

# Building Trust in Software

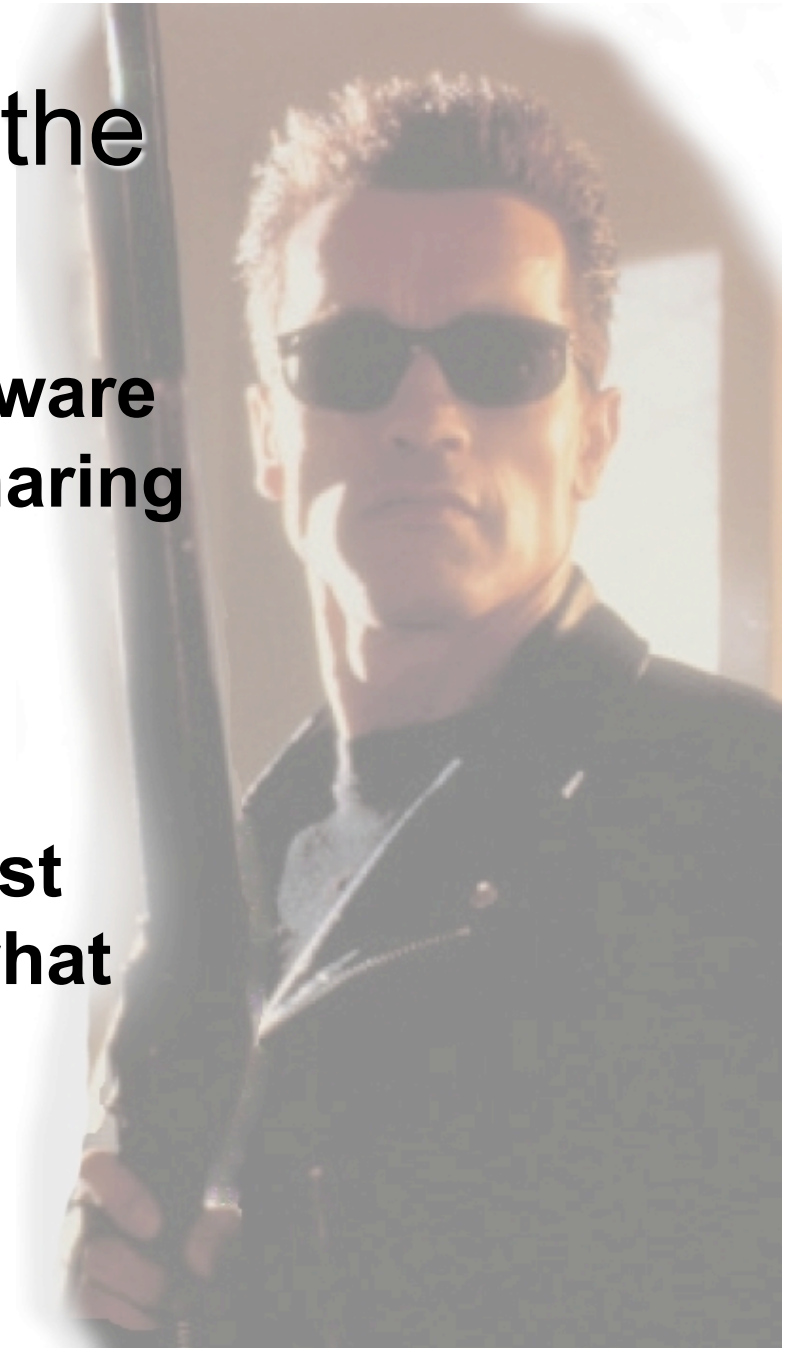
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