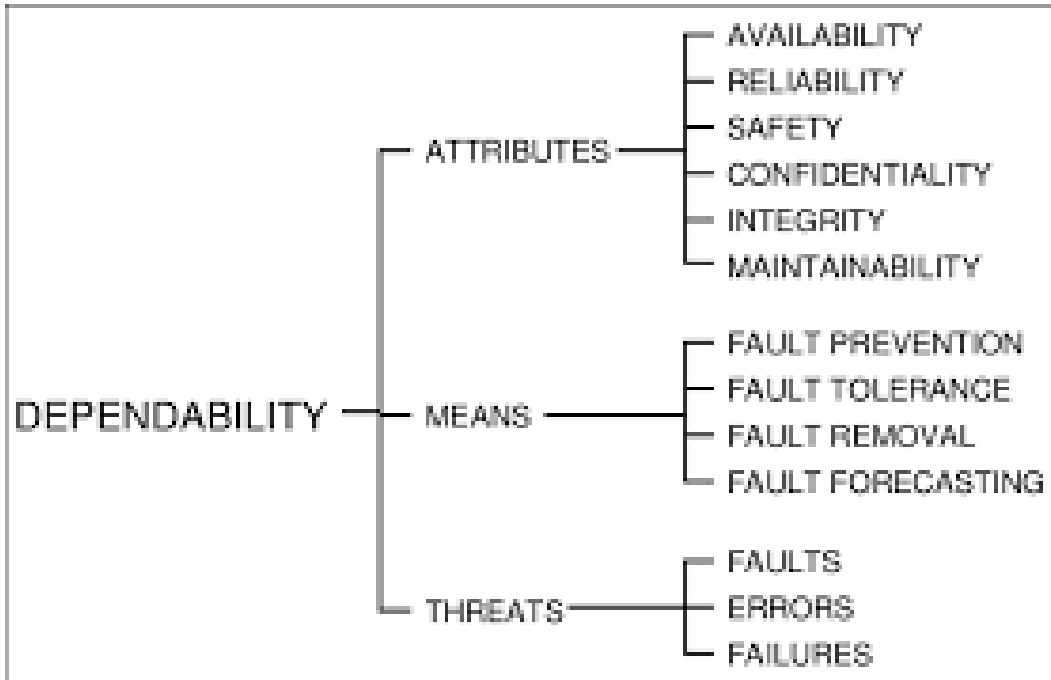




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# Chapter 3: Means