



Building Dependable Systems with Open Source

Kate Stewart, The Linux Foundation

#OSSummit











**Modern products are more than
just hardware and software**

“Ingredients” for a Modern Car

- Hardware
 - Traditional BOM, but with more CPUs, MCUs & GPUs incorporated
- Software
 - Managing interaction between sensors, actuators, humans & environment
 - Managing trained AI/ML models that assist in the safe & efficient operation of the vehicle
- Training Data Sets
 - Data used to train, test & validate the AI/ML models in use the system
- Communication to Remote Services
 - External environment awareness for navigation support
 - Updates to the software, firmware & models

**We need to leverage a
System Engineering
approach to manage risk
from the interactions of all
these ingredients**



17 fatalities, 736 crashes: The shocking toll of Tesla's Autopilot

washingtonpost.com · 2023 ▾

SAN FRANCISCO — The school bus was displaying its stop sign and flashing red warning lights, a police report said, when Tillman Mitchell, 17, stepped off one afternoon in March. Then a Tesla Model Y approached on North Carolina Highway 561.

The car — allegedly in Autopilot mode — never slowed down.

It struck Mitchell at 45 mph. The teenager was thrown into the windshield, flew into the air and lan...

Show Details on Incident #550

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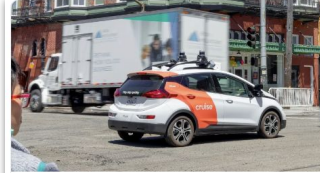
Tesla's "Full Self-Driving" sees pedestrian, chooses not to slow down

arstechnica.com · 2023 ▾

Tesla released a new version of its controversial "Full Self-Driving Beta" software last month. Among the updates in version 11.4 are new algorithms determining the car's behavior around pedestrians. But alarmingly, a video posted to Twitter over the weekend shows that although the Tesla system can see pedestrians crossing the road, a Tesla can choose not to stop or even slow down as it drives pas...

Show Details on Incident #540

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Auto-Safety Regulators Investigate Cruise's Self- Driving Cars Over Pedestrian Risks

wsj.com · 2023 ▾

General Motors' driverless-car unit Cruise is confronting a new safety investigation by federal regulators, after reports of its autonomous vehicles exhibiting risky behavior around pedestrians.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said in a Tuesday filing that it had opened a safety-defect probe into nearly 600 driverless cars operated by Cruise, adding that they might not be exerci...

Show Details on Incident #596

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Tesla Recalls 362,758 Vehicles Due to FSD Crash Risk

extremetech.com · 2023 ▾

Tesla is recalling 362,758 of its vehicles due to crash risks associated with its autonomous driving software, referred to as Full Self Driving (FSD) Beta. The recall was announced via the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) website Thursday. According to Tesla's notice, some 2016-2023 Model S, Model X, 2017-2023 Model 3, and 2020-2023 Model Y vehicles with FSD Beta installed ar...

Show Details on Incident #478

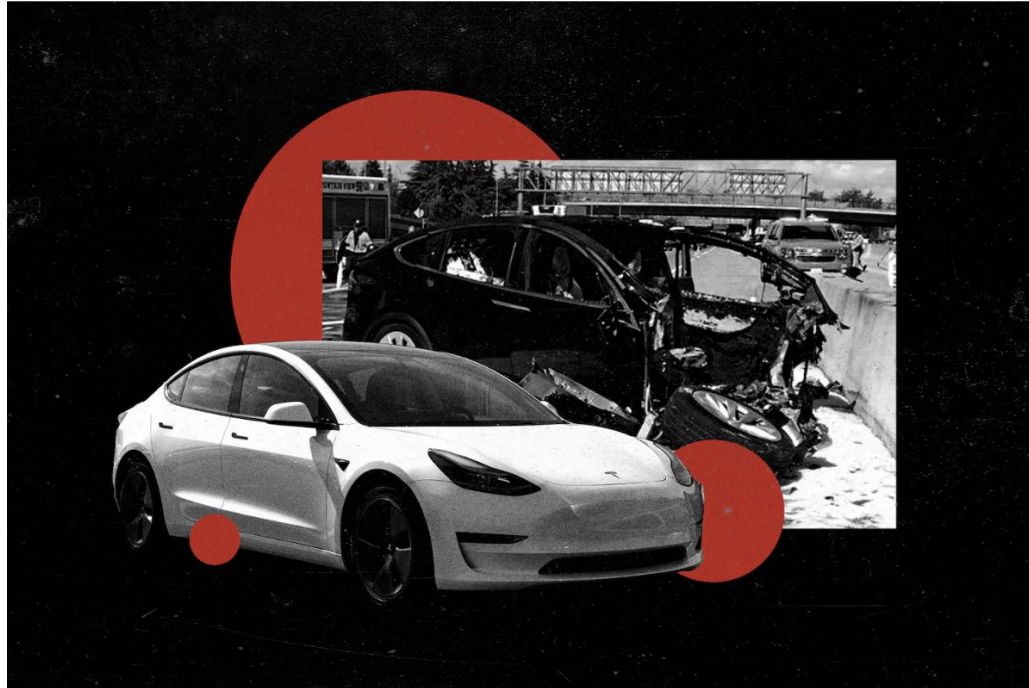
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17 fatalities, 736 crashes: The shocking toll of Tesla's Autopilot

Tesla's driver-assistance system, known as Autopilot, has been involved in far more crashes than previously reported

By [Faiz Siddiqui](#) and [Jeremy B. Merrill](#)

June 10, 2023 at 7:00 a.m. EDT



(Illustration by Emily Sabens/The Washington Post; KTVU-TV/AP; iStock)

source: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2023/06/10/tesla-autopilot-crashes-elon-musk/>

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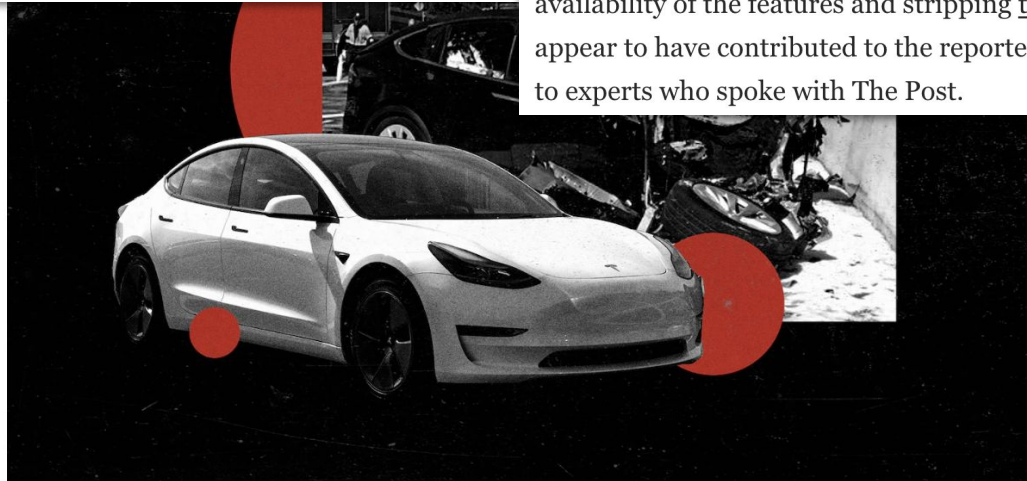
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Tesla's 17 fatal crashes reveal distinct patterns, The Post found: Four involved a motorcycle. Another involved an emergency vehicle. Meanwhile, some of Musk's decisions — such as widely expanding the availability of the features and stripping the vehicles of radar sensors — appear to have contributed to the reported uptick in incidents, according to experts who spoke with The Post.



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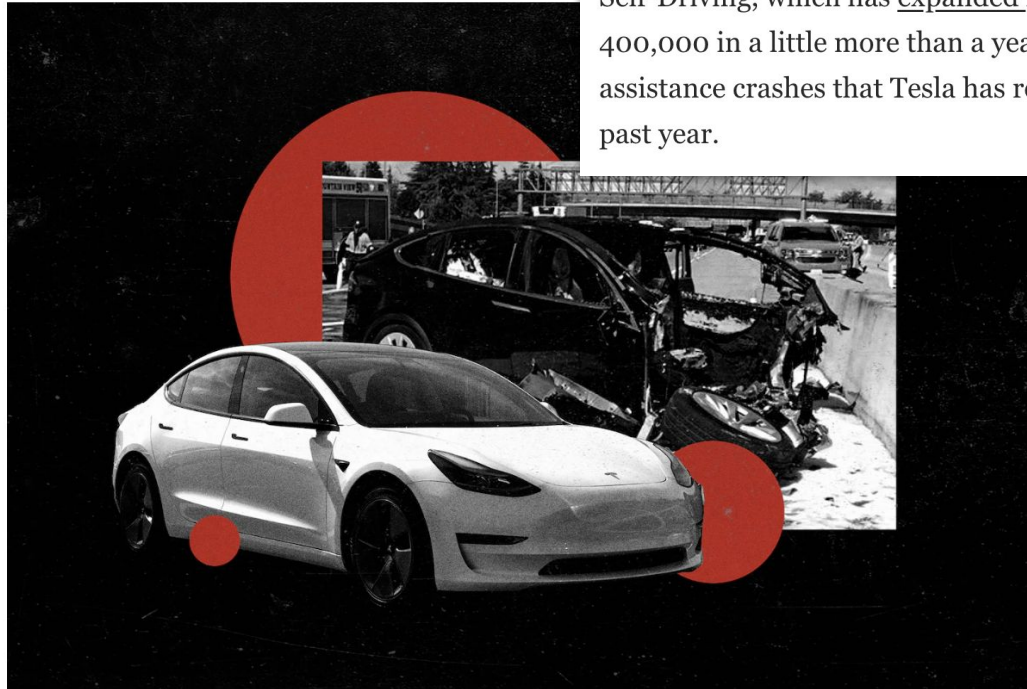
In February, Tesla issued a recall of more than 360,000 vehicles equipped with Full Self-Driving over concerns that the software prompted its vehicles to disobey traffic lights, stop signs and speed limits.

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By Faiz Siddiqui and Jeremy
June 10, 2023 at 7:00 a.m.

The uptick in crashes coincides with Tesla's aggressive rollout of Full Self-Driving, which has expanded from about 12,000 users to nearly 400,000 in a little more than a year. Nearly two-thirds of all driver-assistance crashes that Tesla has reported to NHTSA occurred in the past year.



