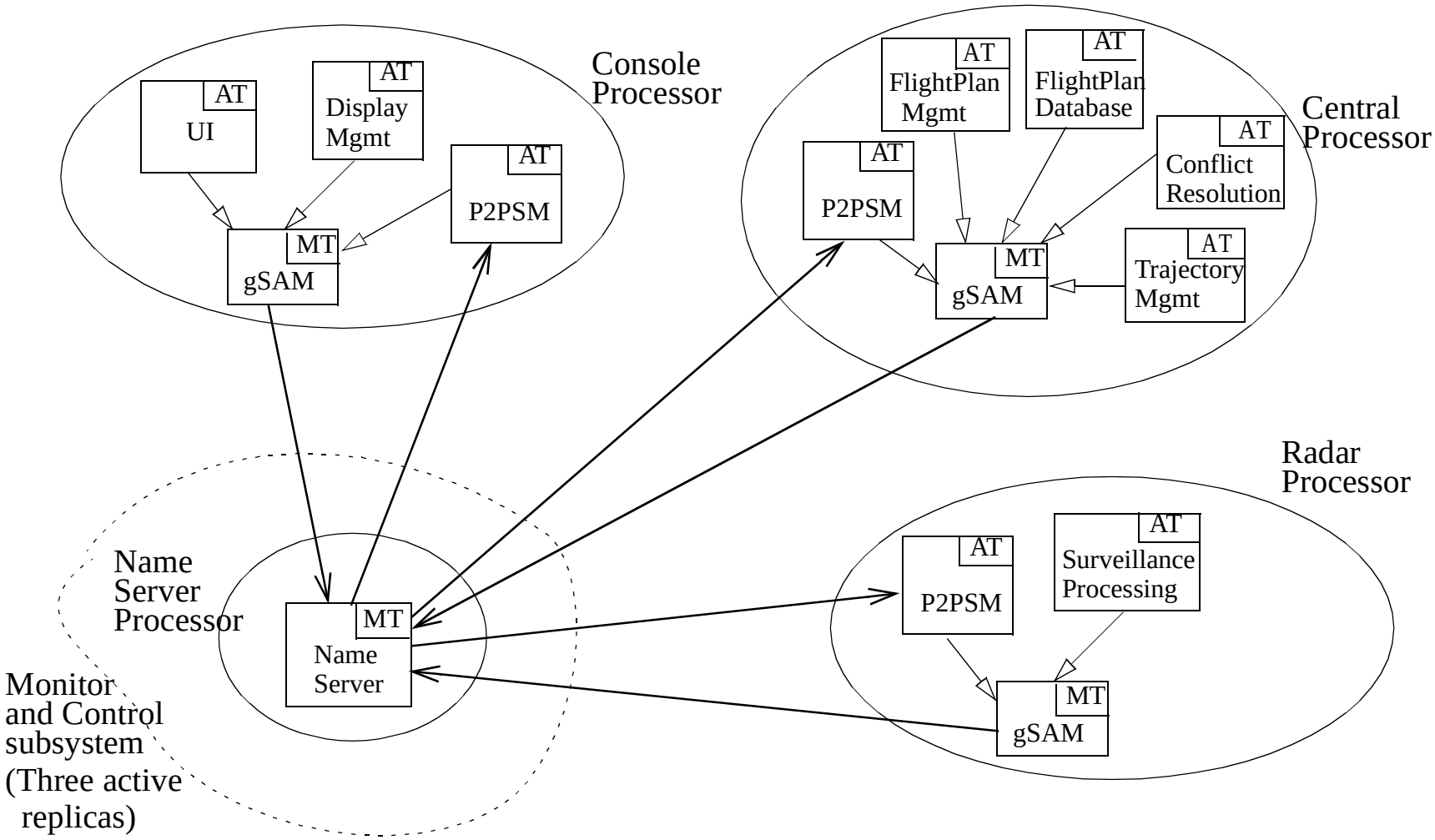
Probabilities of Operational Configurations



Layered Model of ATC En Route System



Fault Mgmt. Model of ATC En Route System



Results

Number of components (tasks and processors): 51
Number of connectors in fault management model: 118
Failure probability of all processors: 0.05
Failure probability of all tasks (including management tasks): 0.1

Total number of nodes in the graph that combines information from both the fault propagation graph and the Knowledge Propagation graph: 715
Number of operational configurations: 14
Time to generate and compute probabilities of configurations: 277 secs
Probability of system being in working state: 0.33
Average throughput for Controller task: 0.067 requests/sec

If failure probability of management tasks decreased to 0.05, then
Probability of system being in working state: 0.45 and average throughput for Controller task increases to 0.093 requests/sec.

Conclusions

- Dependability evaluation for layered software architectures
- Scalable technique
  - separation of performance analysis from failure-repair
  - much smaller set of configurations because of layered architecture than of failure states
- Operational configurations takes into account:
  - layered dependencies
  - "Knowledge failure" effects that depends on the status of the Management system which limits the reconfiguration capability
- Explosion of configuration is a limitation