

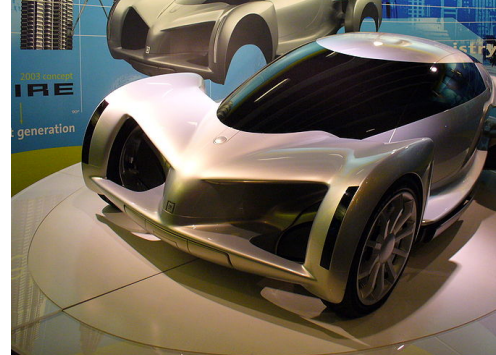


A Short Introduction to Assurance Cases

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Background

- Paradigm shift in many domains
 - Shift from a prescribed process to a product-oriented assurance
 - Shift from a tick-box to argument-based
- Different drivers:
 - Accidents
 - ◆ Piper Alpha, 1988
 - Different business model
 - ◆ Rail privatisation, 1992
 - Incidents and recalls
 - ◆ FDA, 2010
 - Complexity
 - ◆ Automotive, 2011



Assurance Cases: Definition

- “A reasoned and compelling **argument**, supported by a body of **evidence**, that a system, service or organisation will operate as intended for a defined application in a defined environment.”
- Often with a particular focus
 - Safety
 - Security
 - Dependability
 - Trust
 - ...

[GSN Standard 2011]

Assurance Cases: Structure

- Primary Claim, e.g.
 - The *contributions* made by the *BSCU software* to *S18 WBS hazards* are acceptable
- Argument, e.g.
 - Hazardous software contributions have been identified
 - Controls have been put in place to manage these contributions
 - Mechanisms are in place to monitor the performance of the controls and the system on an on-going basis
- Evidence, e.g.
 - Tests, analyses, reviews, simulation, expert judgements and compliance with best practice

Assurance Case Arguments

- “A connected series of claims intended to establish an overall claim”

- Deductive argument: overall claim follows with necessity

*All men are mortal.
Aristotle is a man.*

Therefore, Aristotle is mortal.

- Inductive argument: overall claim follows with probability

*System detects most faults via sensors.
Collected sensor data shows lack of faults.*

Therefore, System is very likely to be fault-free.

- Unfortunately, assurance case arguments are predominantly inductive rather than deductive
 - and are often implicit!

Assurance Case Notations

- Clear representation is necessary
 - Comprehensible to all assurance-case stakeholders
 - Enable effective review and maintenance
- Main notations are:
 - Textual
 - Tabular
 - Graphical
- With increased interest in formalism
- Assurance cases for large scale and complex system will include most of the above notations

Assurance Case Notations: Text

- Normal prose
 - Primary medium of expression in law and philosophy
- Structured prose
 - Explicitly denoting the critical parts of the argument
- Argument outline
 - Indentation, numbering and font changes

[Holloway 08]

Claim 1: Control system is acceptably safe.

Context 1: Definition of acceptably safe.

Claim 1.1: All identified hazards have been eliminated or sufficiently mitigated.

Context 1.1-a: Tolerability targets for hazards (reference Z).

Context 1.1-b: Hazards identified from functional hazard analysis (reference Y).

Strategy 1.1: Argument over all identified hazards (H1, H2, H3)

Claim 1.1.1: H1 has been eliminated.

Evidence 1.1.1: Formal verification

Claim 1.1.2: Probability of H2 occurring $< 1 \times 10^{-4}$ per annum.

Justification 1.1.2: 1×10^{-4} per annum limit for catastrophic hazards.

Evidence 1.1.2: Fault Tree analysis.

Claim 1.1.3: Probability of H3 occurring $< 1 \times 10^{-3}$ per annum.

Justification 1.1.3: 1×10^{-3} per annum limit for major hazards.

Evidence 1.1.3: Fault tree analysis.

Claim 1.2: The software has been developed to the integrity level appropriate to the hazards involved.

Context 1.2-a: (same as Context 1.1-b)

Context 1.2-b: Integrity level (IL) process guidelines defined by reference X.

Claim 1.2.1: Primary protection system developed to IL 4.

Evidence 1.2.1: Process evidence of IL 4

Claim 1.2.2: Secondary protection system developed to IL 2.