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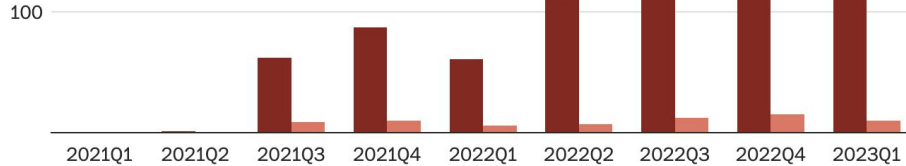
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Crashes involving Tesla's driver assistance system have grown

Tesla's "Full Self-Driving" and Autopilot systems have been involved in far more incidents than driver-assistance systems from all other manufacturers combined

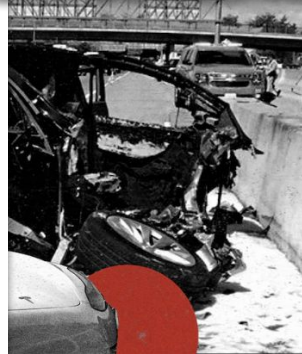
■ Tesla ■ Other Makes



Complete data for 2023Q2 is not yet available. A small number of incidents from 2019 and 2020 are not included.

Source: [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)

THE WASHINGTON POST



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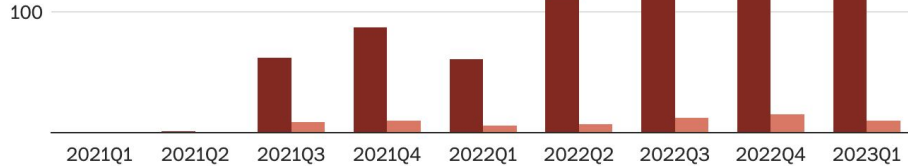
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THE WASHINGTON POST

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While Tesla has constantly tweaked its driver-assistance software, it also took the unprecedented step of eliminating radar sensors from new cars and disabling them from vehicles already on the road — depriving them of a critical sensor as Musk pushed a simpler hardware set amid the global computer chip shortage. Musk said last year, "Only very high resolution radar is relevant."

The company has recently taken steps to reintroduce radar sensors, according to government filings first reported by Electrek.

(Illustration by Emily Sabens/The Washington Post; KTVU-TV/AP; ISTOCK)

More Ingredients \Rightarrow More Ways Can Go Wrong

- Software Vulnerabilities
 - Interaction between proprietary and open source components in system
 - Assessment if a mitigation needs to be applied to an incorporated image or not.
- Hazards from AI/ML model
 - Biases in training data sets
 - Interaction issues after update of model and with other software on system
- Training Data Sets
 - Data used to train, test & validate the AI/ML models in use the system
- Remote Services
 - External Environment awareness for navigation support
 - Software & model updates

We need to expand from
Software BOM ⇒ **System BOM**
in tracking dependencies between
the “ingredients” especially when
there are **safety elements**

Standardized Metadata is Needed from the Supply Chains

All supply chains contributing “ingredients” (hardware, software, data sets, services) need to provide **metadata in a standard format**, so risk can be accurately assessed and managed.

- What software component versions are executing on which specific hardware devices (and/or models, and/or simulators/FPGAs)?
- What software components direct and transitive dependencies should be monitored for vulnerabilities?
- What is the provenance of how a model was trained? What datasets were used for testing and validation?
- How were the datasets used for training created? Are there known biases?
- How were the software components and models integrated and tested?
- What APIs are used to manage updates through remote services?
- What remote services does the running software and trained models depend on? What happens when the service is not available?
- How tracking updates to software, model, data sets in a product line, so current picture at any point in time?

Standardized Metadata Needs to be Accurate

From **all supply chains** (hardware, software, datasets, services) the **standard format** should:

- **Capture the data when it is created** in the product's lifecycle
 - Design - system requirements, plans, processes
 - Source - source files, make scripts, build processes, test files, ...
 - Build - built applications, libraries, firmware, build configuration, ...
 - Deploy - application configuration information, installed dependencies, validation,...
 - Runtime - system configuration information, ...
- **Assemble the facts into knowledge** about the **system** and it's intended behavior
 - Use **relationships** to link between facts about each component
 - Create **knowledge graph** to represent **product line** at any point in time including requirements, sources, tests, and evidence that the requirement are satisfied.

Essential for Critical Infrastructure to have information, too!

Critical Infrastructure

Since 2005, the 'Cybersecurity Policy for Critical Infrastructure Protection' has been set as a common action plan shared between the government, which bears responsibility for promoting independent measures by CI operators relating to CI cybersecurity and implementing other necessary measures, and CI operators which independently carry out relevant protective measures, and the new edition was published in 2022.

This document identifies the 14 sectors as critical infrastructure and it expects stakeholders to undertake the five measures as below.

1. Enhancement of Incident Response Capability
2. Maintenance and Promotion of the Safety Principles
3. Enhancement of Information Sharing System
4. Utilization of Risk Management
5. Enhancement of the Basis for CIP

2. Maintenance and promotion of the safety principles

Basically keep the element of "[1] Maintenance and promotion of the safety principles"

- Clarify that safety standards, etc., that contribute to the enhancement of incident response capability and risk management are to be developed.
- Consider survey methods capable of continuously improving the activities of CI operators.

The Cybersecurity Policy for Critical Infrastructure Protection

 Full Text

 [Guideline for Establishing Safety Principles for Ensuring Information Security of Critical Infrastructure\(5th Edition\)\(Revised on May 2019\)](#)

 [Risk Assessment Guide Based on the Concept of Mission Assurance in Critical Infrastructure \(1st Edition\)\(Revised on May 2019\)](#)

Connecting a Product's Supply Chain MetaData

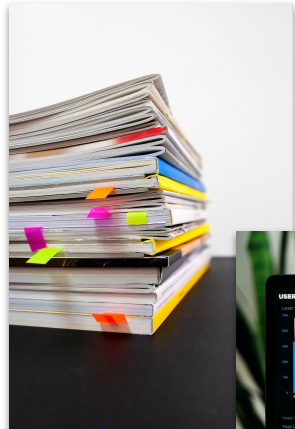
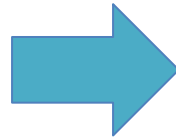


Photo by [Bernd Klutsch](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Photo by [Luke Chesser](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Database containing all product line component metadata, the relationships between components, requirements and evidence.

Evolving **SPDX profiles** to provide the **framework for connecting metadata** about components, processes, requirements and evidence to support **product line management**.

SPDX Evolution

SPDX 2.2+ ([ISO/IEC 5962:2021](#)) supports exchanging metadata between systems

- Software BOM metadata and relationships between components.
- Supports traceability between requirements, code, tests & evidence

SPDX 3.0 to support the databases more efficiently

- Introduces profiles to capture domain specific metadata about components and their interactions at points in time
- Extends beyond software to capture AI/ML model and dataset provenance
- Supports product lifecycle metadata and incorporation of updates to remediate vulnerabilities
- Import from suppliers and export to customers current state at point in time

SPDX 3.1 extend beyond software to support safety profile needs for “all ingredients”

- Work already in progress on Hardware, Services and Safety Profiles

SPDX 3.0 Profiles



Security information - vulnerability details related to software



Build related information - provenance and reproducible builds



Information about AI models - ethical, security, and model data



Information about datasets - AI and other data use cases



Minimal subset to support industry supply chain workflows



Information about copyrights and licenses - supports compliance



Information specific to software



Information used across all profiles

Support generating SBOMs when the facts are known



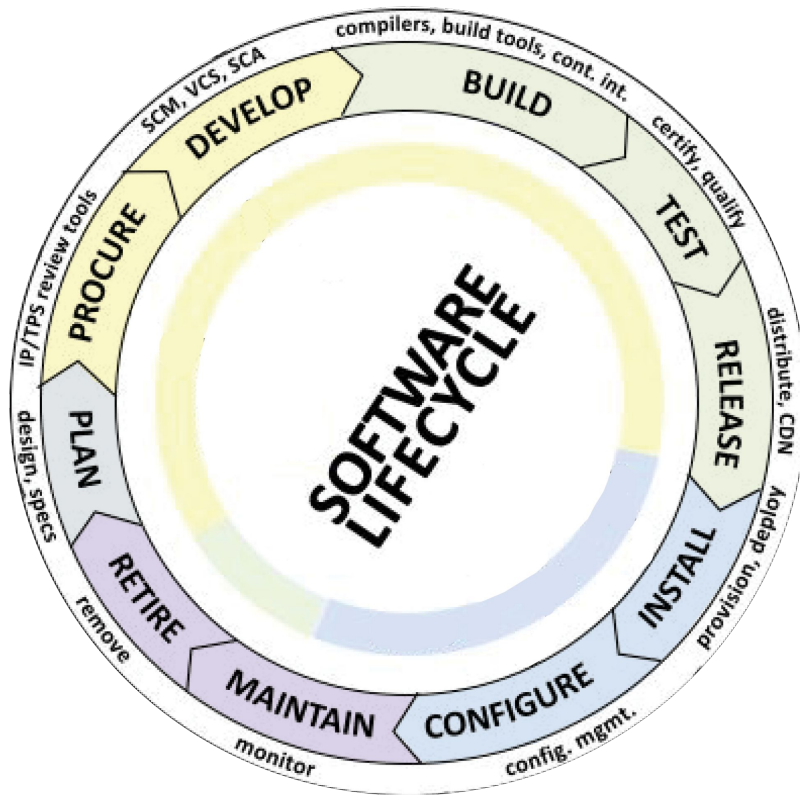
Source SBOM



Design SBOM



Runtime SBOM



Build SBOM



Deployed SBOM

Align with the SBOM Types from CISA

SBOM TYPE	DEFINITION
Design	SBOM of intended, planned software project or product with included components (some of which may not yet exist) for a new software artifact.
Source	SBOM created directly from the development environment, source files, and included dependencies used to build an product artifact.
Build	SBOM generated as part of the process of building the software to create a releasable artifact (e.g., executable or package) from data such as source files, dependencies, built components, build process ephemeral data, and other SBOMs.
Deployed	SBOM provides an inventory of software that is present on a system. This may be an assembly of other SBOMs that combines analysis of configuration options, and examination of execution behavior in a (potentially simulated) deployment environment.
Runtime	BOM generated through instrumenting the system running the software, to capture only components present in the system, as well as external call-outs or dynamically loaded components. In some contexts, this may also be referred to as an “Instrumented” or “Dynamic” SBOM.
Analyzed	SBOM generated through analysis of artifacts (e.g., executables, packages, containers, and virtual machine images) after its build. Such analysis generally requires a variety of heuristics. In some contexts, this may also be referred to as a “3rd party” SBOM.

