

**QRS 2017**  
**Photo Album**  
**07/26**



Eric Wong  
University of Texas  
at Dallas



- o Posters
- o Tutorial

*We hope you will enjoy these presentations.*

- Please join us also for the organized by QRS:
  - ✓ Excursion for a guided tour to the Old Town Square in Prague
  - ✓ Banquet with a concert and an award ceremony.















# National Cybersecurity Challenges and NIST

Matthew Scholl  
Chief Computer Security Division



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## The Importance of Standards

Article I, Section 8: The Congress shall have the power to...fix the standard of weights and measures


National Bureau of Standards established by Congress in 1901

- Eight different "authoritative" values for the gallon
- Electrical industry needed standards
- American instruments sent abroad for calibration
- Consumer products and construction materials uneven in quality and unreliable

Estimated that 80% of global merchandise trade is influenced by testing and other measurement-related requirements of regulations and standards

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NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology / U.S. Department of Commerce



**ITL** Testing and Conformance for the USG

Cryptography – Algorithms and modules. Undergoing change to how, when and who conducts testing and validation.

ID Credential (PIV) – USG identity in card form factor. Undergoing change to look at new modalities.

SCAP Tools – Automated tools using standards for security information. Looking to SDOs for next set of needed information.

NSA

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NSA





M Q&A 2017  
Matthew Schell

**ITL**

### National Initiative For Cybersecurity Education (NICE)

NICE is "enhancing the overall cybersecurity posture of the United States by accelerating the availability of educational and training resources designed to improve the cyber behavior, skills, and knowledge of every segment of the population."

NIST, as the interagency lead for NICE, promotes the coordination of existing and future activities in cybersecurity education, training, and awareness to enhance and multiply their effectiveness.

- Raise national awareness about risks in cyberspace
- Broaden the pool of individuals prepared to enter the cybersecurity workforce
- Cultivate a globally competitive cybersecurity workforce

**NICE**

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**NICE**



























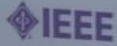




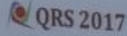


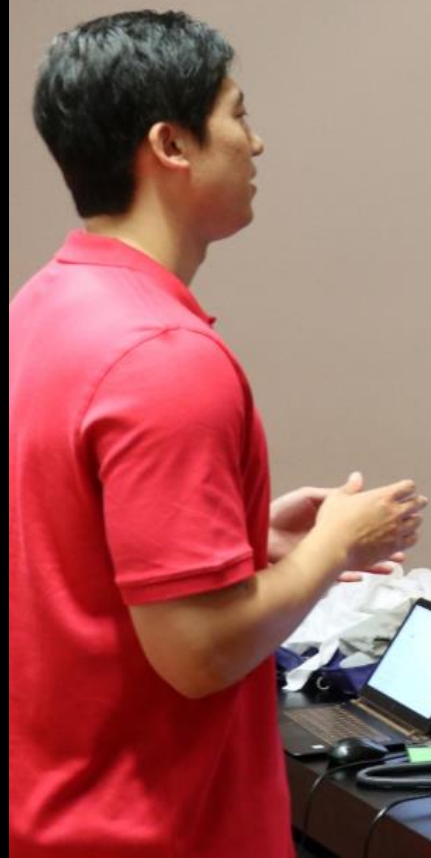
# First IEEE International Software Testing Contest ISTC 2017

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International Software Testing Contest  
2022

IEEE  
ACM  
SIST













POSTER TITLE

Abstract

IEEE

POSTER TITLE

Abstract

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Abstract

POSTER TITLE

Abstract

**Verification Methods for Secure and Reliable IoT Systems**

Abstract

**Importance of Verification**

The efficiency to find hidden errors or risks has become an urgent issue!!

**Aim of This Paper**

Propose a set of verification methods for secure and reliable IoT systems

- Static Analysis
- CDC Analysis
- Static Timing Analysis
- Dynamic Simulation
- Layered design based on VMM

**Why do we need CDC Analysis?**

- Global control systems require systematic different clock domains
- Existing design verification methods are insufficient to verify the correctness of the design
- System-level verification is required to ensure the correctness of the design

Y →  
A ↑



Informational posters on a wall, including:

- Top left: "SARAH... 2018" with a QR code and a globe image.
- Top middle: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Top right: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Middle left: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Middle middle: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Middle right: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Bottom left: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Bottom middle: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.
- Bottom right: "SARAH... 2018" with a globe image.





