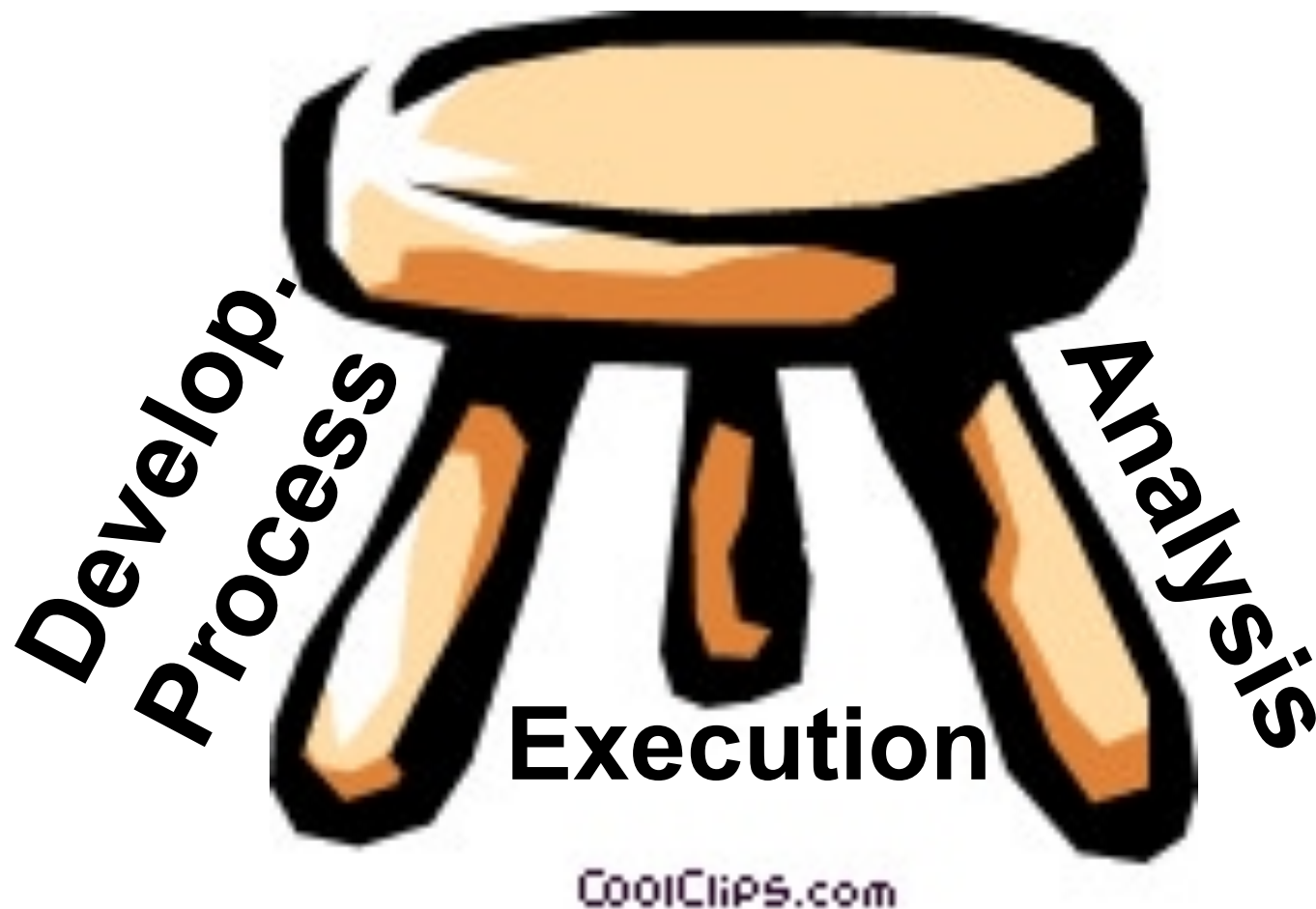
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# Software Can Make the Hardware Your Ally