Source: [Types of Software Bills of Materials \(SBOM\)](#) published by CISA on 2023/4/21

SPDX 2.3 Relationships to Clarify Dependencies








DESCRIBES	DEPENDENCY_OF	PREREQUISITE_FOR	GENERATES	VARIANT_OF
DESCRIBED_BY	RUNTIME_DEPENDENCY_OF	HAS_PREREQUISITE	TEST_OF	FILE_ADDED
CONTAINS	BUILD_DEPENDENCY_OF	ANCESTOR_OF	TEST_TOOL_OF	FILE_DELETED
CONTAINED_BY	DEV_DEPENDENCY_OF	DESCENDENT_OF	TEST_CASE_OF	FILE_MODIFIED
DYNAMIC_LINK	OPTIONAL_DEPENDENCY_OF	DOCUMENTATION_OF	EXAMPLE_OF	PATCH_FOR
STATIC_LINK	PROVIDED_DEPENDENCY_OF	BUILD_TOOL_OF	METAFILE_OF	PATCH_APPLIED
AMENDS	TEST_DEPENDENCY_OF	EXPANDED_FROM_ARCHIVE	PACKAGE_OF	REQUIREMENT_FOR
COPY_OF	OPTIONAL_COMPONENT_OF	DISTRIBUTION_ARTIFACT	DATA_FILE_OF	SPECIFICATION_FOR
DEPENDS_ON	DEPENDENCY_MANIFEST_OF	GENERATED_FROM	DEV_TOOL_OF	OTHER

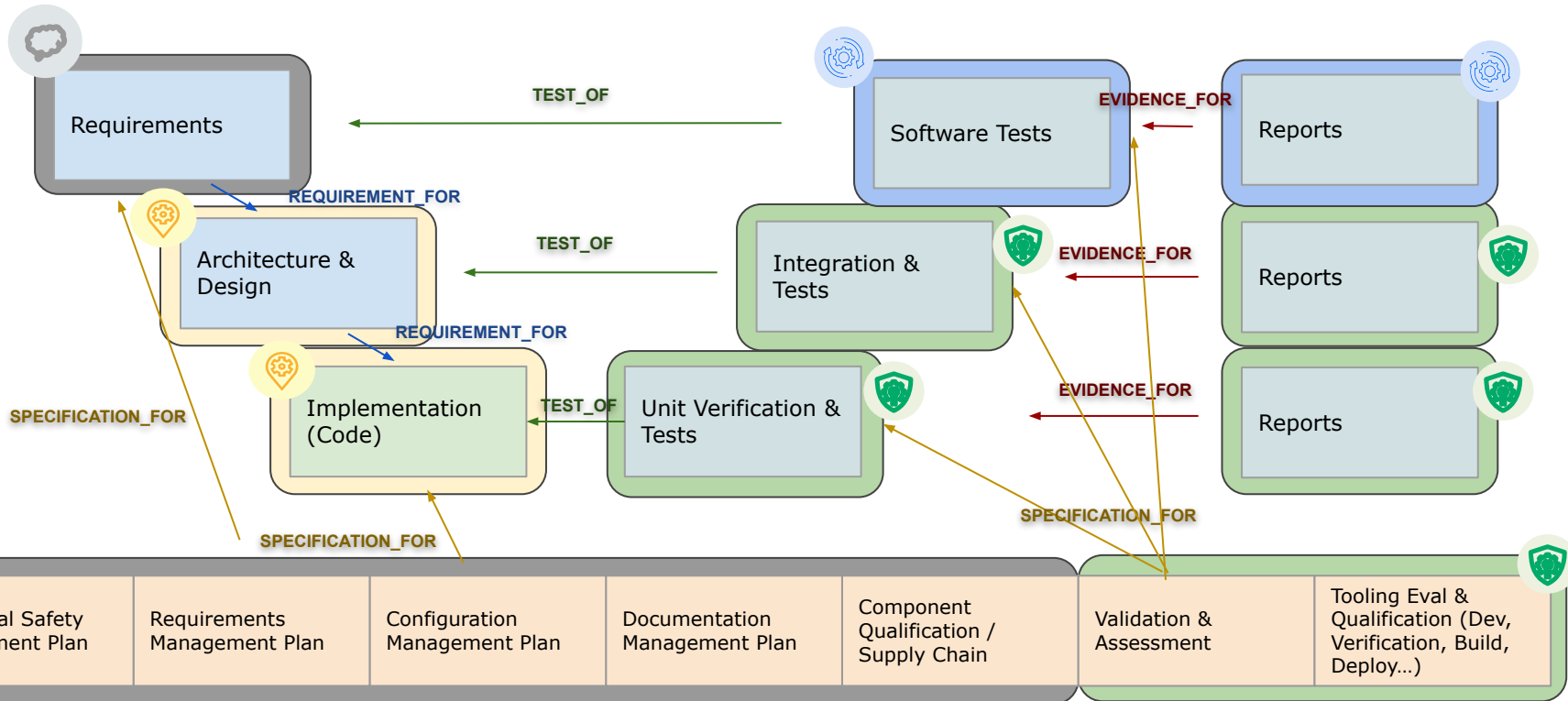
SPDX component modularity and relationships between components, allows us to create the knowledge graph for accurate and efficient Safety & Security Analysis

Manage Safety Artifacts with SBOMs

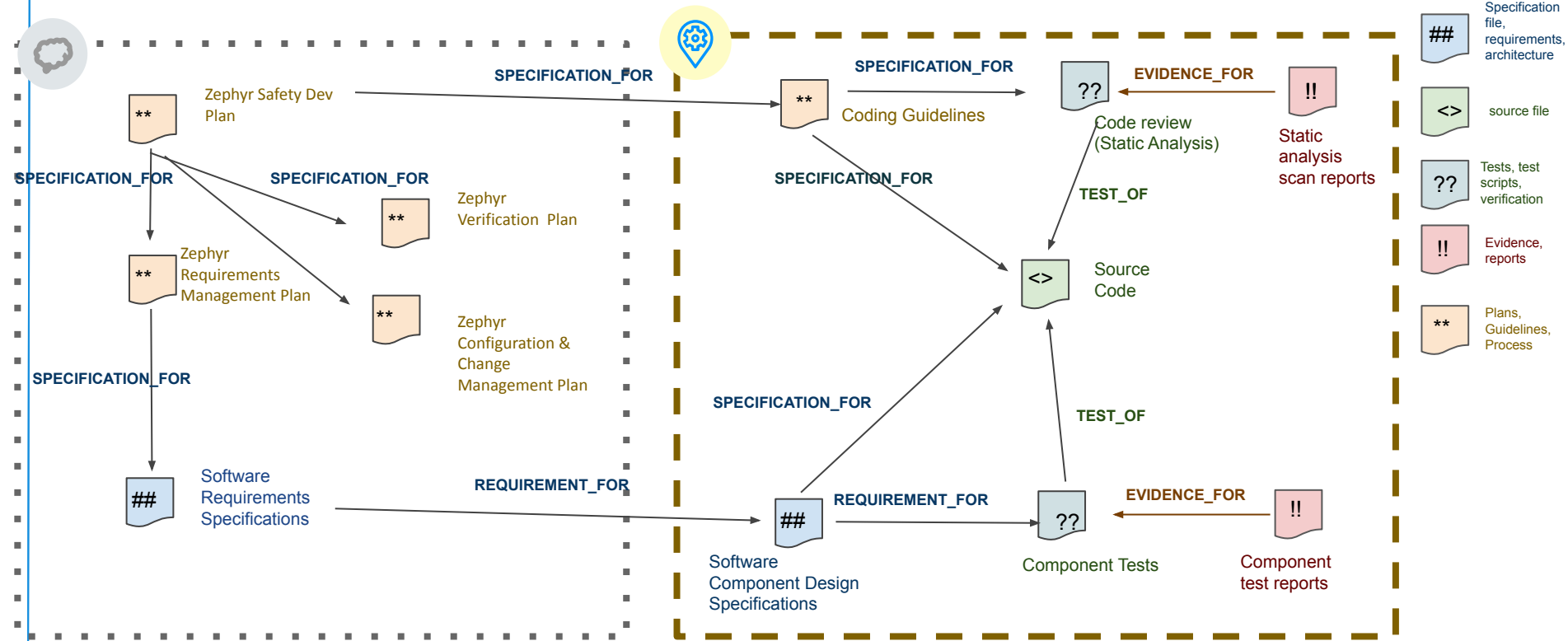


	Design SBOM	Functional Safety Management (Plans) and Safety Concept
	Source SBOM	Requirements, Design, Safety Analysis, Source Code, Test Cases
	Build SBOM	Build Framework, Build configuration and environment data, Test Framework, Executable, Test Reports
	Deploy SBOM	Deployed configuration and environment data, Hardware architecture specific information and data, deployment tests and reports
	Runtime SBOM	Runtime relevant data (configuration data), training data, error logging data

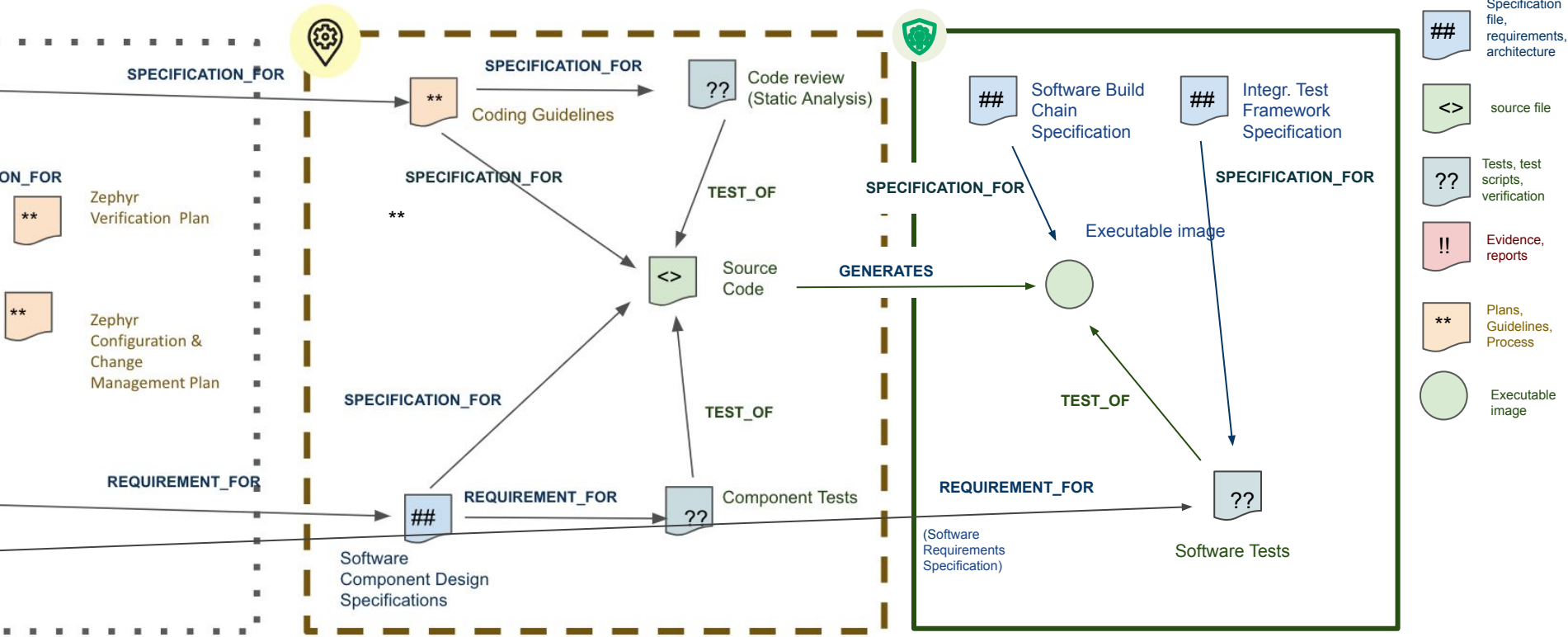
SPDX Style Dependencies in a FuSa Project