#### Random selection

$P$ -measure in Random selection:

$$P = 1 - (1 - \theta)^N$$

e.g.  $1 - (1 - 0.01)^{210} = 0.9$

$\theta$ : failure rate, the ratio between the failure-causing inputs and the total size of the input domain

$P$ : the probability of detecting the first defeat for a test set (suit)

$N$ : the number of test cases in the test set (suit)



Random selection

F-measure in Random selection:

$$F = 1 - (1 - \theta)^N$$

$$\text{e.g. } 1 - (1 - 0.01)^{100} = 0.6$$

$\theta$ : failure rate, the ratio between the failure-causing inputs and the total size of the input domain

$F$ : the probability of detecting the first defect for a test set (test)

$N$ : the number of test cases in the test set (test)

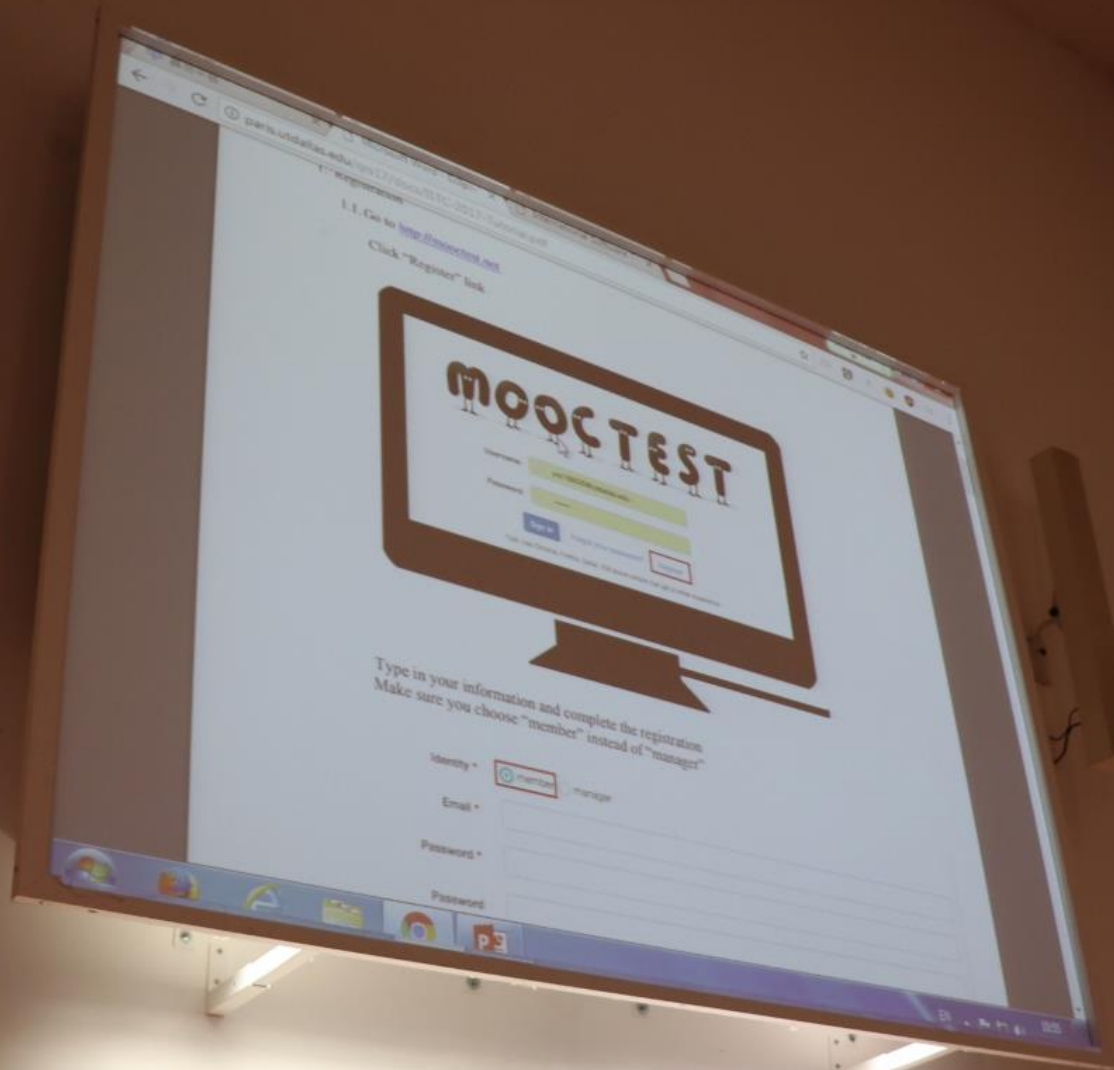












EXIT



## Approach - SOME

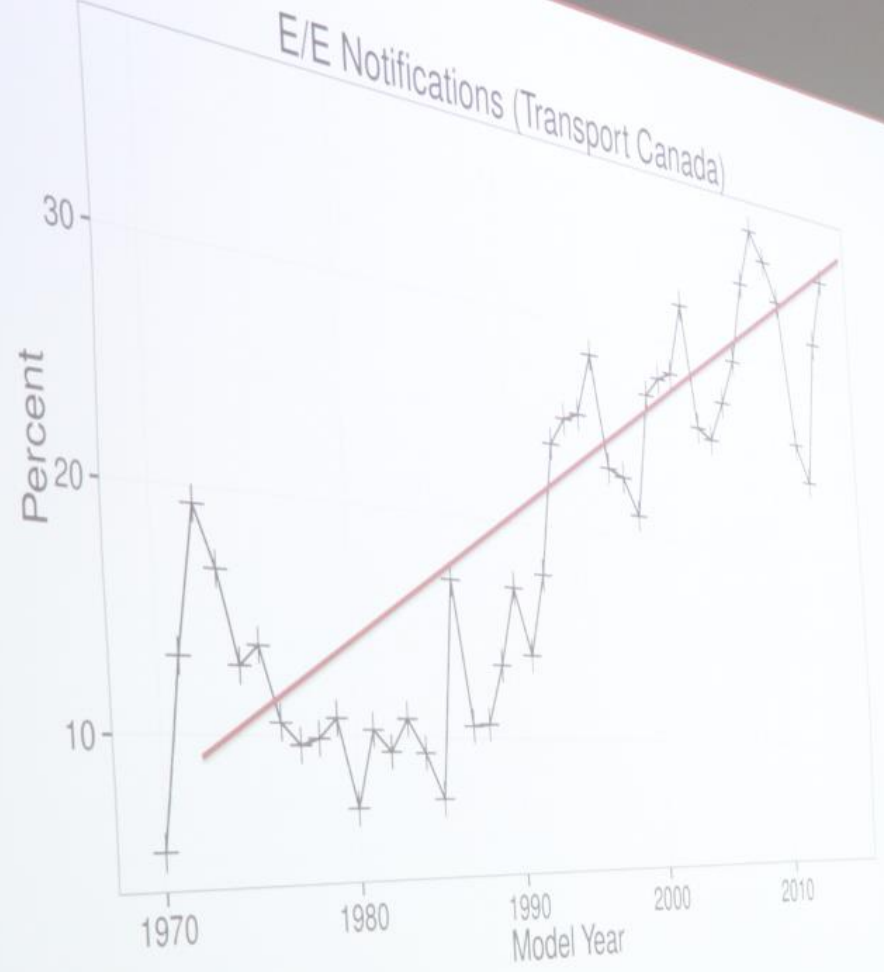
Statement-Oriented Mutant rEduction strategy

SOME firstly selects the total set of mutation operators and employs them to produce mutants on each statement covered by failed test cases.

Then SOME selects a specific percentage of mutants by utilizing mutants sampling method on each mutant point for each statement.







5/22

EEE QRS'17







Sridhar Adepu  
Singapore University of  
Technology and Design





## Naive method: Example

- Input
- Test suite, Test result
- Max interaction size:  $t$
- $t$ -way test  $\rightarrow t=4$

$k=1$

1 Extract all 1-tuples of parameter-values included in the failed test cases.

$TP = \{(p1.1), (p2.1), (p3.2), (p4.2), (p5.2), (p3.1), (p5.3)\}$

2 For each 1-tuple in  $TP$ , check whether or not it is included in any passed test cases.

$FP = \{\}$



Problem:

Customers are risk-averse, tending to remain on older releases that do not contain important fixes and features.

How do we convince customers that newer releases are reliable?