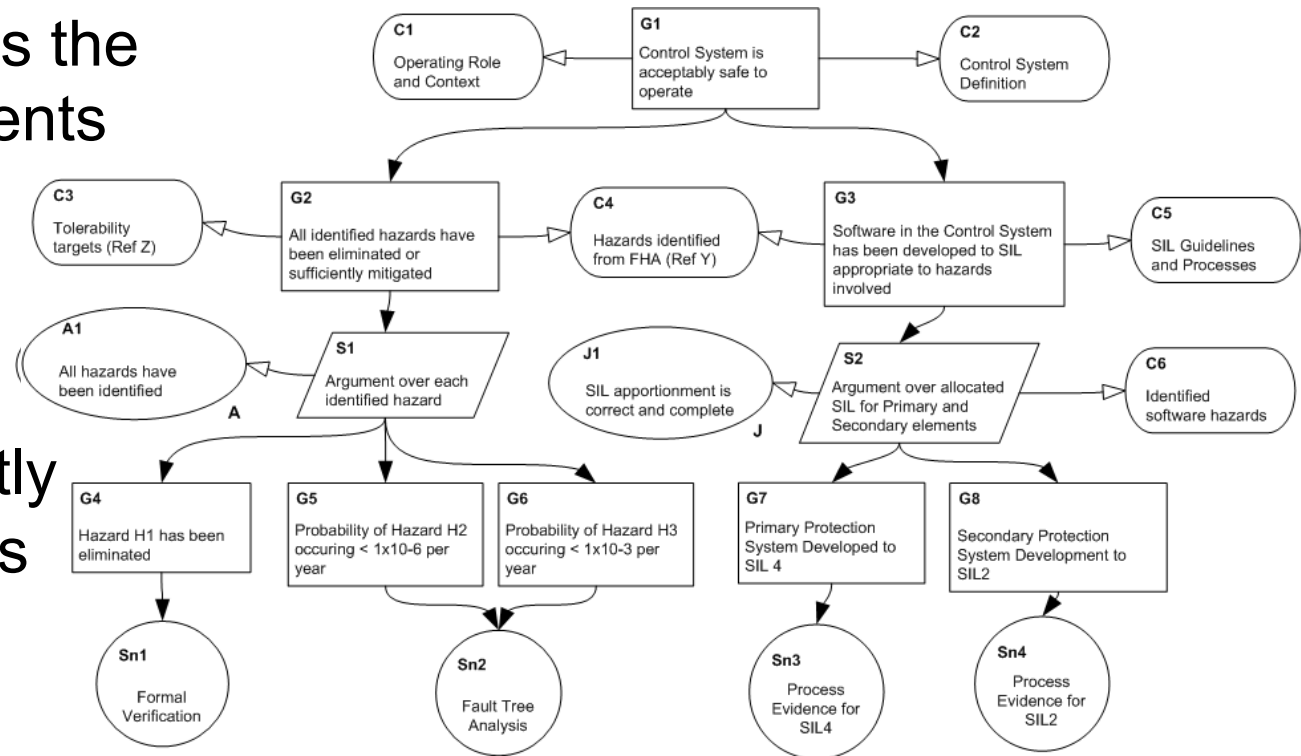
Evidence 1.2.2: Process evidence of IL 2.