of Dependability

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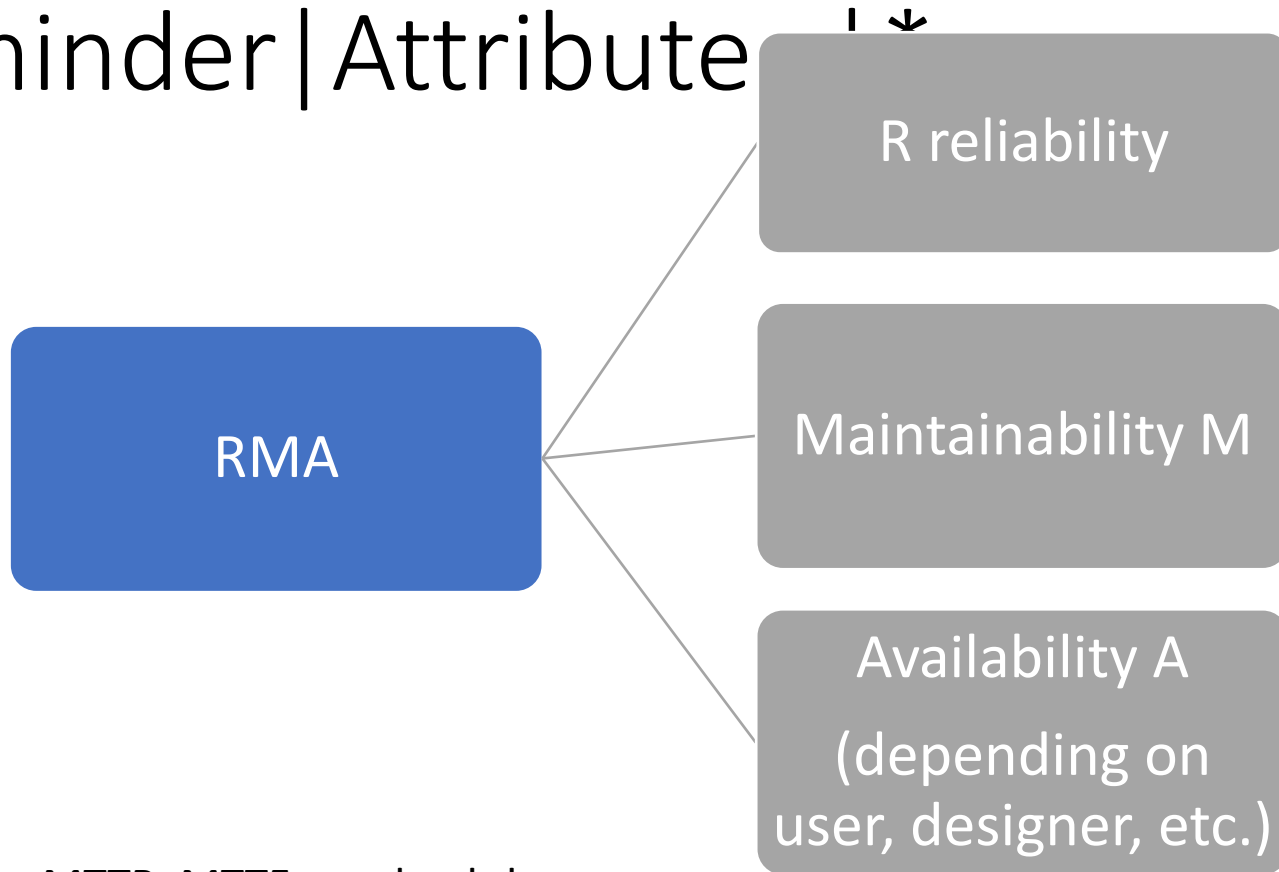