# Software Reliability as User Perception

## Application of the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process to Software Reliability Analysis

Felipe Febrero, M. Angeles Moraga, Coral Calero.  
Instituto de Tecnologías y Sistemas de la Información  
Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Felipe Febrero Hidalgo  
ffebrero@computer.org





Greek salad  
with olives  
and feta cheese

Capo d'Istria







8/08/2017

Atle Refsdal

SINCE





- | Constraints
- | for data to observe
- | Post-Processing to detect misbehavior

Form to be filled for



# Outline

1. Motivation
2. The Android Permission Framework
3. High Level Petri Nets
4. Incrementally Building Petri Net Model of Android Permission Framework
5. Model Analysis
6. Related Works
7. Concluding Remarks

















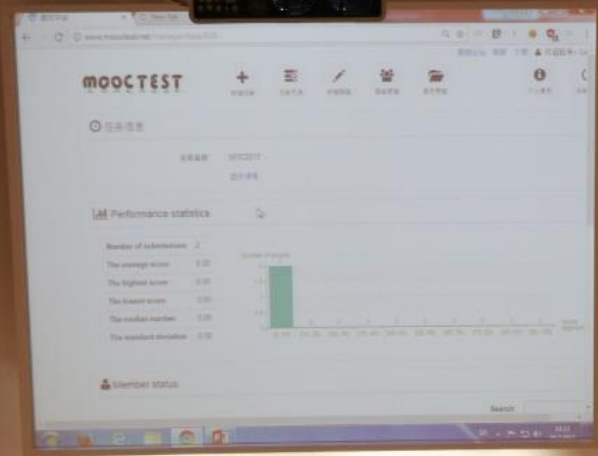


















**New component:** current reliability is  $r$ , system  
revised reliability is  $r - f(R(r, x) - R_{tar})$ .

**Existing component:** remove one redundant component and judge  
constraints are still be met. If not, delete the component from  
components set, and choose the second lowest important component  
optional components set to reduce its reliability or remove one redundant



QRS 2017

**Peter Herrmann**  
Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology



Xuetao Tian  
Beijing Jiaotong University

1





### Definition and Implementation

ParTruP - Parametric Trace Property language

- Formal syntax and semantics
- Hardware synthesizability: Trace Property
- Related to Haskell
- Offers modeling only
- Offers good performance
- Checked several properties on real targets: FPGAs
  - 10% of the device used for the program. The user can write a program
  - Implemented in a future in the public domain for an open-source language



# Definition and Implementation

## ParTraP : Parametric Trace Property language

- Formal syntax and semantics
- Prototype implementation freely available
  - Realised in Haskell
  - Offline monitoring only
  - Offers good performances
  - Checked several properties on real surgery traces
    - 10% of the traces violate the properties "The user never skips a screen"
    - Attributed to a failure in the pointer device or an incorrect surgeon gesture