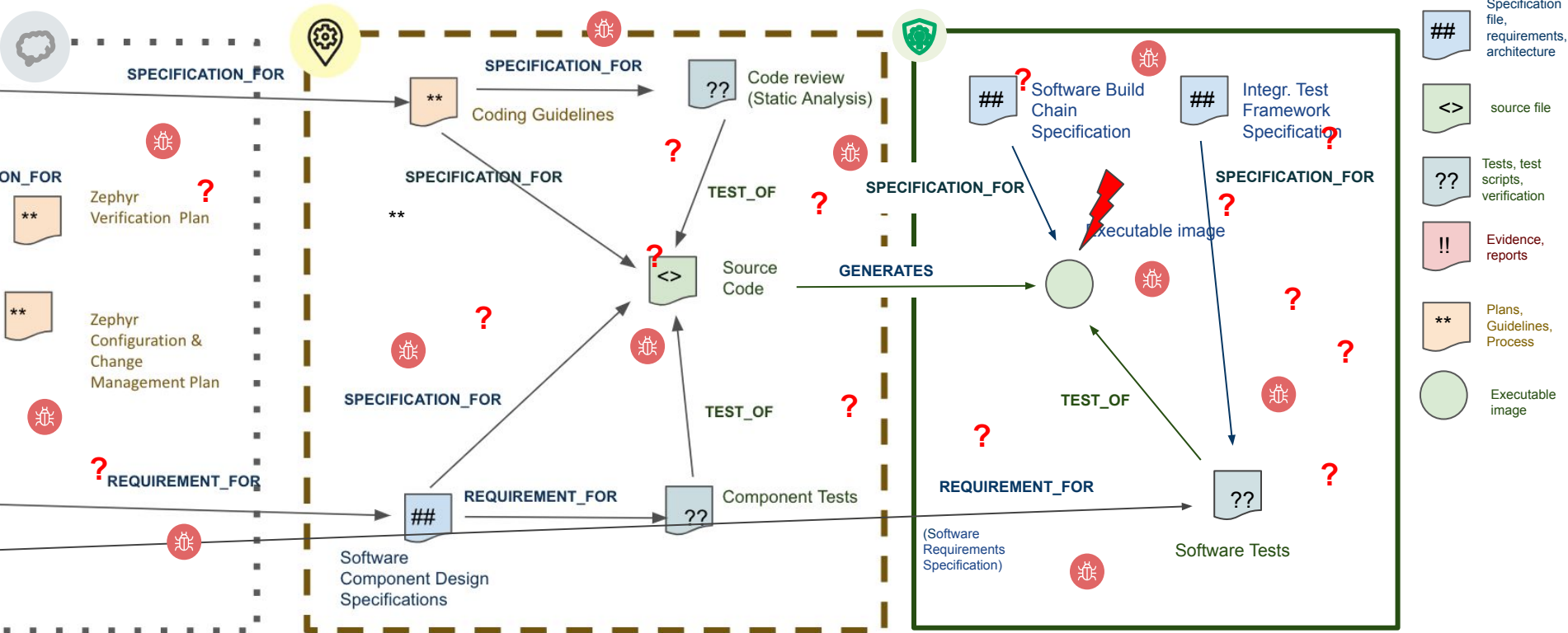
Design SBOM to Source SBOM



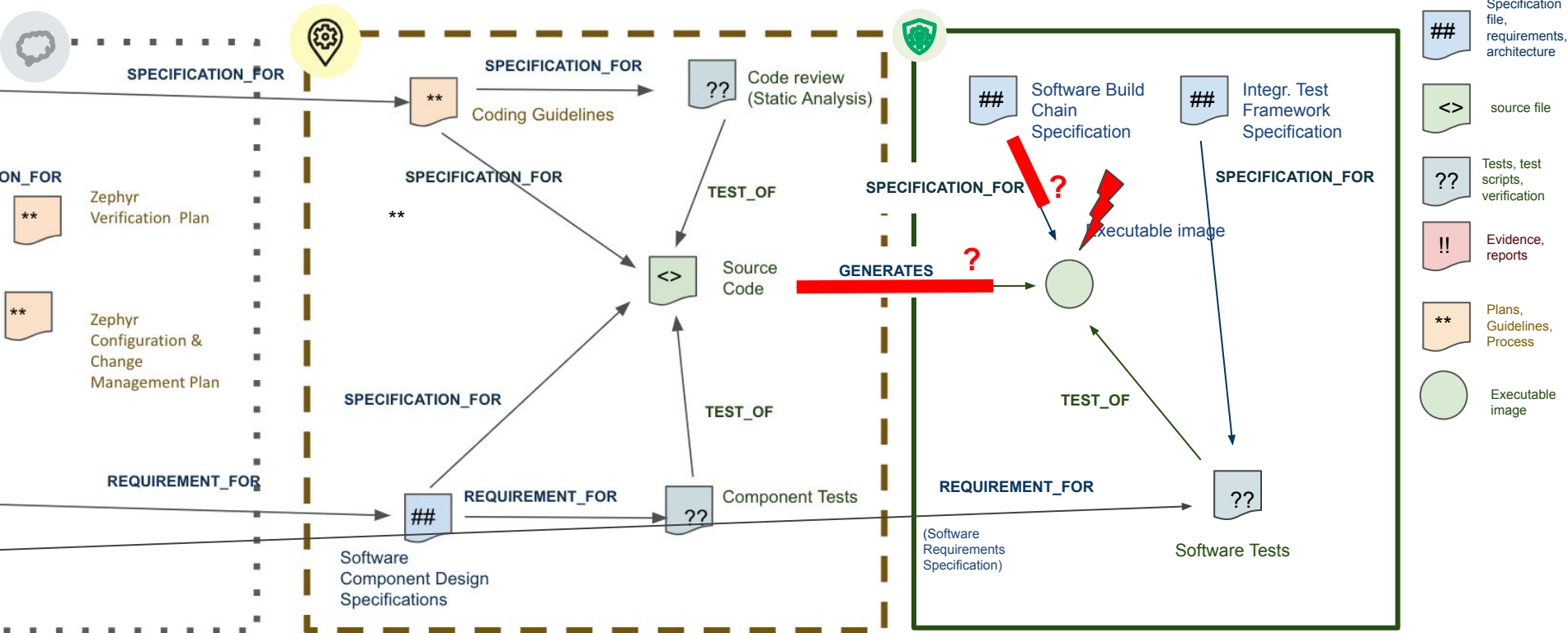
Source SBOM to Build SBOM



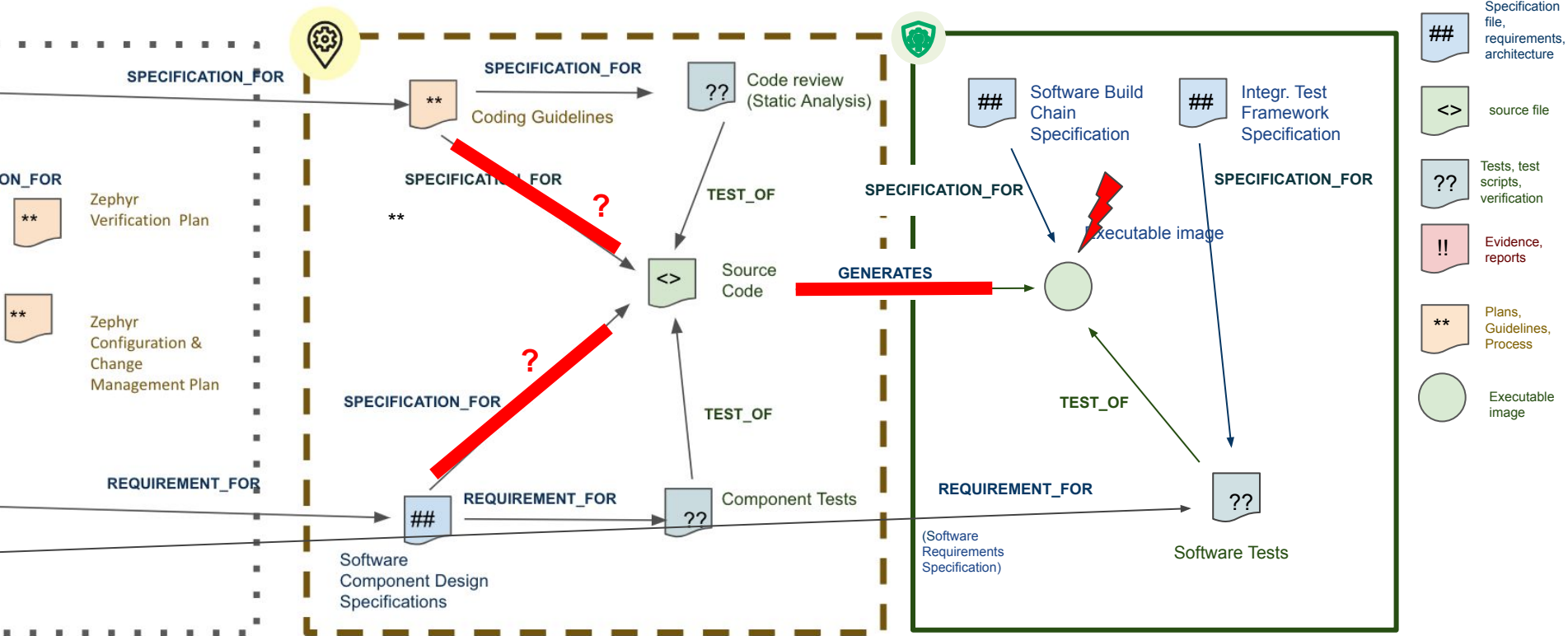
Dependency Identification between Components



