

Using Ada's Visibility Rules and Static Analysis to Enforce Segregation of Safety Critical Components

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Safety Integrity Levels and Segregation

×Railway systems: EN50128 defines 5 "integrity levels"

From SIL0 (not critical) to SIL4 (highest criticality)

Similar to DO178B/C levels reverse A .. E

Constraints (and costs!) increase with SIL level

×Mixed criticality:

Same computer running various criticality applications

- Same application with various criticality components
- How to make sure that unsafe components do not alter safe ones?

×Possible solutions

- Validate all components at highest level (expensive!)
- Hardware protection



Proofs

Alstom Segregation Requirements

Components based architecture with only two levels: SIL0 (not certified) and SIL4 (certified) components

 \times Data can be passed from SIL0 to SIL4

Deemed unreliable

✓SIL4 access must go through special gateways to check validity

No direct access of SIL4 data by SIL0 components

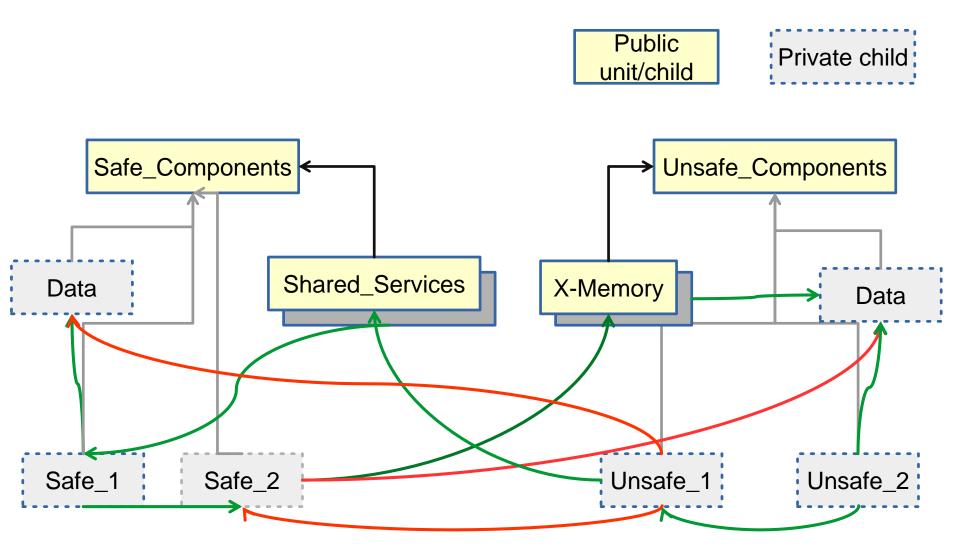
×Some components are not by themselves SIL4, but may be called by SIL0 as well as SIL4 components

Classified as SIL4

×SIL4 components shall call SIL0 components only through special isolation components

×SIL0 components shall not call other SIL4 components

Structure



Other Checks

No unchecked programming
Verified by AdaControl

×No removal of language checks, including in SIL0 components

Verified by AdaControl

No visible variable in pack se specifications
Verified by AdaControl

Achievements

×Criticality of a component is immediately identifiable from its full name

The name defines applicable rules

Cross-criticality accessors are easily identified

×The most important rules of segregation are enforced by proper usage of language features

Violations don't compile!

×Remaining rules are checkable by static analysis

Name another language that can achieve that...