QRS 2017

Fehmi Jaafar

Comilla University of Education



Yang Liu  
Beijing Institute of Astronautical  
System Engineering



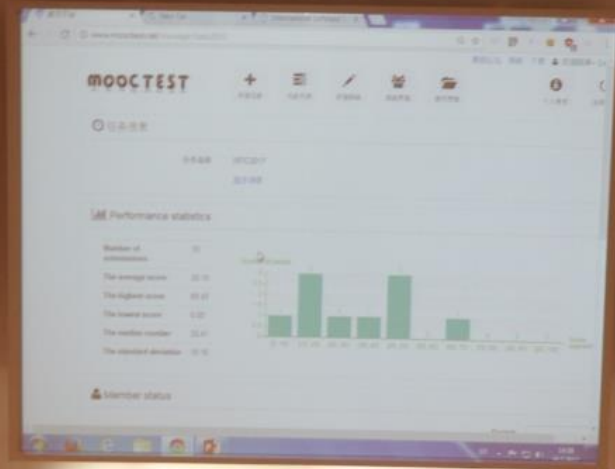
# Overview

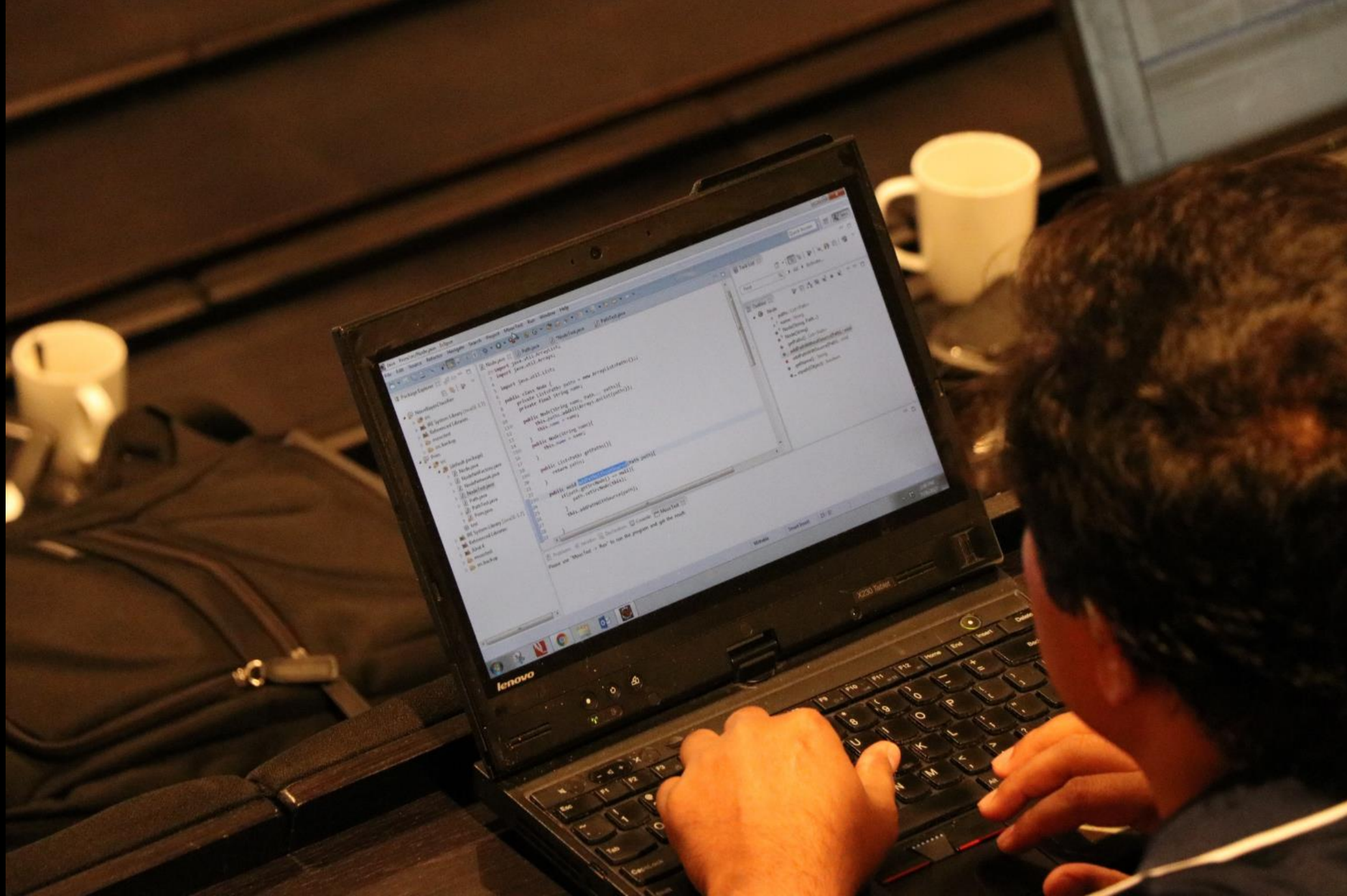
Domain: control automation engineering  
Architecture for cloud-based monitoring,  
checking of control software components wrt  
behavioural specification via trace messages  
Simulate controller-software components  
Preliminary results for simple performance  
evaluation (msg rate / CPU usage / bandwidth)











```
import java.util.List;

public class Main {
    private List<String> names;
    private final String name;

    public Main(String name, List<String> names) {
        this.name = name;
        this.names = names;
    }

    public List<String> getNames() {
        return names;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```







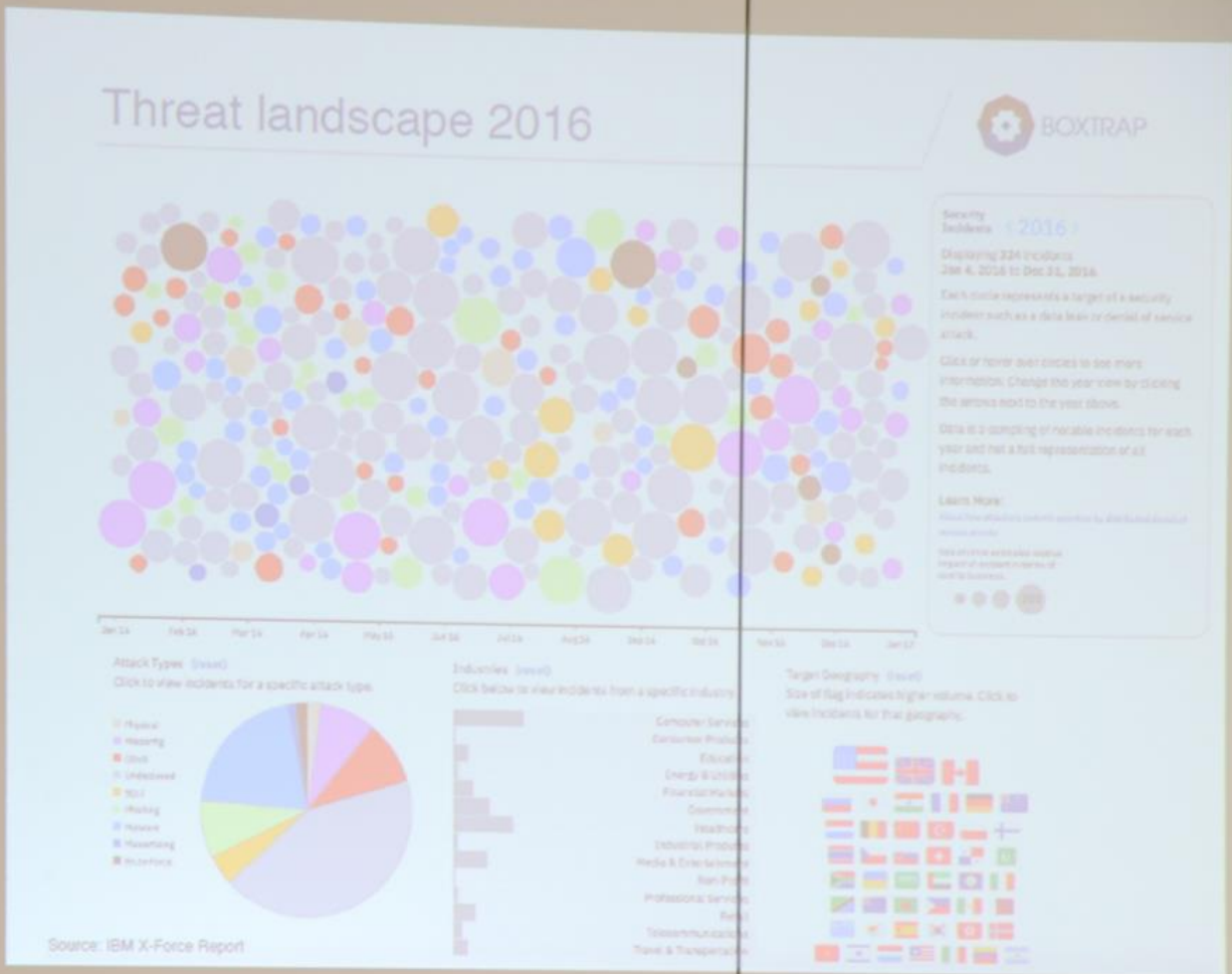






Thank you!





Stochastic Comparison of Used Coherent System and New System of  
Used Components for Non-identically Distributed and Dependent  
Components<sup>1</sup>

Rui Fang

Department of Mathematics  
Shanxi University  
Shanxi, Guangting 03061, China

July 26, 2017