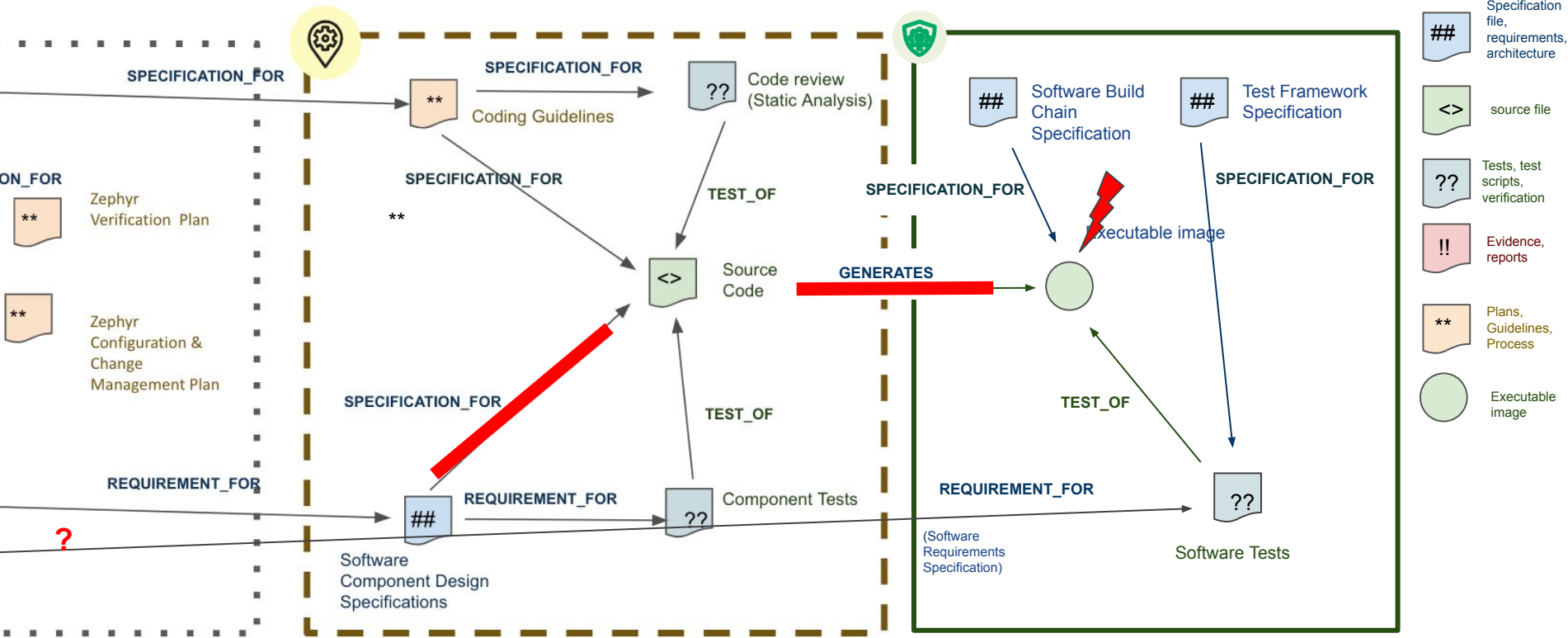
Dependency Identification at Component Level



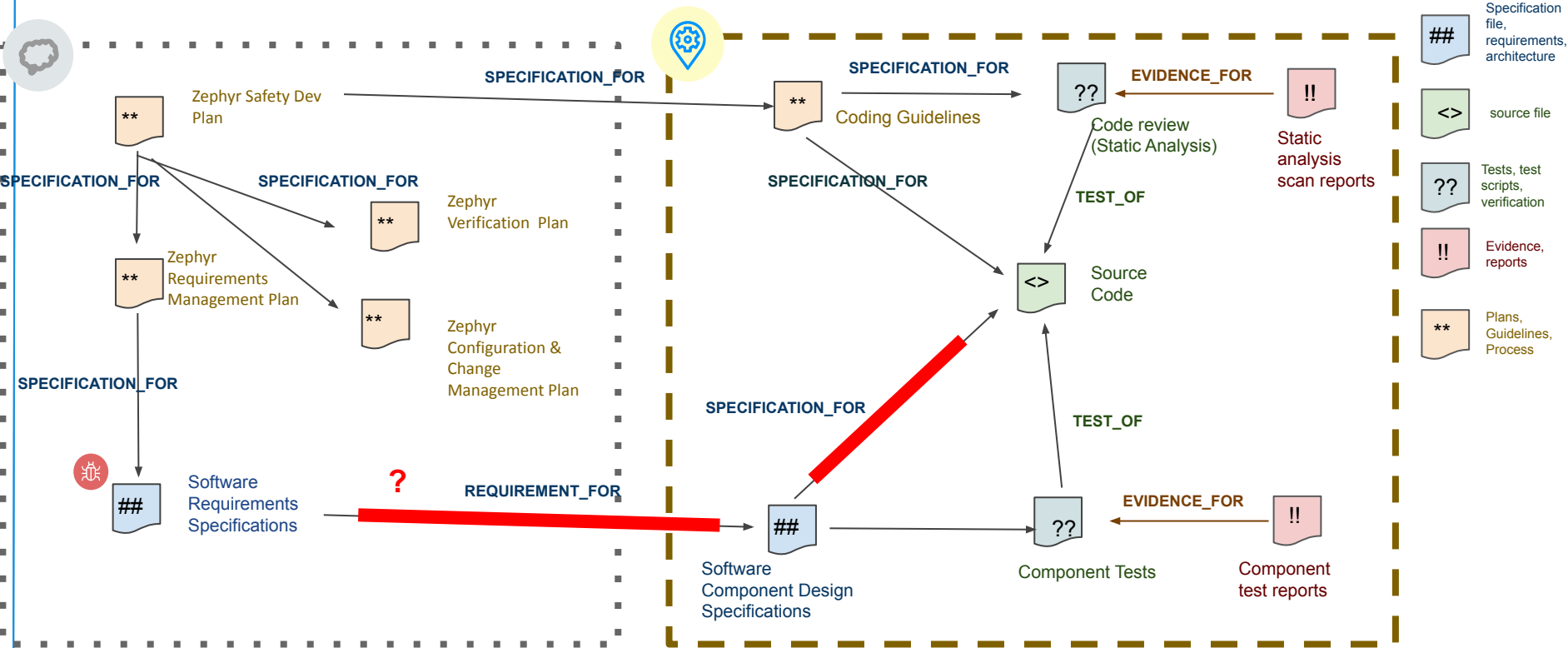
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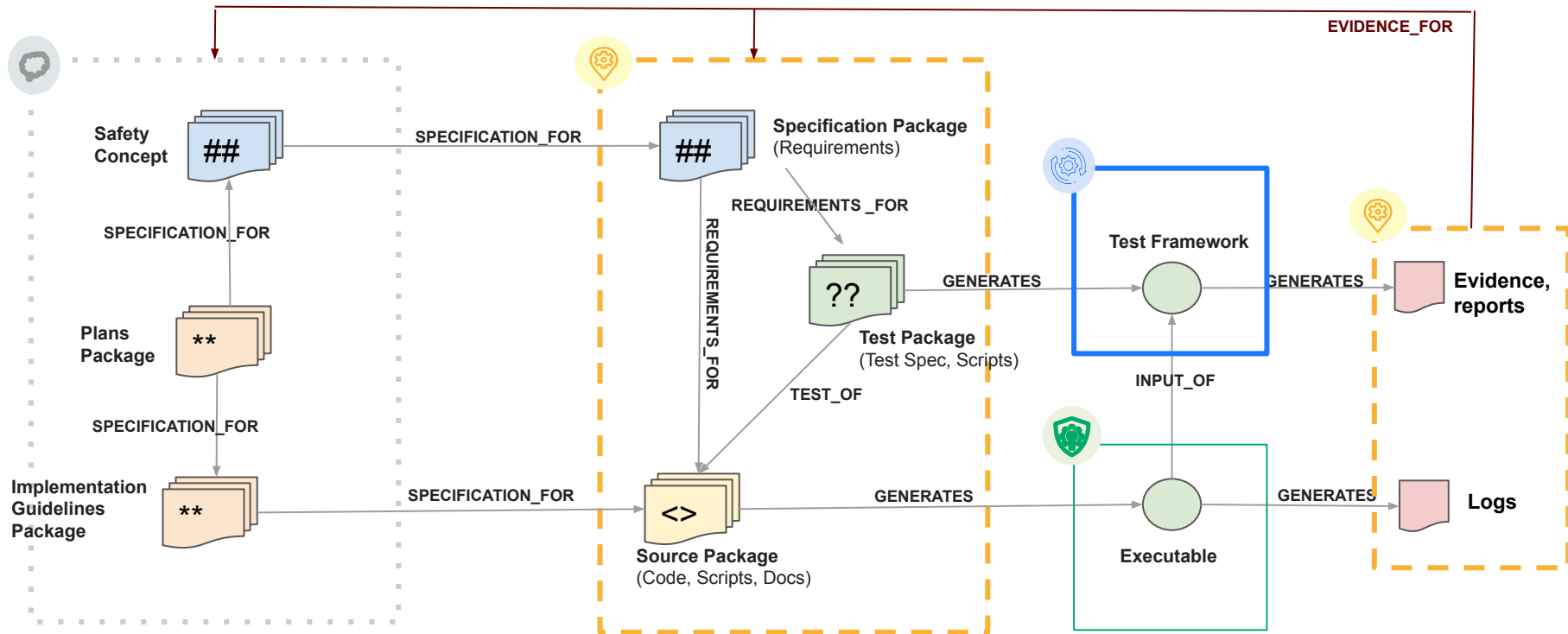
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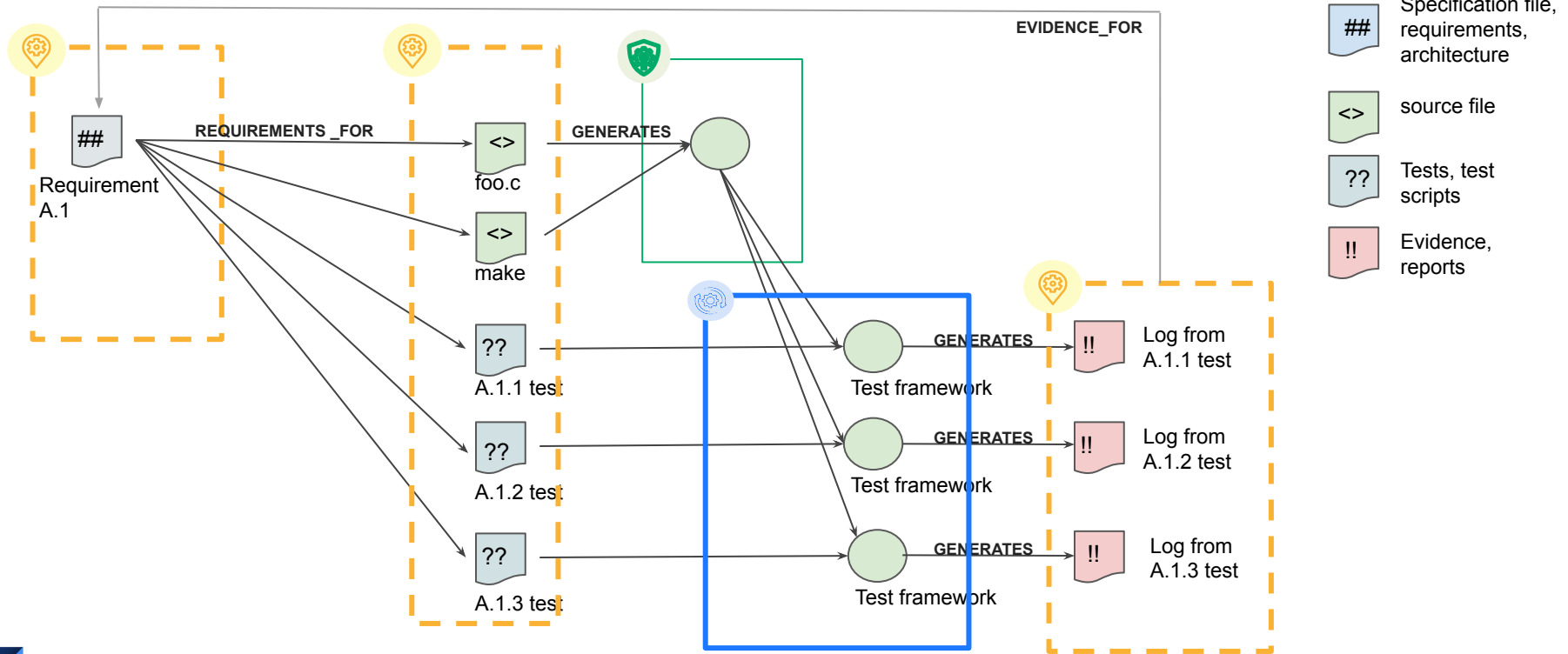