Notations: Graphical

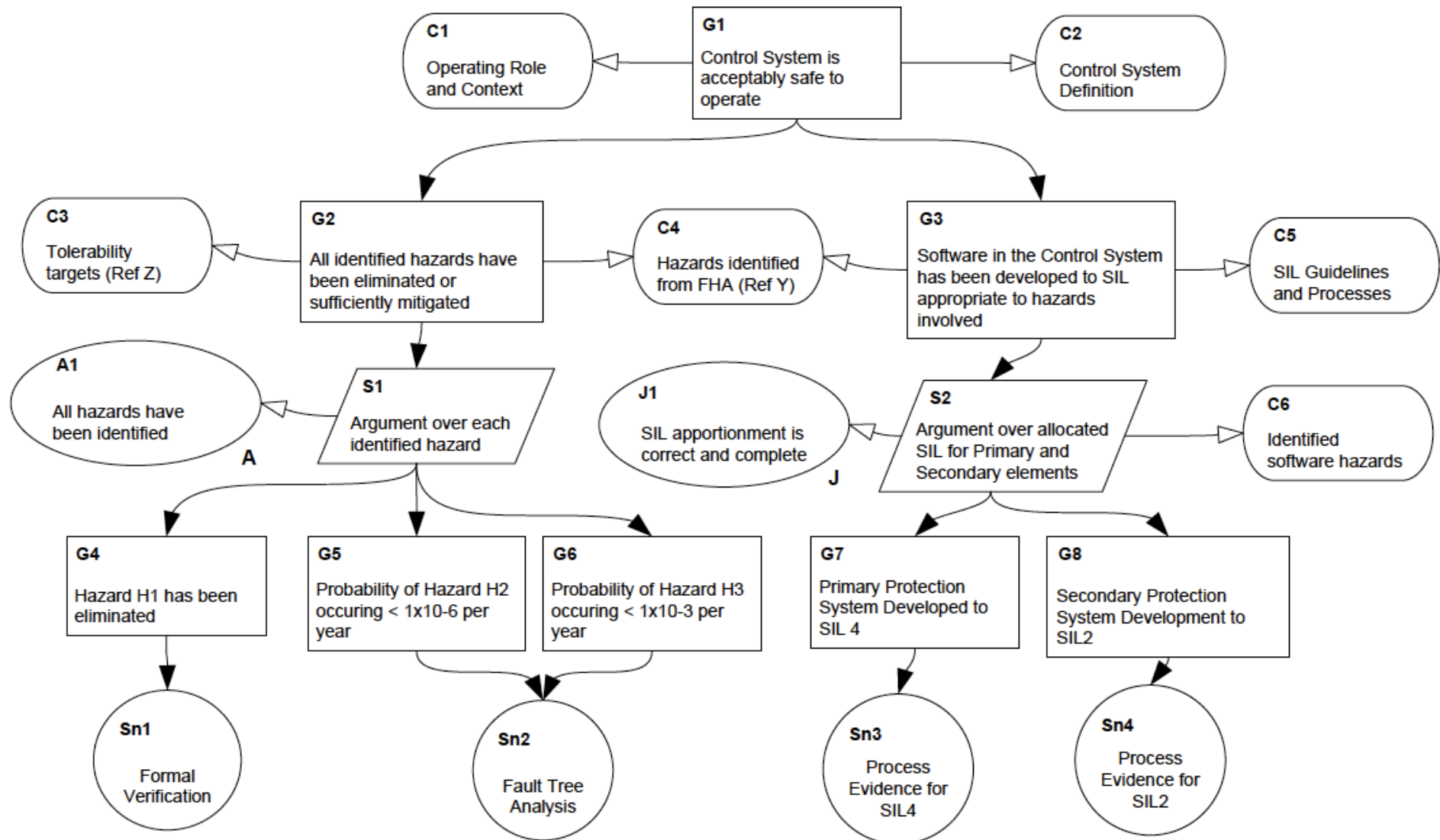
- Two main notations:
 - Claims-Arguments-Evidence (CAE)
 - Goal Structuring Notation (GSN)