<sup>1</sup>Based on a joint work with Prof. Xiaohu Li at Stevens Institute of  
Technology, USA.





## MOTIVATION AND GOALS

- The purpose of this systematic mapping study is to provide an overview of the empirical research in the area of cloud-based software testing, in order to build a classification scheme.
- Our survey of the literature shows that there are no comprehensive systematic mapping studies in the area of cloud software testing. This led us to work on the systematic mapping study presented in this paper.
- Investigate both functional and non-functional testing methods, the application of these methods, and the purpose of testing using these methods.































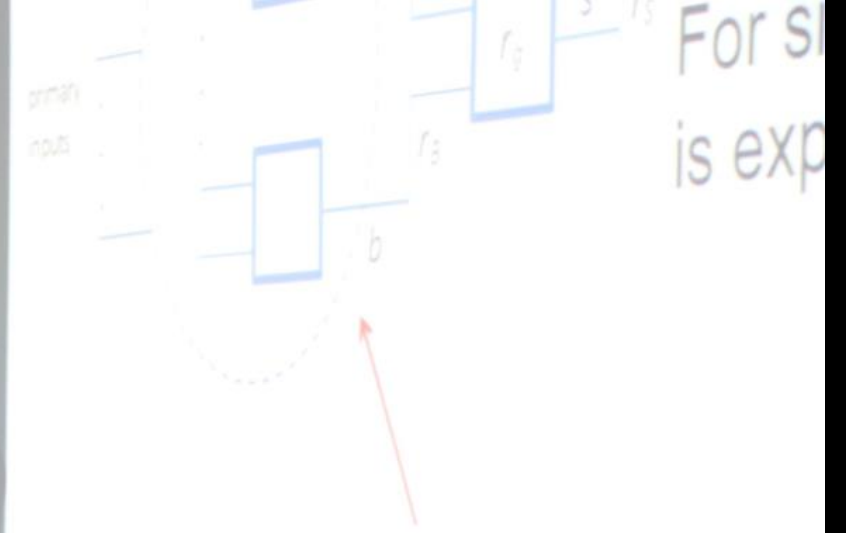






E-mail: yxbbuaa@buaa.edu.cn





□ Question: How to find  $r_S$  for given

For s  
is exp

of the battery:  $\lambda = (N, \pi, A, C, \mu, U)$

$$\pi = [0.4167 \quad 0.2504 \quad 0.2497 \quad 0.0832]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9999964 & 3.6e-6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2.03e-13 & 0.9999815 & 1.849e-05 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.99493 & 0.00507 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

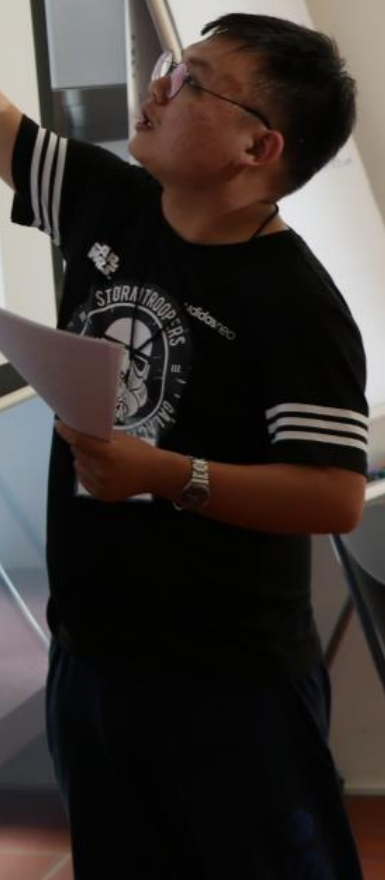