Component Level Requirements Traceability



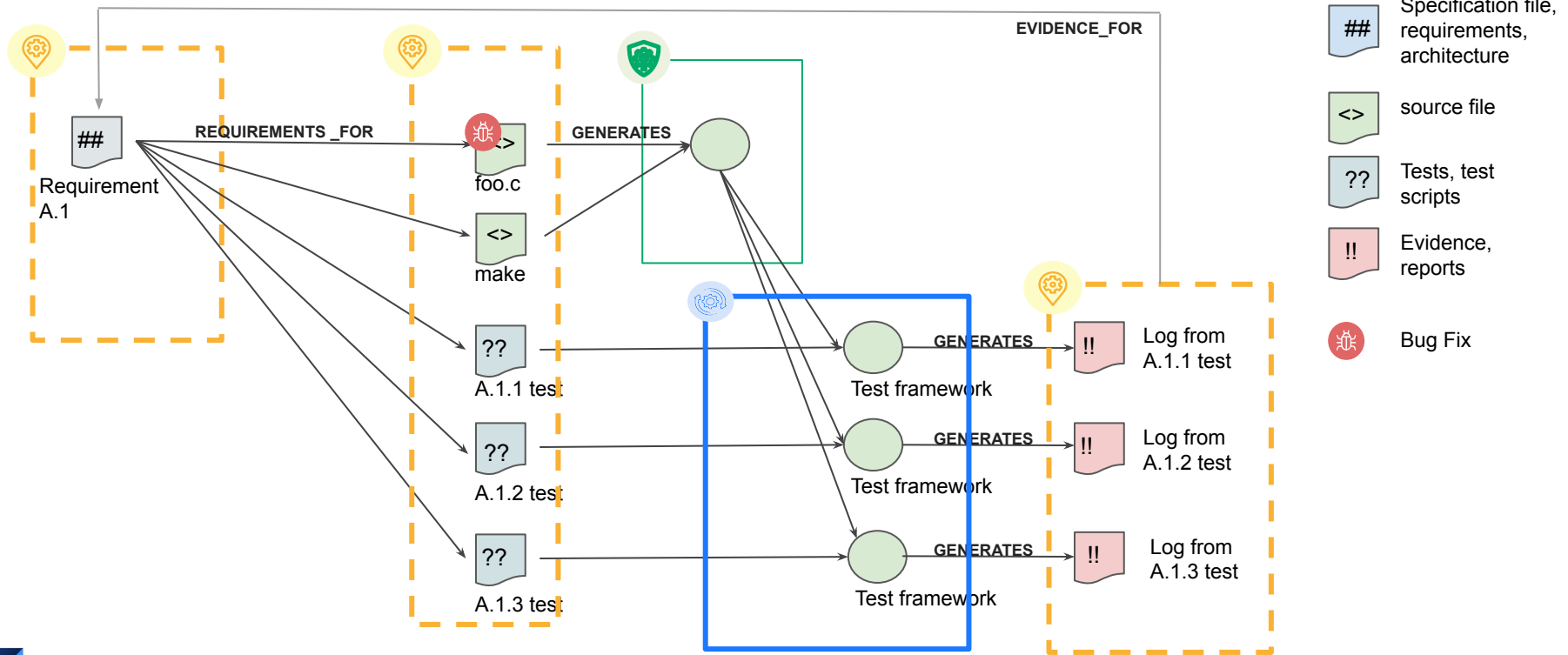
When needed: Traceability Inside Component

Requirement to Code to Tests to Evidence



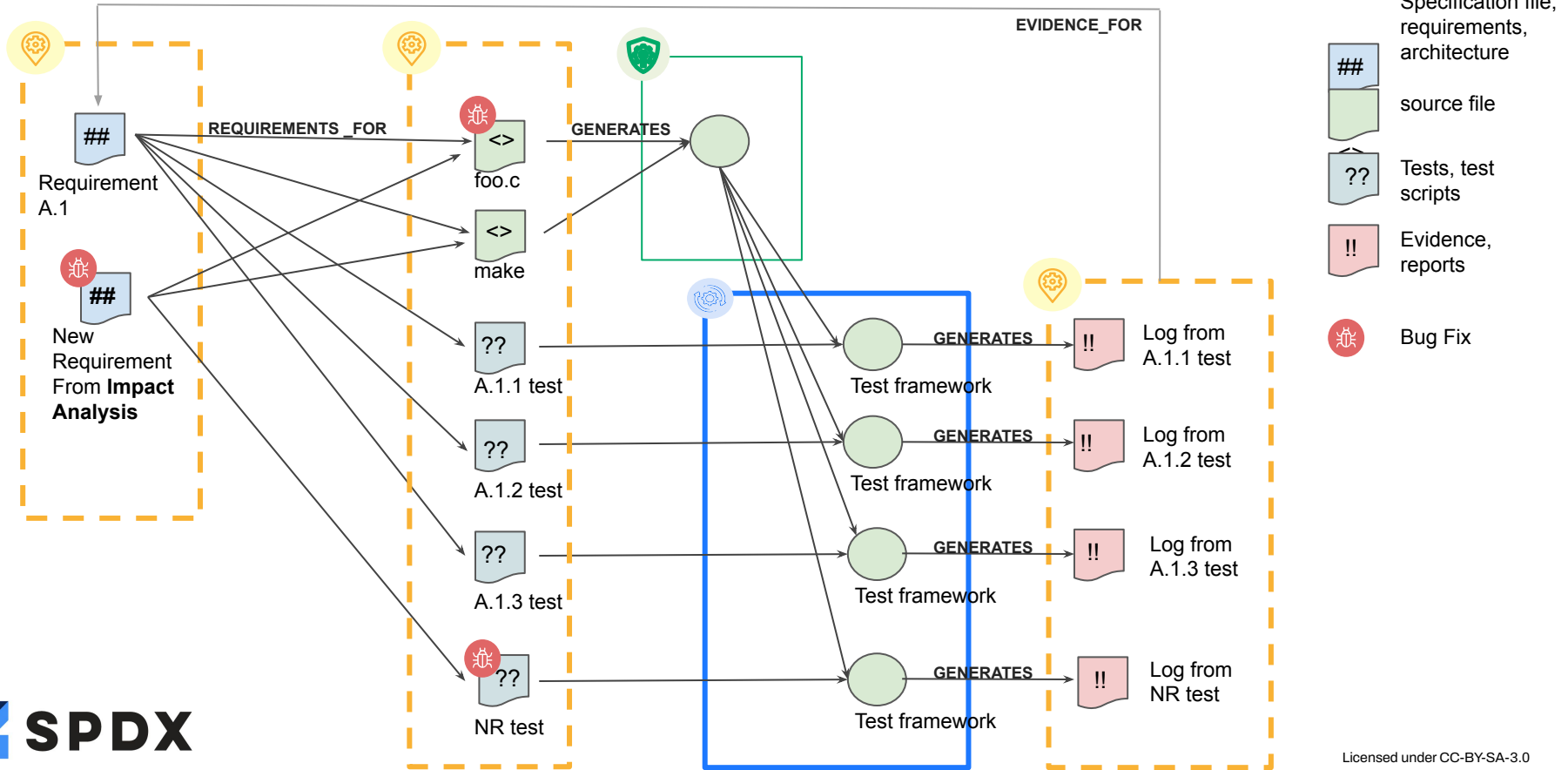
When needed: Traceability Inside Component