- GSN documents the individual elements of arguments

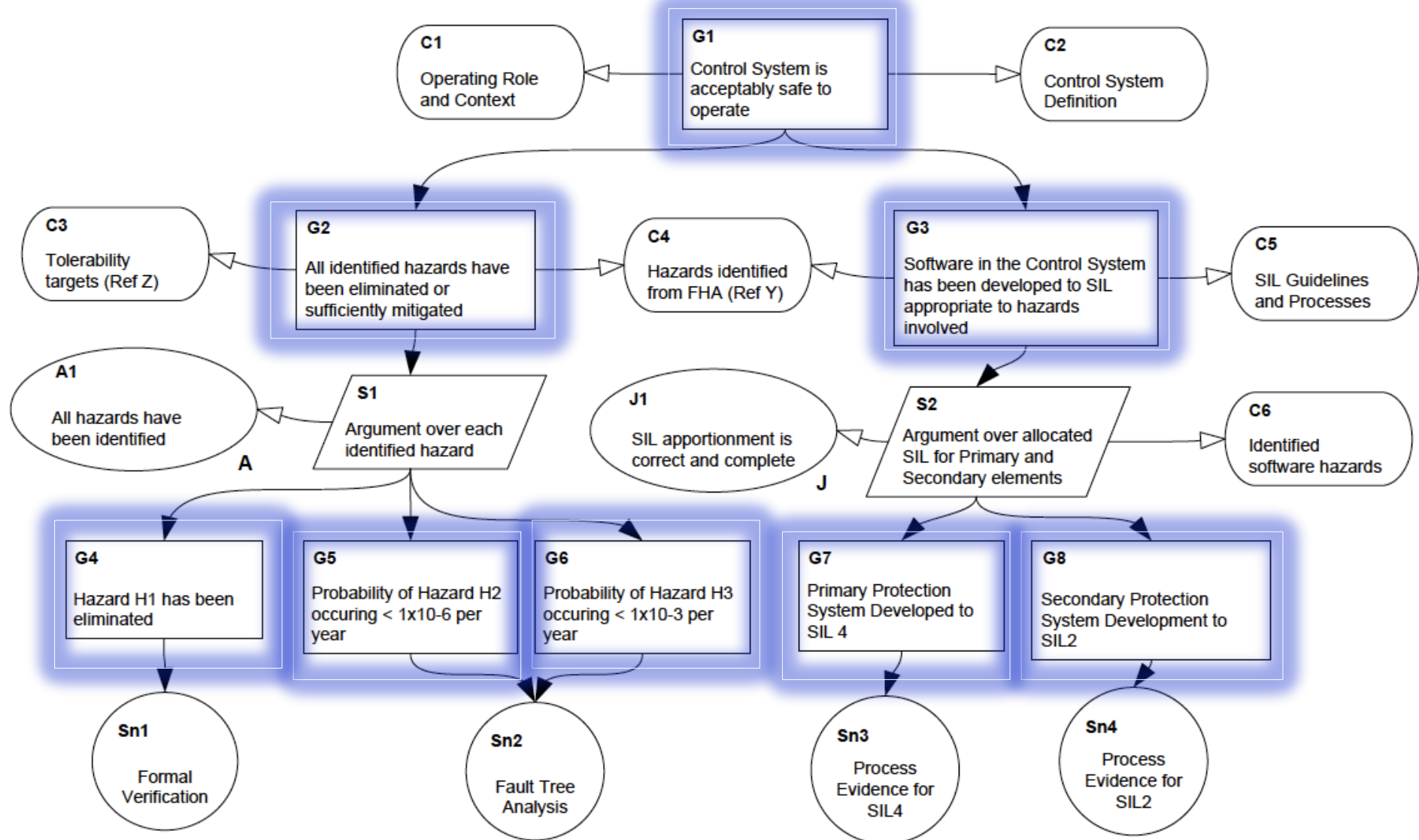
- More significantly the relationships between these elements



