Software for Dependable Systems: Research Needs and NSF Perspectives

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U.S Broader Research Agenda and Priorities

President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

Networking and Information Technology Research and Development

- PCAST/NITRD report [August 2007]
 - Dan Reed and George Scalise
 - 8 priority areas listed, with the recommendation that the first 4 get disproportionately larger funding increases.
- #1 Priority: Cyber-Physical Systems
 - Our lives depend on them.
- #2 Priority: Software
 - Software is everywhere and in everything.
- #6 Priority: CyberTrust
 - In particular, foundations, e.g., models and logics for reasoning.

NSF Relevant Programs: New FY08

- Software for Real-World Systems (CISE-wide)
 - Goal: Bring foundations of software researchers and systems researchers together. Working with industry encouraged.
 - \$10M, 12-20 awards, proposals due Jan. 17, 2008
- Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation (NSF-wide)
 - Goal: Computational Thinking for science and engineering
 - Three dimensions
 - From Data to Knowledge
 - Understanding Complexity in Natural, Built, and Social Systems
 - Virtual Organizations
 - \$52M, with \$20M from CISE, FY08 is first of five years

CISE Relevant Ongoing Core Programs

- Computing Processes and Artifacts (in CCF Division)
 - Includes formal methods, programming languages, static and dynamic analysis, software engineering
- · Computer Systems Research (in CNS Division)
 - Includes cyber-physical systems
- Cybertrust (in CNS Division)
 - Includes security, reliability, privacy, usability
- Information and Intelligent Systems (IIS)
 Division
 - Includes foci on human, team, and social roles in systems development

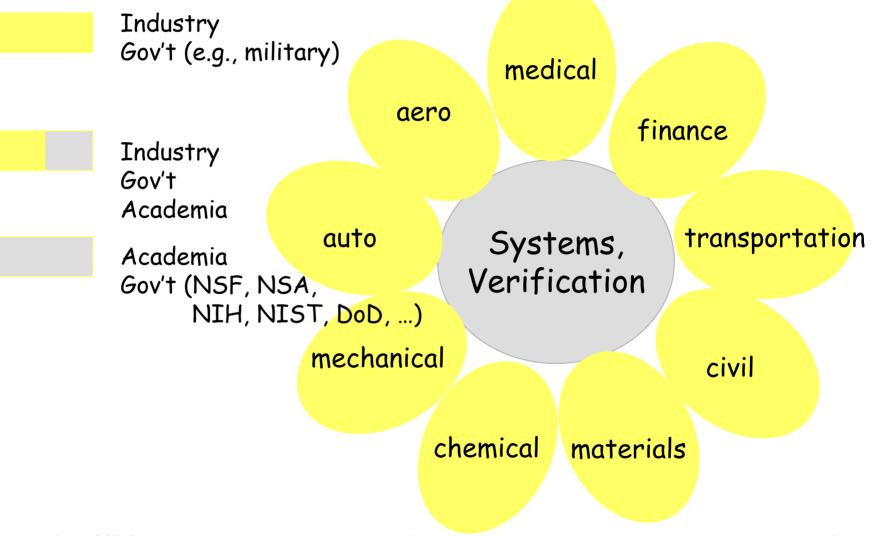
The Harder Question

Computer scientists have been researching [formal methods] for at least four decades. What could make a real difference to the speed at which [formal methods] permeate industrial and commercial software development?

High-Level Answers

- · Lightweight formal methods [Jackson and Wing 1996]
 - Laser beam vs. light bulb approach
 - Focus on one critical property (at a time)
 - Focus on one critical component (at a time)
- Training and education
 - Teach formal methods to undergrads. Engage them in your research.
- Academics-Industry-Government Partnerships
 - Academics have to work with domain experts from industry or a gov't lab
 - Industry and/or gov't lab have to be willing to work with academics.
 - Successful collaborations start at the grassroots
 - · Embed academics in industry/gov't lab and v.v.
 - SLAM story. Two Ph.D.s in formal methods hired in the development org.
 - Also need buy in from the top
 - Models of collaboration/consortia
 - Many consortia have failed. We should understand why.
 - Semiconductor Research Corporation model—successful for hardware!
 - Flower model (see next slide)

A Model for Expediting Progress



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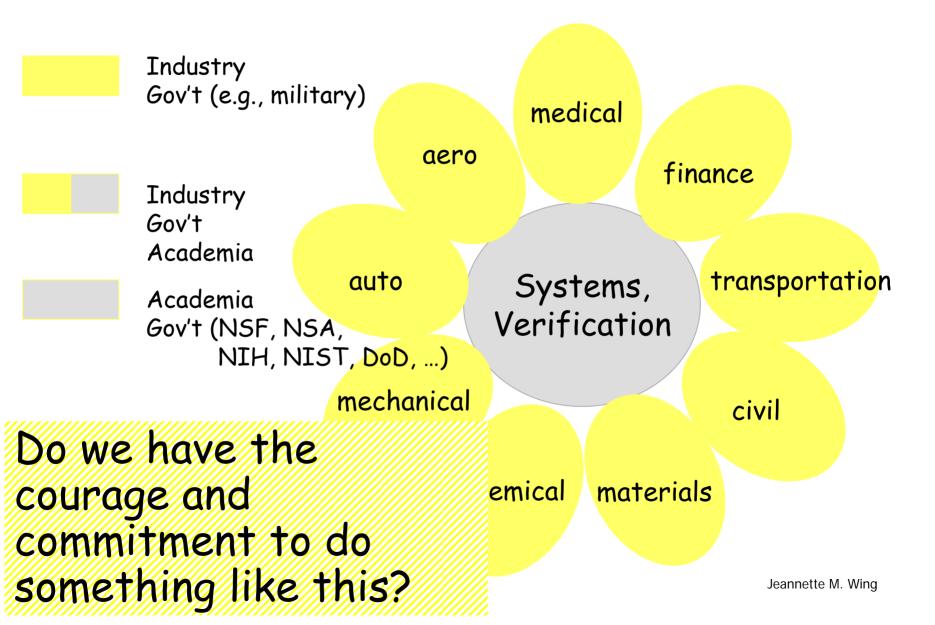
Scientific Research Challenges

- We need new advances in software foundations.
 - What does "correctness" mean?
 - Factor in context of use, unpredictable environment, emergent properties, dynamism
 - What are the desired properties of and metrics for both software (e.g., weak compositionality) and systems (e.g., power)?
 - What is a complexity theory for real-world systems as we have a complexity theory for algorithms?
- · We need new advances in formal models and logics
 - For complex systems, e.g., hybrid systems
 - For a richer set of properties, e.g., privacy, cost, power
 - For multiple purposes, e.g., verification, simulation, prediction

Engineering Research Challenges

- We need new advances in verification tools for systems builders and domain engineers
 - Push-button
 - Usable
 - Integrated with rest of system development process
- We need new engineering processes for creating software-intensive systems.
 - Traditional ones won't work.

A Model for Expediting Progress



Thank you!