Requirement to Code to Tests to Evidence



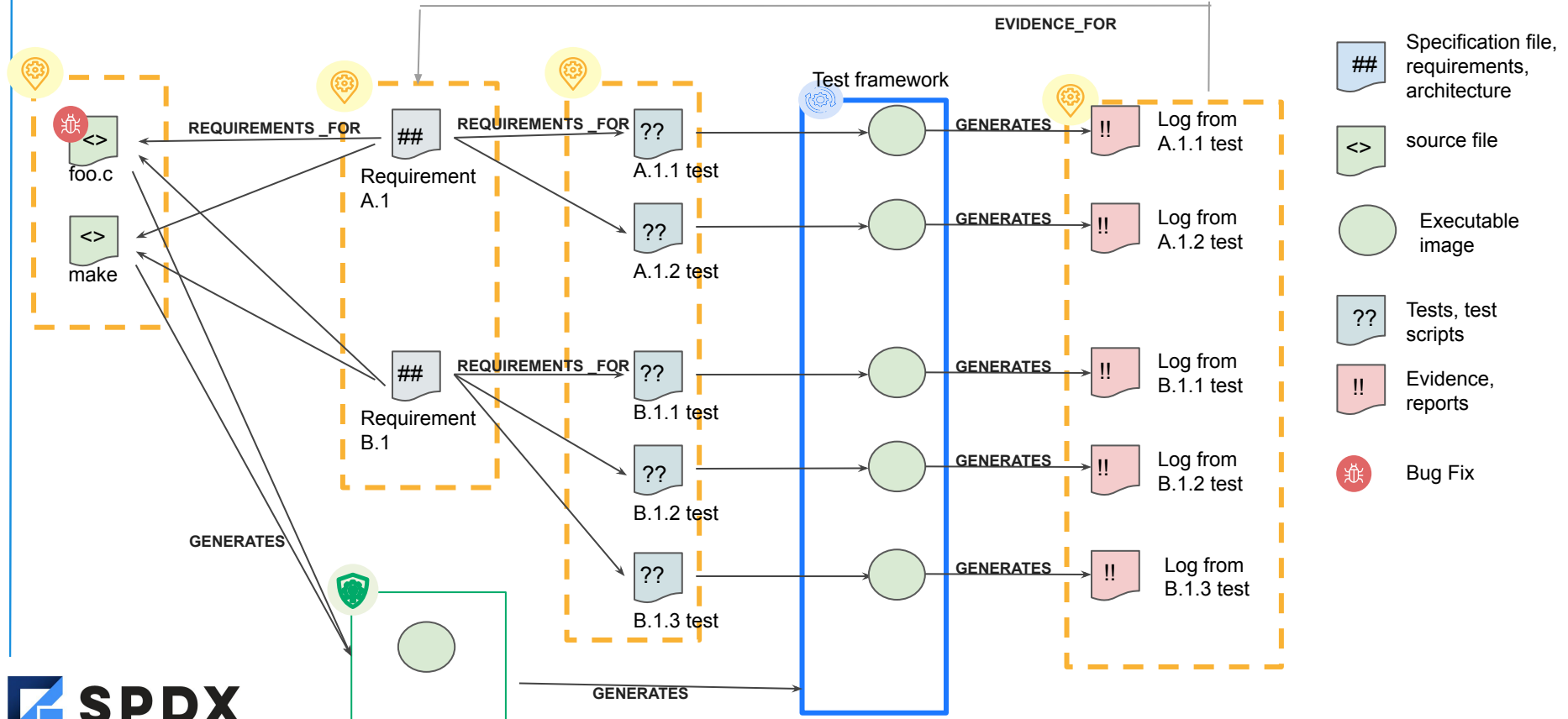
Traceability Inside Component

New Requirement to Code to Tests to Evidence



Inside Component: Traceability of Source to Requirements

Code to Requirements to Tests to Evidence



How can we establish
“**Requirements**” for Open Source
Components that **System
Engineering & Safety Analysis**
need?

Open Source Projects working to Support Functional Safety

Linux:



RTOS:



Virtualization/Hypervisor:



Reproducible Build Framework



yocto .

PROJECT

The Yocto Project: It's not an embedded Linux distribution, it creates a custom one for you!



The de facto industry standard “tool kit”

The de facto industry standard “tool kit” for building custom embedded Linux operating systems



The #1 platform to validate new SoC designs

(all architectures) and build BSPs, SBOMs and Reproducible Builds



Preferred platform for a variety of industry initiatives

AGL, RDK Set Top Boxes, TVs, Commercial Switches, Routers, Security Products, Embedded Devices, Medical Devices, and much more



Maintained by a highly skilled, small team

We are always looking for contributors and members.

Yocto Support

Today:

- Reproducible binaries are supported
- Yocto generates SPDX SBOMs for the build toolchain & all components built by that toolchain, to source level today, by a single configuration change
- System view is done by a master index (for UUID) today.
- Participated in creation of SPDX Build profile to capture key data

Work in Progress:

- Product Line System BOM generation with SPDX
- Linkage PTEST results with some components: Lot of test data.

Any feature enabled by support in Yocto can scale throughout it's ecosystem



ENABLING LINUX IN SAFETY APPLICATIONS

Project Goals

- Support safety certification of Linux-based systems with a set of elements, processes and tools.
- Enable companies to incorporate the output of the project into products.
- The work is accepted by the open source community, safety community, regulation authorities, standardization bodies and system developers.
- Focus the project activities using a Linux-based reference system to safety-integrity standards.

51



Systems

Goal(s):

“Enable other working groups within ELISA to put their safety claims towards Linux in a wider system context.”

Activities:

- Provide a reproducible reference system based on real world architectures.
- Reference system fully automated and fully based on Open-Source technologies.
- Interactions with other OSS projects with relevance to mixed-criticality system elements.

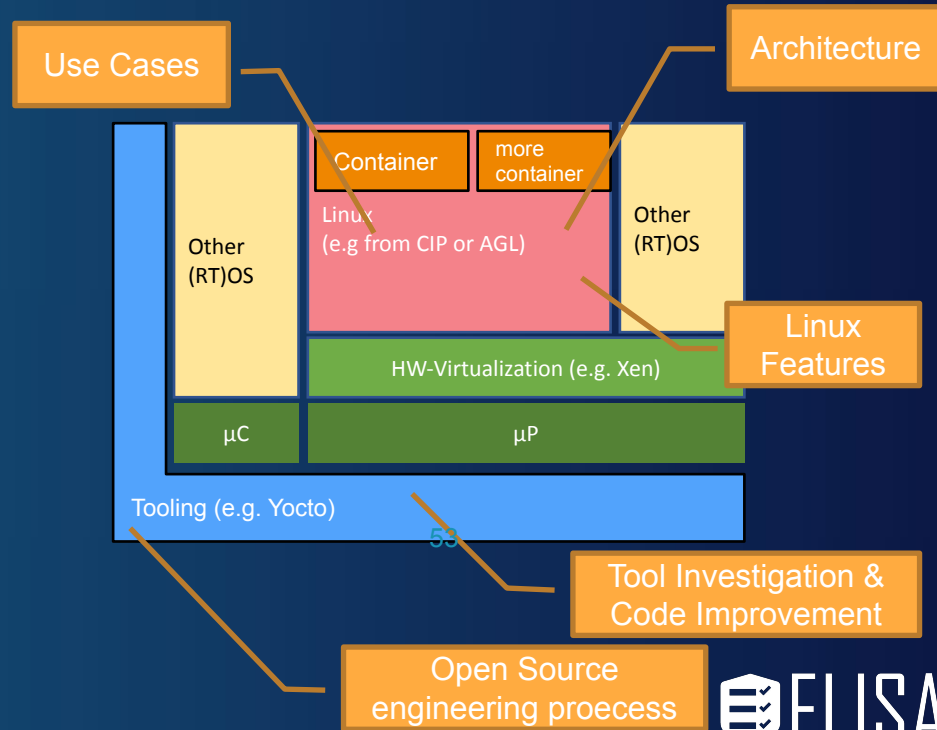
In practice:

- Working on systems to connect Linux with hypervisor and RTOS & explore implications of OSS projects interacting mixed criticality systems.
- First one shown during OSS NA - illustrating Linux, Xen & Zephyr interacting. Enhancement with AGL Linux in progress. SPDX prototyping.

Systems group integrates ELISA working groups



- **Linux Features, Architecture and Code Improvements** should be integrated into the reference system directly.
- **Tools and Engineering process** should fit the reproducible product creation.
- **Medical, Automotive** and future WG use cases should be able to strip down the reference system to their use case demands.



New Requirements Tool: **BASIL** Open Sourced

The screenshot displays the BASIL web interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a menu icon, the BASIL logo (The FuSa Spice), and navigation options: 'SW Components' and 'SW Specification Mapping'. The main content area is divided into several panels. The top-left panel shows 'Coverage Total: 4/4' and a code snippet in C:

```
.PP
.BI "uint16_t htons(uint16_t  hostshort );
.PP
.BI "uint32_t ntohl(uint32_t  netlong );
.PP
.BI "uint16_t ntohs(uint16_t  netshort );
.fi
```

 The top-right panel shows 'Justification' ver. 1.1 with 100.0% Coverage and a note 'Related to other api.'. The bottom-left panel shows 'Coverage Total: 3/3' and a shell script snippet:

```
.SH DESCRIPTION
The
.BR htonl ()
function converts the unsigned 32-bit integer
.I hostlong
from host byte order to network byte order.
```

 The bottom-right panel shows 'Software Requirement' ver. 1.1 with 100.0% Coverage and a '10.0% Gap'. It contains the text:

htonl() conversion requirement
htonl() shall convert an unsigned 32bit integer from host byte order to network byte order, where the network byte order, as used on the Internet, is Most Significant Byte first.

 Below this is a 'Test Specification 17' ver. 1.1 with 100.0% Coverage and a '10.0% Gap', containing:

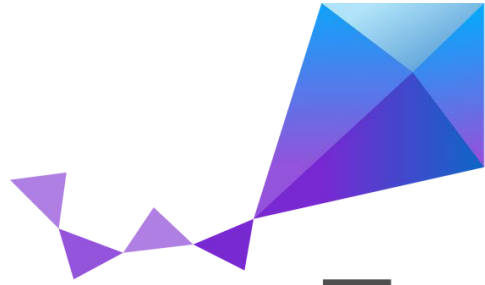
htonl conversion behavior
htnol shall

 At the bottom is a 'Test Case 10' ver. 1.1 with 90.0% Coverage, located in 'inet/htontest.c', with the description:

Test Case from glibc upstream test suite.
Test hton/ntoh functions.

