









OPC Company
Safety & Security Standards
• DO-178B / ED-12B (Airborne SW)
DO-278 / ED-109 (Air Traffic Management)
• IEC 61508:1999 (Trains, control machinery,)
ISO/IEC 15408:2005 (Common Criteria)
• DEF-STAN 00-56
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Have not much to say about OOP vs. SP

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Up to Now

Most "safe & secure" software has used SP ...

- ... with some trying OOP
- Things are changing rapidly
- · Companies want to explore the of use OOP
- OOTiA (Handbook published October 26, 2004)
 - Object-oriented Technology in Aviation http://www.faa.gov/aircraft/air_cert/design_approvals/air_softwa re/oot/
- DO-178C due 3 years from now (or so)

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DO-248: SP vs. OOP

DO-248 (2001 - clarification of DO-178B) - 3.32:

- Avoidance of non-determinism: Non-determinism may be reduced through one or more of the following practices:
 Choose a language with a well-defined standard.
 Do not permit self-modifying code.
 Minimize memory paging and swapping.
 Avoid use of dynamic binding memory allocation, and memory deallocation.
 Do not assume initial values for variables that are not explicitly initialized.
- <u>Avoidance of complexity</u>: Complexity may be reduced through the following
- practices.
 Maximize cohesion; minimize coupling.
 Make cautious use of overloading of operators and variable names
 Use a single point of entry and exit for subprograms.
 Minimize use of interrupt-driven processing.
 Minimize use of multi-tasking/multi-processing in the architecture.
 Mexage of side effects in the use of bulk-in functions and compiled libraries.
 Control the class library depth (inheritance tree depth).

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DO-248 In a Nutshell

- Feel free to use OOP
- But be careful at what OOP features you use
- And at how you use them

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DO-248 In a Nutshell

- Feel free to use OOP
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Feel free to eat the pie as long as there is no intake of fat

Slide 10



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Coupling

Control coupling
 The manner or degree by which one software component
 influences the execution of another software component

Data coupling

The dependence of a software component on data not exclusively under the control of that software component

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SP vs. OOP

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Types	op1()	op2()	op3()	op4()	op5()	op6()
Α	х		х		х	
В	х	х		Х		х
С	х	х	х			х
D		х	х		х	

subprogra	im -		Opera	ations		
i ypes	op1()	op2()	op3()	op4()	op5()	op6()
Α	х		Х		х	
в	х	х		х		х
с	х	x	х			х
D		x	х		x	

OOP:	A distri	ibuted	view c	of SW		
			Opera	ations		
lass	op1()	op2()	op3()	op4()	op5()	op6()
A	X		X		X	
В	X	X		X		X
С	x	X	X			X
D		Х	X		Х	

OOP:	A distr	ibuted	view c	of SW	Does the	nis chop
-			Operations Operations			
l ypes	op1()	op2()	op3()	op4()	op5()	op6()
A	X		X		X	
В	X	X		X		X
С	X	x	X			X







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Overloading

- · Overloading is a fundamental part of OOP
- · When you mix inheritance and overloading
- · You get a powerful and explosive mix
- · Which can lead to serious hazards in a safety & security context





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- Avoidance of complexity: Complexity may be reduced through the following
- Avoidance of compression.
 Compression.

 1.
 Maximize cohesion, minimize coupling.

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 Make cautions use of overloading of operators and variable names.

 3.
 Use a single point of entry and exit for subprograms.

 4.
 Minimize use of interrupt-driven processing.

 5.
 Minimize use of multi-tasking multi-processing in the architecture.

 6.
 Beware of side effects in the use of built-in functions and compiled libraries.

 7.
 Control the class library depth (inheritance tree depth).







Λ	/ho is looking at these issues
•	DO-178C (http://ultra.pr.erau.edu/SCAS/)
	- SC-205 / WG-71: SG5: Object-Oriented Technology
•	ISO/IEC Project 22.24772: Guidance for Avoiding
	Vulnerabilities through Language Selection and
	Use (http://www.aitcnet.org/isai/)
	- SC 22