- **i.e., properly written software on radios can enforce sharing protocols and following (external) policies.**
- **So, how can we build trust that the system will do what we want?**



# Trust in Software Comes From Three Sources:



# Trust Begins With Good Process

- **Trustworthy software must be developed with care, for instance:**
  - **Validate requirements**
  - **Simplify the system architecture**
  - **Design compliance into the software**
  - **Prove a trust argument during development**
  - **Train programmers**
  - **Program with helpful languages**

# Analysis Builds Trust in Software

- **There are two general kinds of software analysis:**
  - **Static analysis**
    - e.g. design review, code review, and scanner tools
    - examines code
  - **Testing (dynamic analysis)**
    - e.g. simulations, fault injection, and test beds
    - runs code

# Static Analysis and Testing Complement Each Other

## Static Analysis

- Handles unfinished code
- Higher level artifacts
- Can find backdoors, e.g., no exclusions when frequency 105.7 entered
- Potentially complete

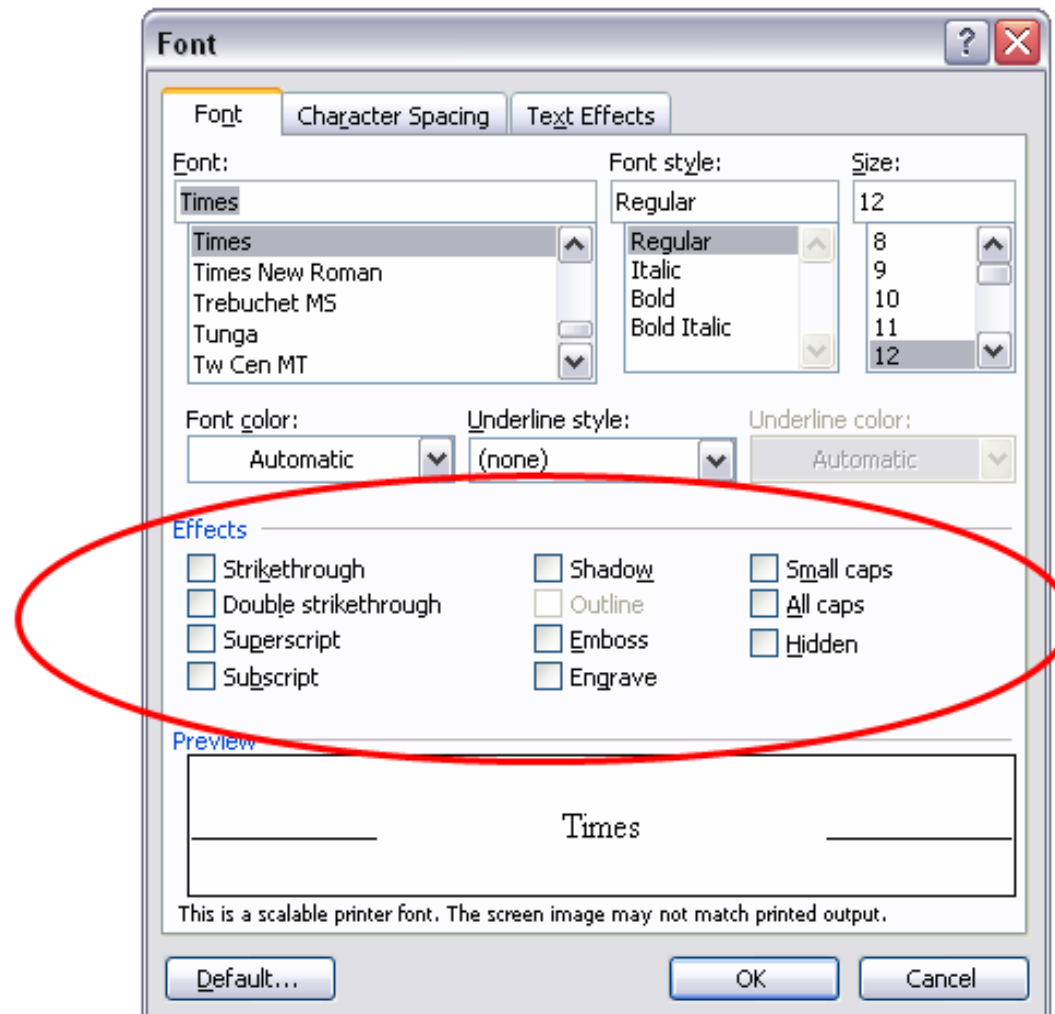


## Testing

- Code not needed, e.g., embedded systems
- Covers end-to-end or system tests
- Assess as-installed
- Has few(er) assumptions

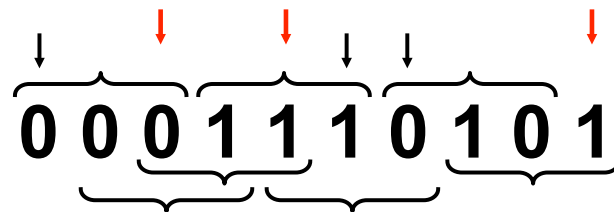


# Use Combinatorial Testing



# How Many Tests Would It Take?

- There are  $\binom{10}{3} = 120$  3-way interactions.
- Naively  $120 \times 2^3 = 960$  tests.
- Since we can pack 3 triples into each test, we need no more than 320 tests.
- But each test exercises many triples:



**We oughta be able to pack a lot in one test, so what's the smallest number we need?**



# All Triples Take Only 13 Tests!

}			↓	↓	↓	}		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1