Learn more at: <https://elisa.tech/blog/2023/11/30/basil-the-fusa-spice/>

Contribute to the code at: <https://github.com/elisa-tech/BASIL>

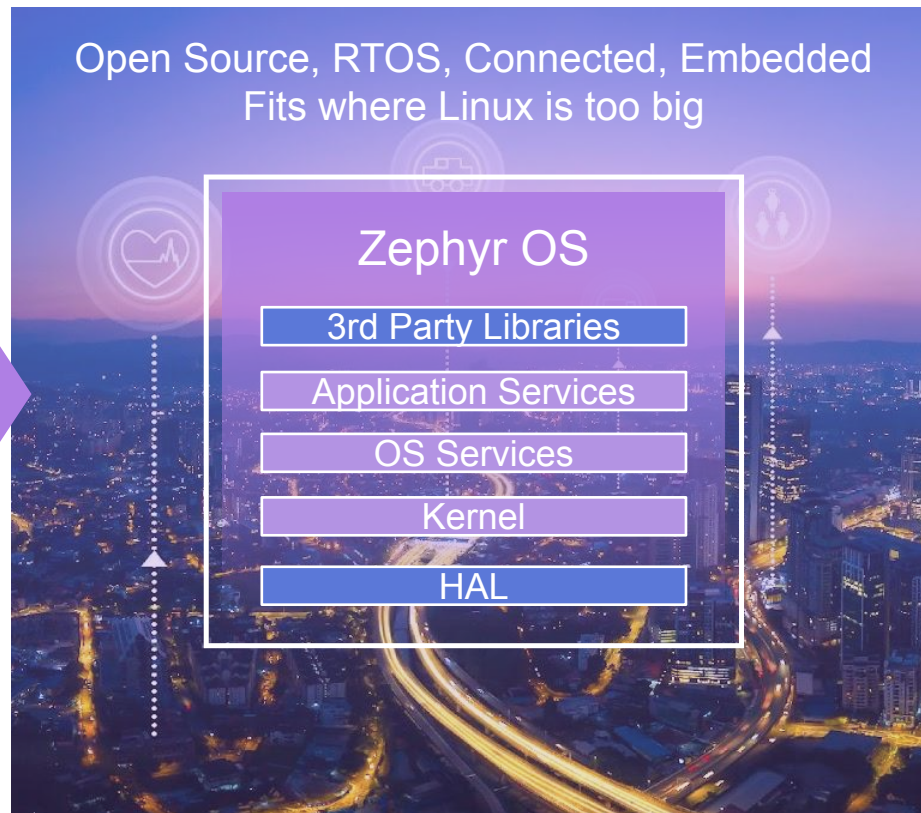


Zephyr™

Zephyr Project



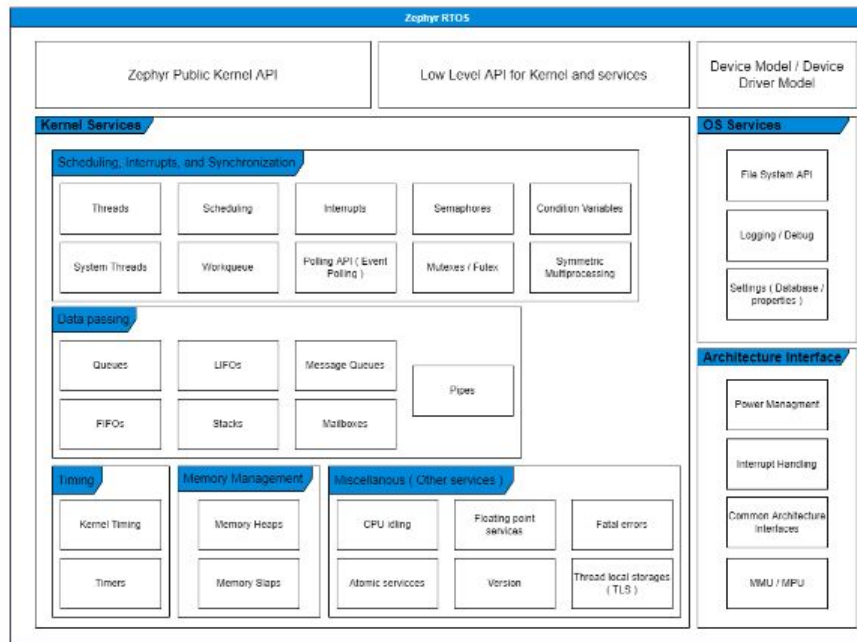
- **Open source** real time operating system
- **Developer friendly** with vibrant community participation
- Built with **safety and security** in mind
- **Broad SoC, board and sensor support.**
- **Vendor Neutral** governance
- **Permissively licensed** - Apache 2.0
- **Complete**, fully integrated, highly configurable, **modular** for **flexibility**
- **Product** development ready using LTS includes **security updates**
- **Certification** ready with Zephyr Auditable



Safety: Initial certification focus



- Start with a limited scope of kernel and interfaces
- Initial target is IEC 61508 SIL 3 / SC 3 (IEC 61508-3, 7.4.2.12, Route 3s)
- Option for 26262 certification has been included in contract with certification authority should there be sufficient member interest

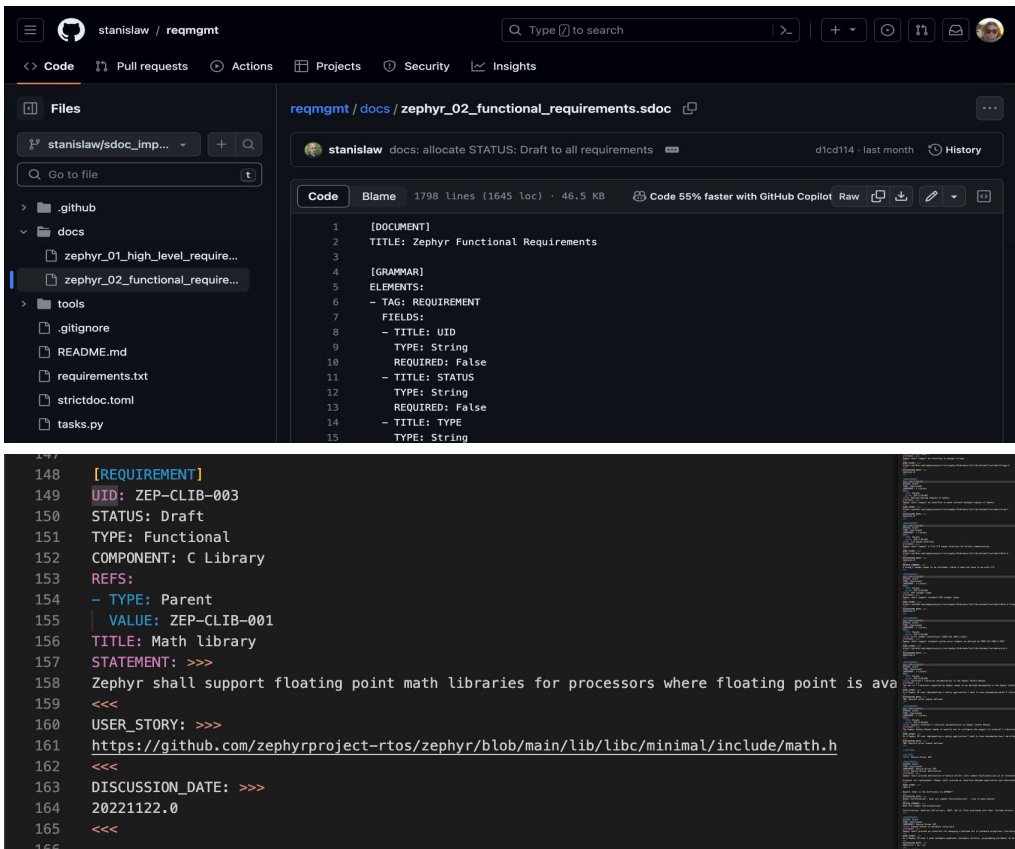


Scope can be **extended** to include **additional components** with associated **requirements** and **traceability** as determined by the safety committee

Current requirements work



- Used tooling: StrictDoc (<https://github.com/strictdoc-project/strictdoc>)
- Decision on UIDs for requirements (UID will be generated by StrictDoc)
- Hierarchical structure of requirements that works for the project
- Capturing the requirements in StrictDoc which is working towards import/export of SPDX

A screenshot of a GitHub repository interface. The top navigation bar shows the repository name "stanislaw / reqmgmt" and various icons for Code, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Security, and Insights. The main content area displays a file named "reqmgmt / docs / zephyr_02_functional_requirements.sdoc". The file content is a StrictDoc document with a hierarchical structure. The visible code includes a [DOCUMENT] block with a TITLE, a [GRAMMAR] block with ELEMENTS, and a [REQUIREMENT] block with a UID, STATUS, TYPE, COMPONENT, REFS, USER_STORY, and DISCUSSION_DATE. The [REQUIREMENT] block is expanded to show its internal structure, including a parent requirement and a value.

```
1 [DOCUMENT]
2 TITLE: Zephyr Functional Requirements
3
4 [GRAMMAR]
5 ELEMENTS:
6 - TAG: REQUIREMENT
7 FIELDS:
8 - TITLE: UID
9 TYPE: String
10 REQUIRED: False
11 - TITLE: STATUS
12 TYPE: String
13 REQUIRED: False
14 - TITLE: TYPE
15 TYPE: String
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41
42
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47
48 [REQUIREMENT]
49 UID: ZEP-CLIB-003
50 STATUS: Draft
51 TYPE: Functional
52 COMPONENT: C Library
53 REFS:
54 - TYPE: Parent
55 VALUE: ZEP-CLIB-001
56 TITLE: Math library
57 STATEMENT: >>>
58 Zephyr shall support floating point math libraries for processors where floating point is available
59 <<<
60 USER_STORY: >>>
61 https://github.com/zephyrproject-rtos/zephyr/blob/main/lib/libc/minimal/include/math.h
62 <<<
63 DISCUSSION_DATE: >>>
64 20221122.0
65 <<<
66
```



Mission Statement

THE MISSION OF THE XEN PROJECT IS TO ADVANCE VIRTUALIZATION TECHNOLOGY ACROSS A WIDE RANGE OF COMMERCIAL AND OPEN-SOURCE DOMAINS.

BY PROVIDING A POWERFUL AND VERSATILE HYPERVISOR, THE PROJECT AIMS TO ENABLE INNOVATION, SCALABILITY, SAFETY, AND SECURITY IN VIRTUALIZATION SOLUTIONS.



The Xen Project

- What is it?
 - Xen is a Type-1 hypervisor that plays a central role in providing isolation between different software components
- The history of Xen
 - The project started in 2003 from Cambridge University
 - Became a Linux Foundation project in 2013
 - It's widely used for it's safety and security first environments
 - The flexible architecture allows for diverse applications and service needs to coexist on the same hardware
- Open source project
 - Many subprojects: Hypervisor, Windows PV, XAPI, automotive etc
 - Intel and AMD x86 and ARM already supported
 - Diverse community of maintainers and contributors from Amazon, SUSE, XenServer (formerly Citrix) and more



Xen Support

Today:

- Xen is chosen for safety critical applications due to its maturity and robust security features
- Can be configured to provide real-time scheduling for VMs
- Allows critical tasks to run within predefined time constraints

Work in Progress:

- Improve Xen coding style with MISRA-C
- Implement features to improve real-time and reduce interference
- Project members working on getting Xen safety certified for 61508 & 26262

Next steps to continue the discussion?

Augmenting open source components:

Wednesday, December 6 · 15:05 - 15:45 · Conference Room 1



BOF: Open Source Projects in Safety Critical Applications - Kate Stewart, The Linux Foundation & Kelly Choi, Xen Project

- Linux: join in [ELISA working groups](#)
- Zephyr: join in the [safety](#) working group
- Xen: join the [FuSa](#) special interest group
- Yocto: join the build & release communities

Framework for connecting “All the Ingredients”:

- SPDX: join the Functional Safety(FuSa) profile group [meetings](#) and/or [mailing list](#)

Integrating Open Source efficiently into System Engineering practices is overdue, community required.

Hint: don't expect upstream project maintainers to take the lead here.

THE LINUX FOUNDATION

S

OPEN
SOURCE
SUMMIT

JAPAN

Keynote: Building Dependable Systems with Open Source

Schedule: 10:15 Dec 5, 2023 <https://sched.co/1Tyqo>

Duration: 15 minute

Speaker Guide: <https://events.linuxfoundation.org/open-source-summit-japan/program/in-person-speaker-guide/>

Abstract: By looking at the press headlines, we've learned that open source is already being used in market segments (like space, automotive, industrial, medical, agricultural) applications that have safety considerations today. Details about the safety analysis performed are behind NDAs and are not available to developers in the open source projects being used in these products. To make the challenge even more interesting, the processes the safety standards are expecting are behind paywalls, and not readily accessible to the wider open source community maintainers and developers. Figuring out pragmatic steps to adopt in open source projects requires the safety assessor communities, the product creators, and open source developers to communicate openly. There are some tasks that can be done today that help, like knowing exactly what source is being included in a system and how it was configured and built. Automatic creation of accurate Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs), is one pragmatic step that has emerged as a best practice for security and safety analysis. This talk will overview some of the methods being applied in some open source projects (like Linux, Xen & Zephyr), as we try to establish other pragmatic steps when open source projects are used in safety critical: