

Assessing, Measuring and Benchmarking Resilience

Project Motivation



• Measuring resilience is the key stone to improving trustworthiness in computer systems and components.

''If you cannot measure something, you cannot really understand it'' (Lord Kelvin)

 Coordination and agreement on a research agenda are essential to address the big challenges on resilience assessment posed by current and forthcoming computer systems and computer-based infrastructures.

The Consortium



- Slim Consortium
 - University of Coimbra (FCTUC)
 - Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME)
 - Chalmers University of Technology (Chalmers)
 - City University London (City)
 - University of Newcastle upon Tyne (UNEW)
 - University of Florence (UNI-FI)
 - ResilTech S. R. L. (ResilTech)
- A large and representative Advisory Board
 - 15 members ++
 - Provide input from the computer industry and organizations
 - Provide dissemination links for AMBER results.

Main objectives



- Build consensus on common understanding, methodologies and practices for resilience assessment;
- Integrate and coordinate European research and practice on resilience assessment;
- Establish a resilience assessment and benchmarking research forum through AMBER web portal;
- Build and maintain a data repository to analyze and share resilience measurement data.
- Foster the effective transfer of resilience assessment best practices to European industry, namely contribute to the adoption of resilience benchmarks by industry;
- Promote the proposal of standards for resilience assessment and benchmarking;
- Propose a research agenda on assessing and benchmarking resiliency of systems and infrastructures.

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WP0 Coordination Action Management information exchange platform

Coordination and

WP1

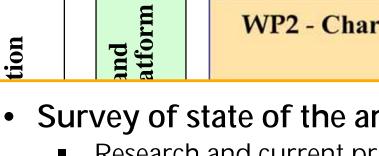
Set up and maintain an open web portal

- Coordinate the interactions among partners
- Exchange and disseminate AMBER activities

Develop and maintain a data repository

- Analyse and share raw data from dependability assessment experiment and (sanitized) field data.
- Accessible to the community (with adequate privacy protection).



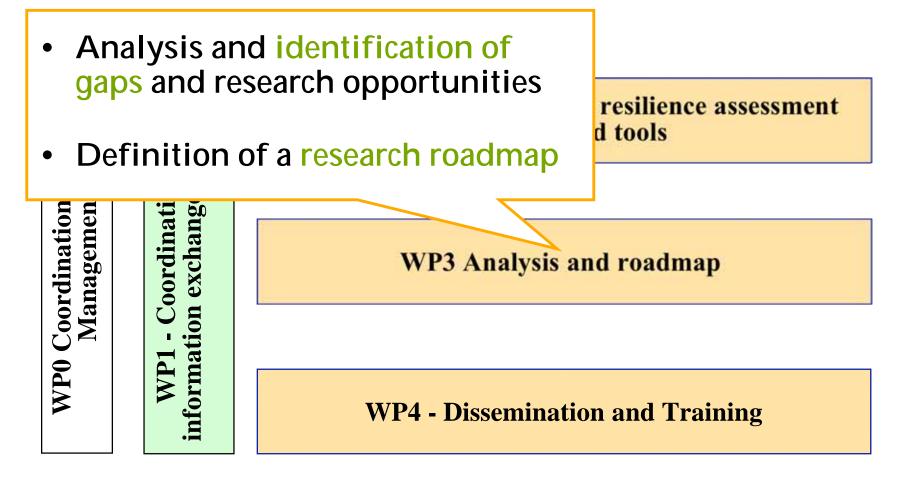


WP2 - Characterization of resilience assessment methods and tools

Survey of state of the art •

- Research and current practice at industry
- Previous EC projects
- Systematic evaluation of methods and tools
- Continuously updated during the project
- Liaisons with relevant organizations to harmonise ${}^{\bullet}$ current practices with AMBER proposals
 - **European Technology Platforms**
 - Standardisation Bodies and European Agencies
 - ICT metrology associations and certified bodies







- Organization of panels on resilience assessment in major conferences
- Organization of workshops
- Organization of tutorials on resilience assessment in major conferences
- Promotion of standard initiatives and benchmark acceptance.





AMBER data repository: field and resilience experiments data

AMBER Repository vision and objectives



- Vision
 - Become the worldwide repository for dependability related data (field data & experiment data)
- Objectives
 - Make raw experimental data and (sanitized) field data available
 - Provide state-of-the-art data analysis
 - Allow data comparison and cross-exploitation
 - Facilitate worldwide data sharing and dissemination
 - Help Identifying trends on assessing, measuring, and benchmarking resilience

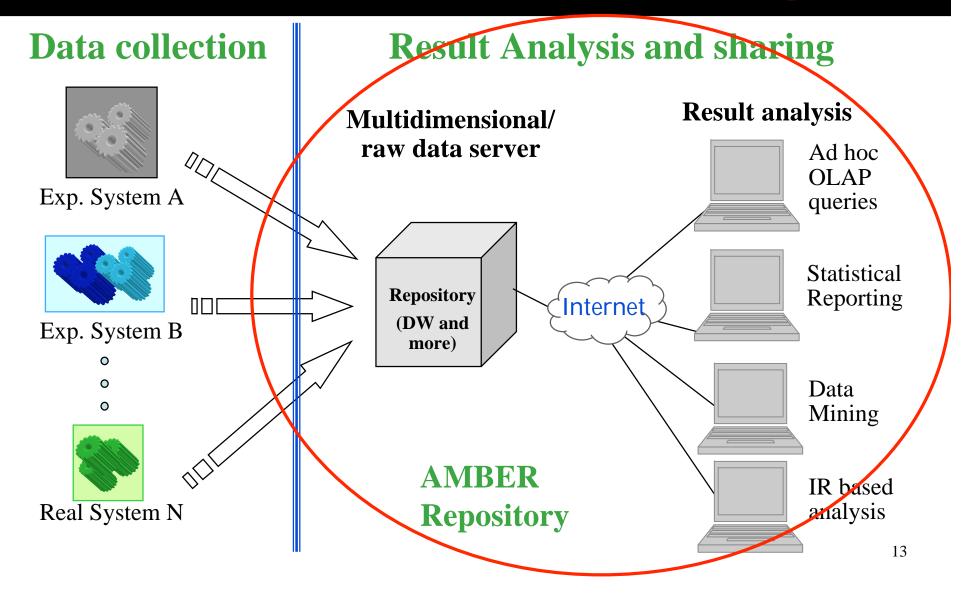
Proposed approach



- Clear separation between the experimental setups and the system/tools used to analyze the results
- Use a business intelligence approach:
 - Data warehouse to store experimental results
 - On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) applications to analyze the results (statistical and ad-hoc analysis)
 - Data mining algorithms to identify (unknown) potentially interesting phenomena in the data
 - Information retrieval for raw data heavily base on text and XML
- Adopt the same life cycle of BI data
- Use technology already available for DW & DM

Key points of the proposed approach





Steps needed to put data into the repository (1)



- 1. User registration and/or authentication
- 2. Definition of the adequate data schema to store the data. Create the tables in the DW
- 3. Definition of data access policies for the data
 - Proprietary data
 - Everyone can read and analyze
 - Only the author can add new data
 - Collaborative approach
 - Everyone can read
 - Everyone can add new data

Steps needed to put data into the repository (2)



- 4. Use general-purpose loading application to define the loading plans for each table in the star schema
- 5. Run the loading plans to load the tables in the repository with the data collected from the experiments
 - Every time a new experiment is done loading plans are run again to add the new data to the DW
- 6. Analyze the data using OLAP and data mining: calculate measures, find unexpected results, analyze trends, etc.

Current status



- Proving the concept and technology using raw data from some available experiments and field data (universities studies only):
 - Benchmarking experiments in OLTP systems (VLDB 2003, DSN 2003, DSN 2004)
 - Experiments in a break by wire real time systems (EDCC 2007)
 - Comparative analysis of failure detectors (DSN 2005)
 - Field data on web application vulnerabilities (DSN 2008)
- Defining a business model for the data repository