Reminder:  
Dependability  
Attributes \*

Reminder | threats  
\*

- Several concepts: faults, errors and failures
- Causal chain
- Latency
- Several types of faults (origins)
- Several types of failures (observations)

# Reminder | Attribute



Indicators: MTTR, MTTF,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$



Statistical  
estimation

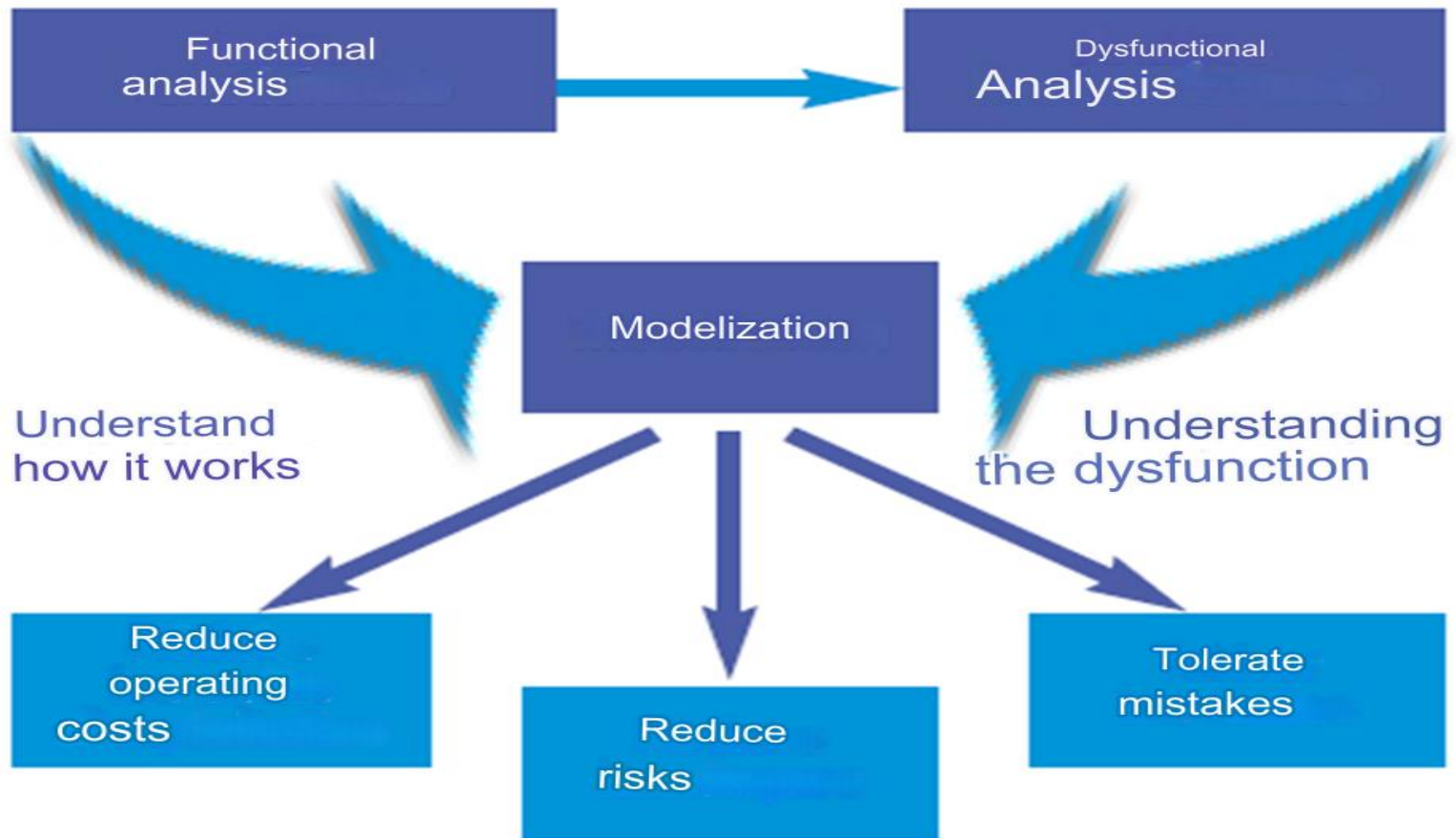


Estimation by  
probabilistic law

# dependability means\*

- These are proven solutions to break the chains : Fault → Error → Failure and therefore improve the reliability of the system.
- **Fault prediction** (estimate the number and nature of future failures , for example the air conditioner will be rusty after 3 years)
- **Fault prevention ( preventing** failure from the start (example: testing after coding or putting exceptions, covering the air conditioner against humidity, it will never get wet)
- **Fault elimination** ( maintenance in the event of failure )
- **Fault tolerance ( provide** two air conditioners instead of just one)

# Roles of analytics



# Fault tolerance

It is based on the use of mechanisms:

- redundancy: the idea is to achieve the same function by different means
- To change architecture or role assignment (example in the case of wireless networks)
- To work with the rest of the components