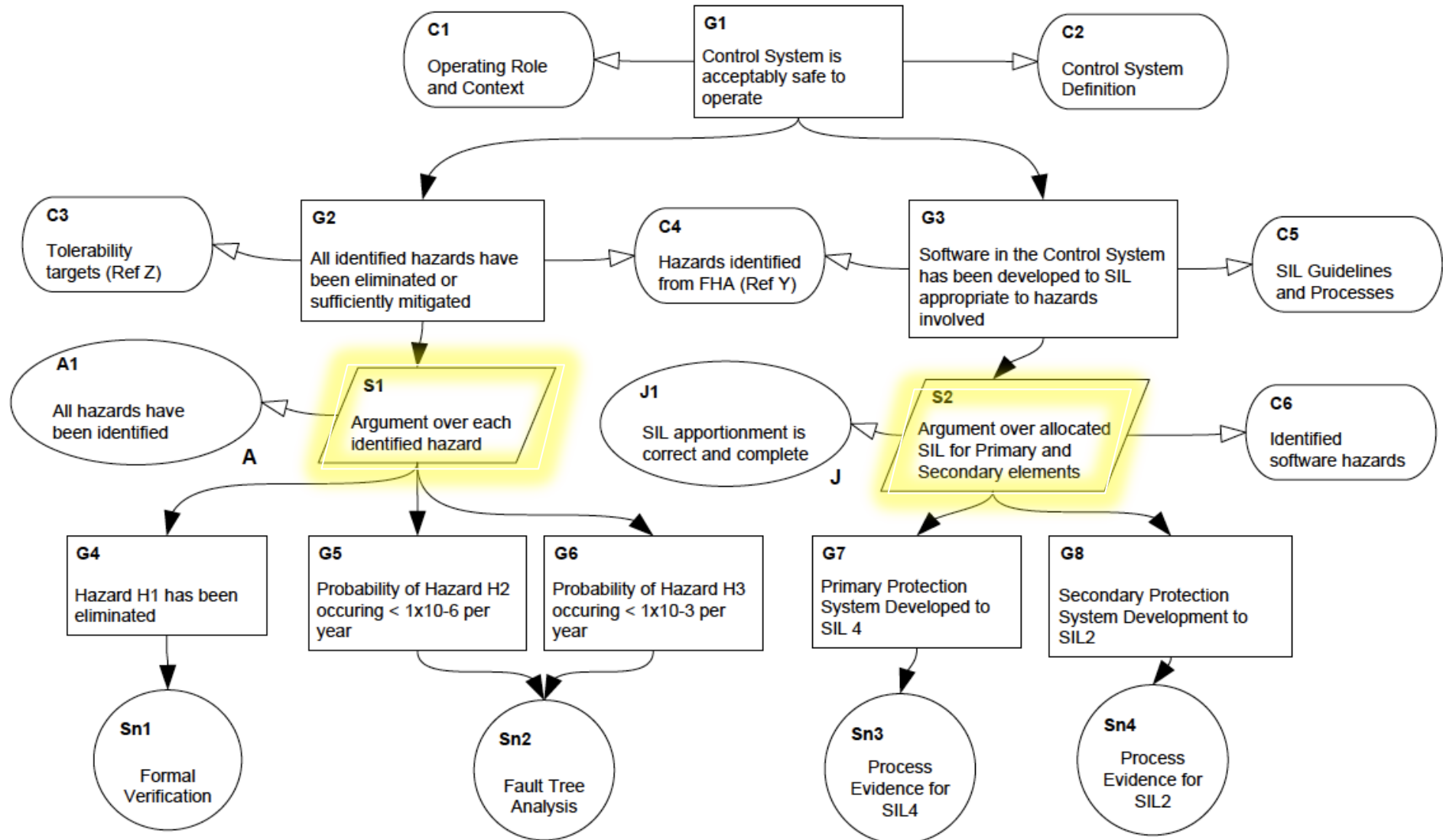
GSN: Goal Structure



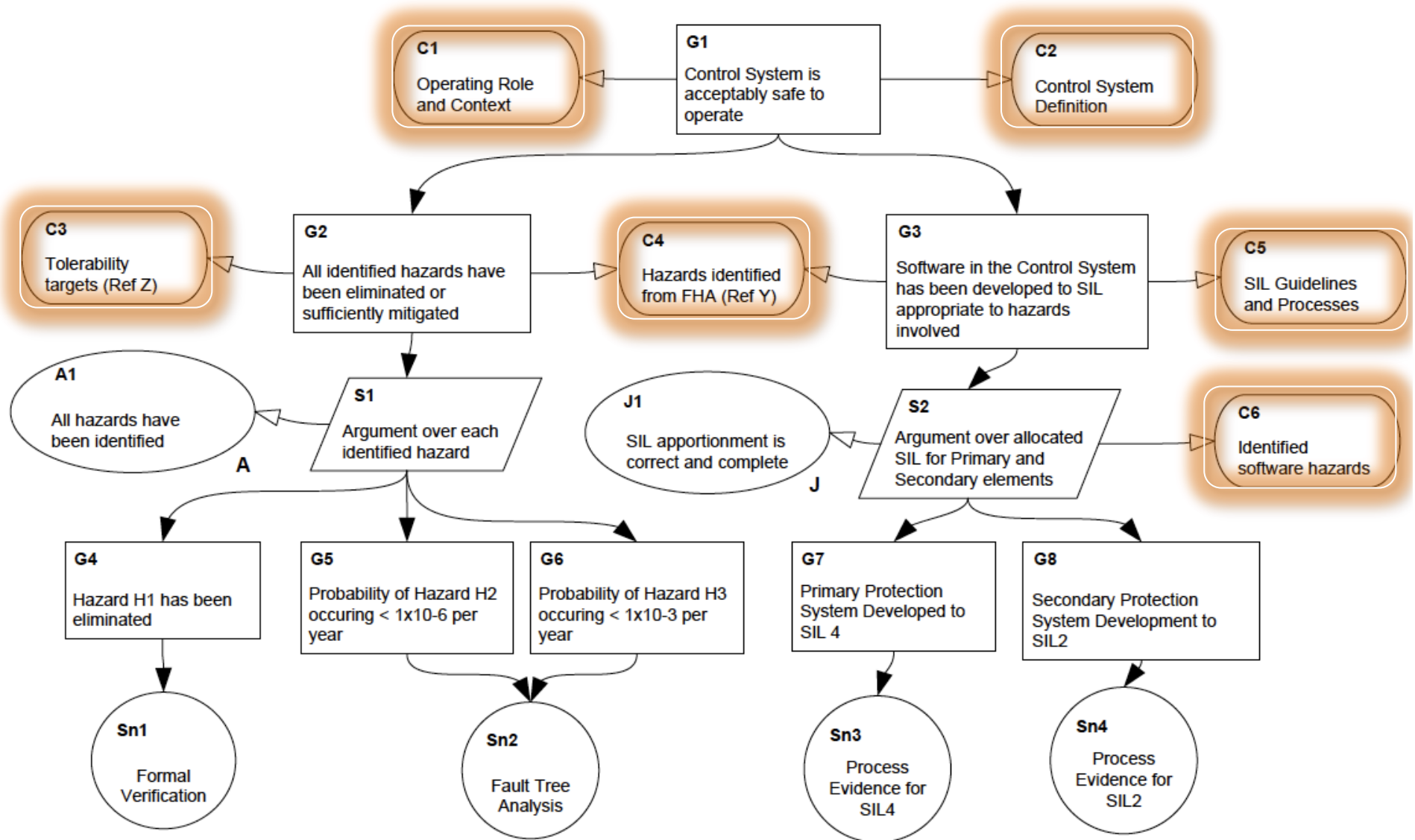
GSN: Goals



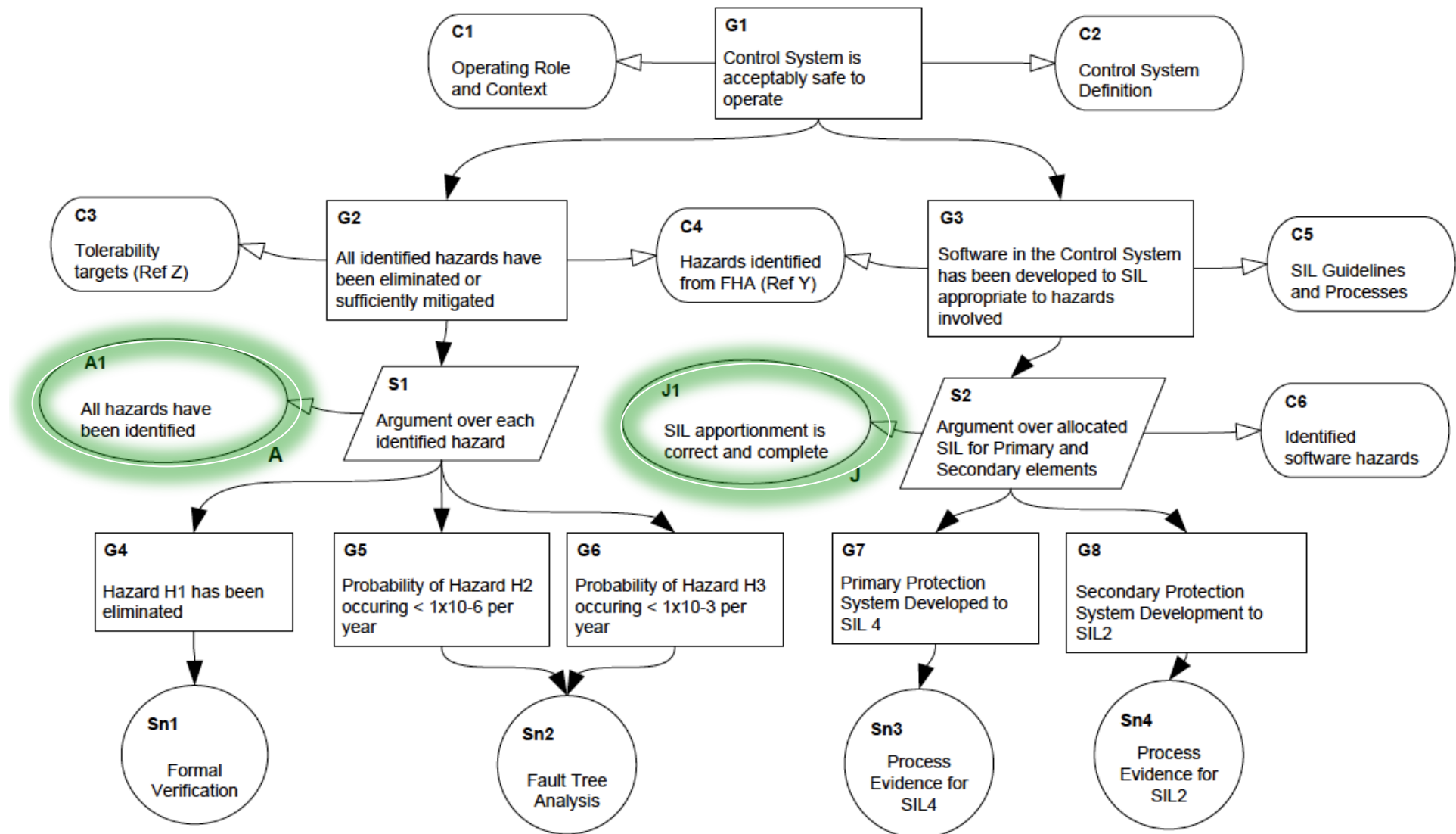
GSN: Strategies



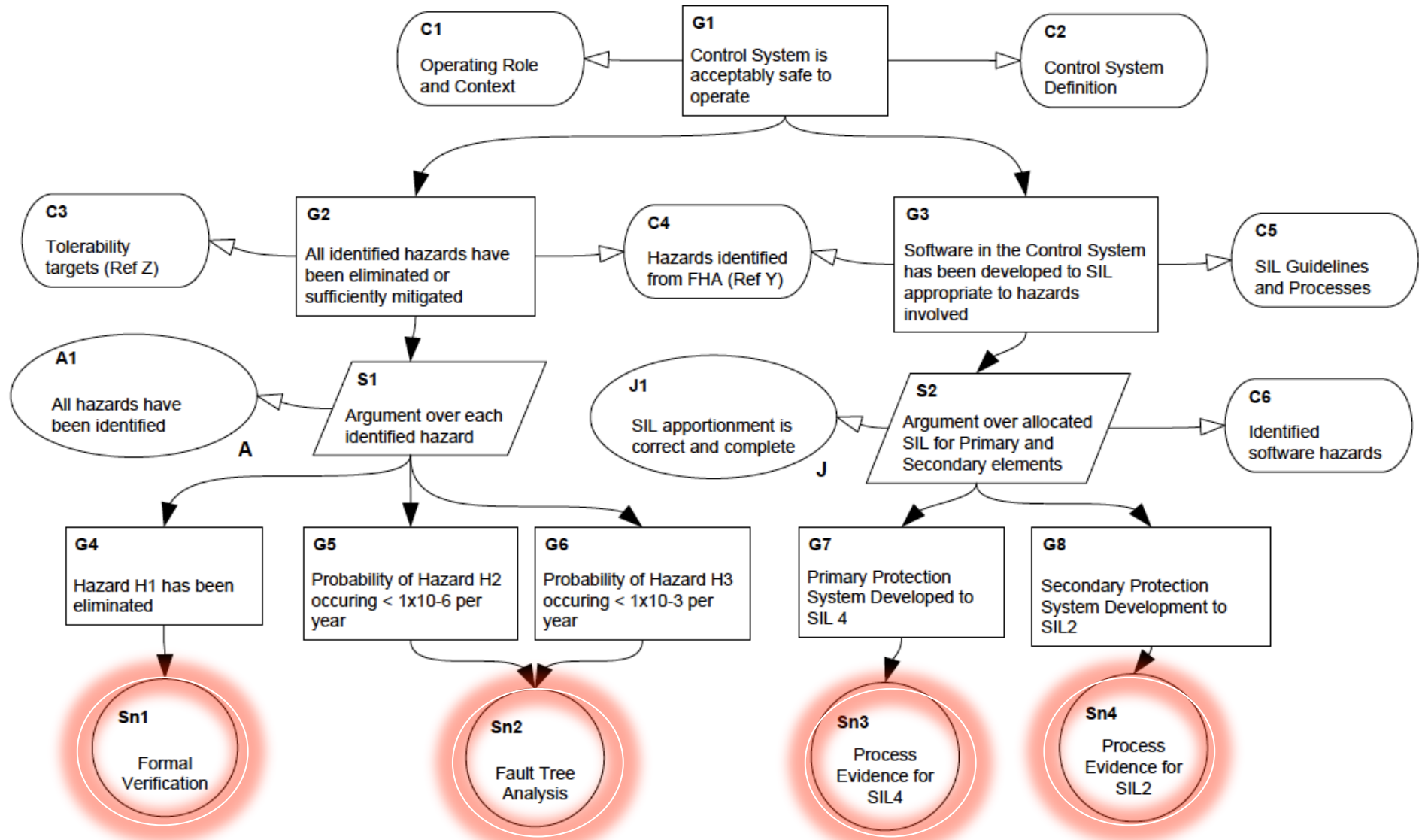
GSN: Context



GSN: Assumptions/Justifications



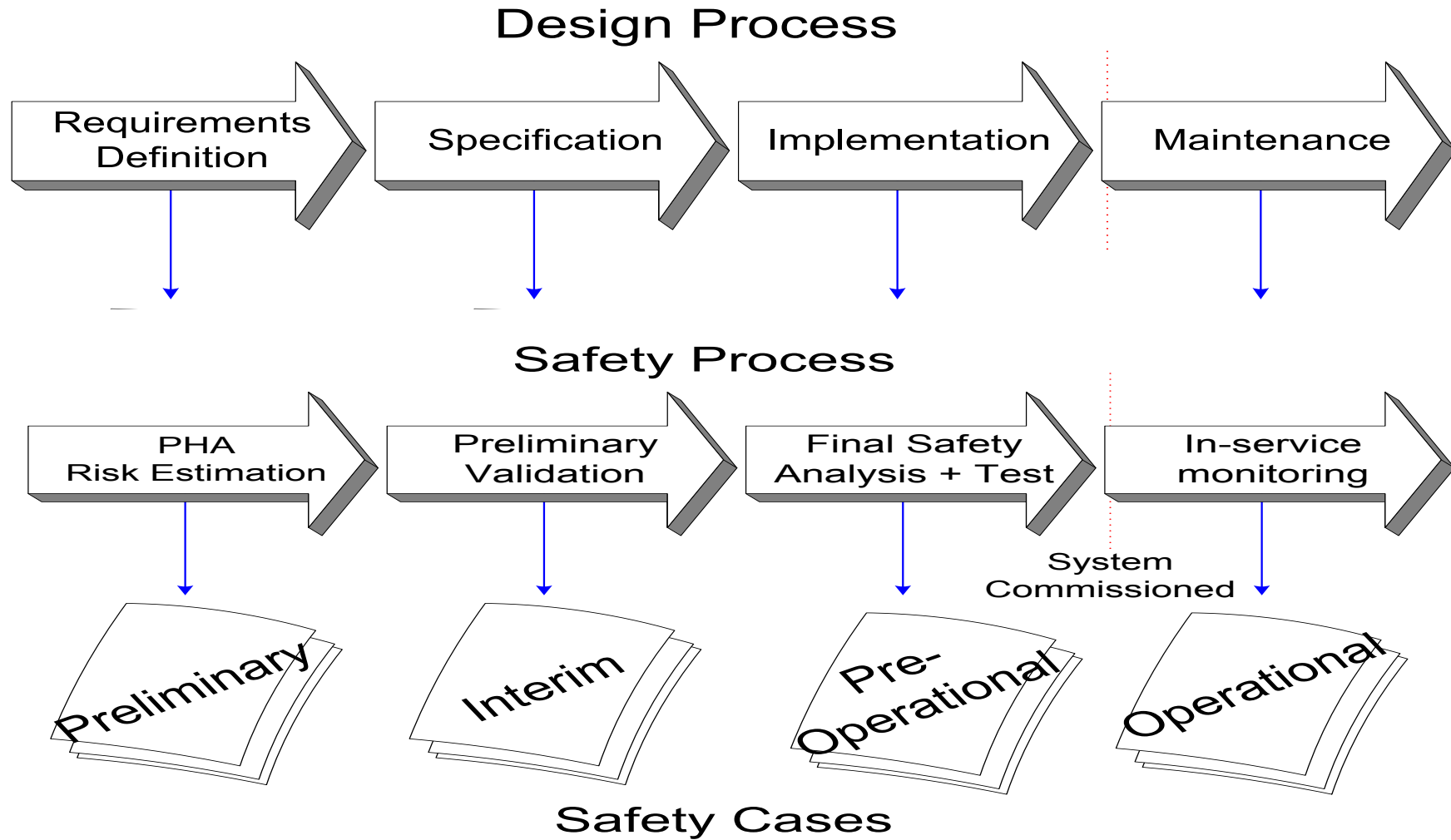
GSN: Solutions



Assurance Case Review

- Various issues to consider, including:
 - **Argument Comprehension**
 - ◆ Can the argument be fully understood by the reader?
 - **Sufficiency of argument**
 - ◆ Are the premises of the argument, taken together, strong enough to support the conclusion(s) being drawn?
 - **Integrity of evidence**
 - ◆ Has the evidence been developed and thoroughly reviewed by suitably competent and experienced personnel?
- Sadly, uncovering and understanding the arguments and evidence remain a key challenge for reviewers!

Incremental Development



Tool Support

- Improved presentation
 - e.g. through argument views
- Support for argument construction
 - e.g. structured expression and controlled vocabulary
- Support for review
 - e.g. syntactic checks of argument structure
- Support for reuse
 - e.g. argument patterns and modularisation
- Maintenance
 - e.g. change management and traceability

Benefits

- **Making the implicit explicit**
 - Easier to review the arguments, question the evidence and challenge the adequacy of the reasoning presented
 - Creating greater transparency in the overall assurance process
- Aiding communication among stakeholders
- Integrating and assessing evidence sources
- Aiding safety management and governance
- ...

[Health Foundation 2012]

Challenges





**Many potential benefits and
challenges**

Hence this workshop