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1312 & 0.1968 & 0.6719 \\ 0.3380 & 0.5083 & 0.1537 \\ 0.3763 & 0.3791 & 0.2446 \\ 0.2269 & 0.2365 & 0.5366 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.011910 & 0.011910 & 0.011910 \\ 0.012127 & 0.012127 & 0.012127 \\ 0.018025 & 0.018025 & 0.018026 \\ 0.021827 & 0.021843 & 0.021834 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fig. 2. State sequence



$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 1.011910 & 1.01421 & 1.011910 \\ 0.906127 & 0.90813 & 0.906127 \\ 0.7118025 & 0.71196 & 0.71195 \\ 0.521827 & 0.52184 & 0.521834 \end{bmatrix}$$





Q&S 2017  
Bernhard Peischi  
University of Technology

















QKS 2017  
Qiang Han  
North Minto University



任务信息

任务名称 ISTC2017  
[显示详情](#)

Performance statistics

Number of submissions	20
The average score	59.55
The highest score	89.86
The lowest score	15.00
The median number	64.91
The standard deviation	23.64



Member status

No.	Name	Total score ▼	Case 1	Case 2
7	Jan Motl	89.86	Prim 93.75	NaiveBayesClassifier 85.97































NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Replay  
1981  
Blue Jeans

by QRS 2017  
Jesus Moran  
University of Oviedo