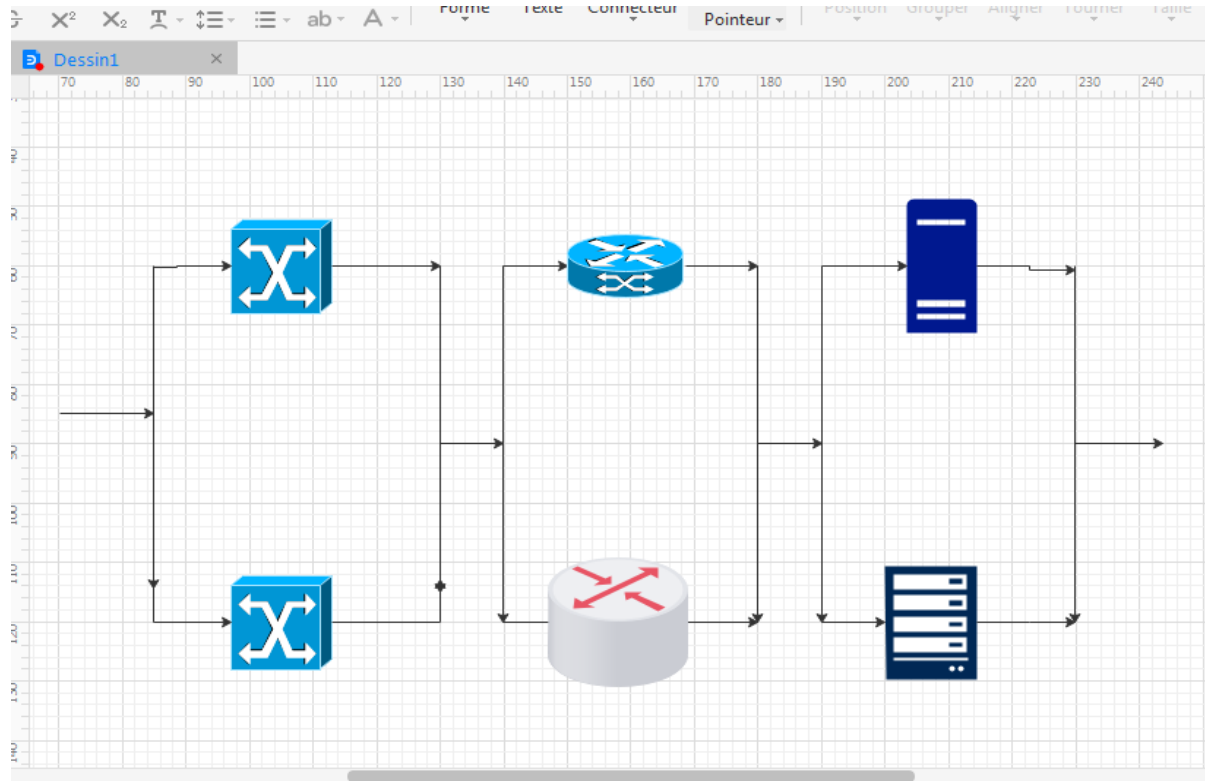
# Types of redundancy\*

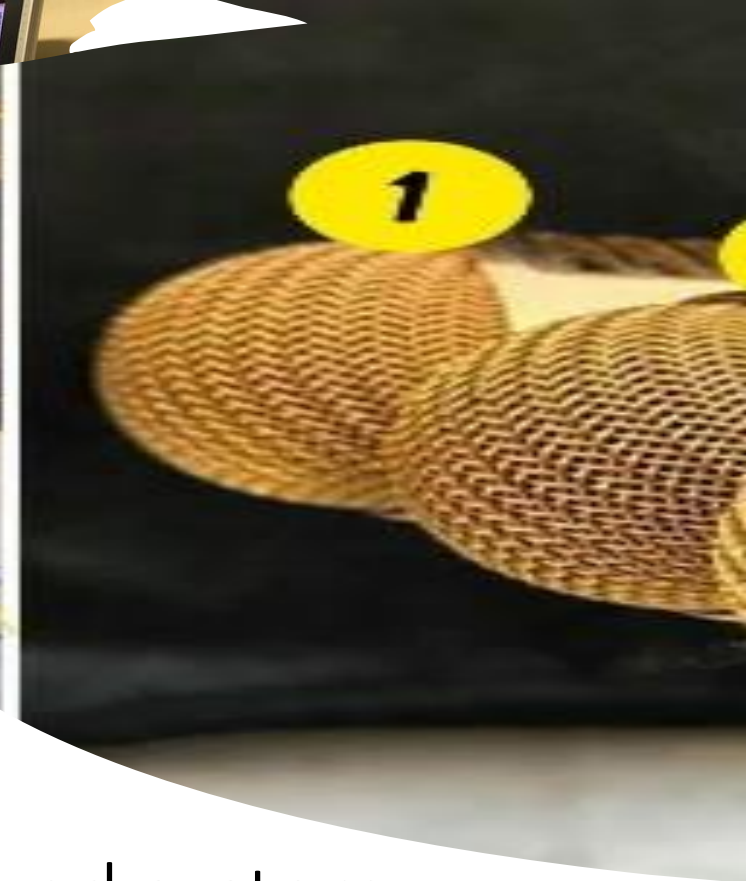
- **Software redundancy**  
duplication of databases for example, cloning of data from a disk, etc.
- **Hardware redundancy**  
duplication of components: several elevators, several routers, several servers...





# Example of redundancy\*





## Example: Sound system at Masjid ElHaram

- Everything is duplicated in 3.
- Reliability=1

Hardware  
redundancy type\*

**1. homogenous  
redundancy :**  
identical  
components

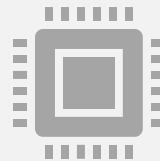
**2. Heterogeneous  
redundancy:** Not  
identical



# Hardware redundancy type\*



**I. Cold redundancy** :the components become active when those already active fail, otherwise they remain passive



**II. Hot redundancy** : All components are initially active.

# Functional and dysfunctional analyzes

- To see in chapter 4