



# ID2218 Design of Fault-tolerant Systems 7,5 hp

## Design of Fault-tolerant Systems

När kurs inte längre ges har student möjlighet att examineras under ytterligare två läsår.

### Fastställande

Kursplan för ID2218 gäller från och med VT19

### Betygsskala

A, B, C, D, E, FX, F

### Utbildningsnivå

Avancerad nivå

### Huvudområden

Elektroteknik

### Särskild behörighet

### Undervisningsspråk

Undervisningsspråk anges i kurstillfällesinformationen i kurs- och programkatalogen.

### Lärandemål

The aims of this course are:

- to create understanding of the fundamental concepts of fault-tolerance
- to learn basic techniques for achieving fault-tolerance in electronic, communication and software systems
- to develop skills in modeling and evaluating fault-tolerant architectures in terms of reliability, availability and safety
- to gain knowledge in sources of faults and means for their prevention and forecasting
- to understand merits and limitations of fault-tolerant design

## Kursinnehåll

Fault tolerance is the ability of a system to continue performing its intended function despite of faults. In a broad sense, fault tolerance is associated with reliability, with successful operation, and with the absence of breakdowns.

The ultimate goal of fault tolerance is the development of a dependable system. As computer systems become relied upon by society more and more, dependability of these systems becomes a critical issue. In airplanes, chemical plants, heart pace-makers or other safety critical applications, a system failure can cost people's lives or environmental disaster.

There are various approaches to achieve fault-tolerance. Common to all these approaches is a certain amount of redundancy. This can be a replicated hardware component, an additional check bit attached to a string of digital data, or a few lines of program code verifying the correctness of the program's results. In this course, we are going to study hardware as well and software fault tolerance. The rapid development of real-time computing applications that started around the mid-1990s, especially the demand for software-embedded intelligent devices, made software fault tolerance a pressing issue.

The following is a tentative list of topics to be covered:

- Introduction
- Definition of fault tolerance
- Redundancy
- Applications of fault-tolerance
- Fundamentals of dependability
- Attributes: reliability, availability, safety
- Impairments: faults, errors and failures
- Means: fault prevention, removal and forecasting
- Dependability evaluation
- Common measures: failures rate, mean time to failure, mean time to repair, etc.
- Reliability block diagrams
- Markov processes
- Hardware redundancy
- Redundancy schemes
- Evaluation and comparison

- Applications
- Information redundancy
- Codes: linear, Hamming, cyclic, unordered, arithmetic, etc.
- Encoding and decoding techniques
- Applications
- Time redundancy
- Software fault tolerance
- Specific features
- Software fault tolerance techniques: N-version programming, recovery blocks, self-checking software, etc.

## Kurslitteratur

Course notes E. Dubrova, "Fault-Tolerant Design: An Introduction" (draft, will be distributed in the class).

## Examination

- ANN1 - Assignment, 1,5 hp, betygsskala: A, B, C, D, E, FX, F
- TEN1 - Examination, 1,5 hp, betygsskala: A, B, C, D, E, FX, F
- TEN2 - Examination, 4,5 hp, betygsskala: A, B, C, D, E, FX, F

Examinator beslutar, baserat på rekommendation från KTH:s handläggare av stöd till studenter med funktionsnedsättning, om eventuell anpassad examination för studenter med dokumenterad, varaktig funktionsnedsättning.

Examinator får medge annan examinationsform vid omexamination av enstaka studenter.

## Övriga krav för slutbetyg

The final grade is based on five homework assignments (20%), a midterm exam (20%) and a final exam (60%). For PhD students, an additional task will be to read and present a paper approved by the instructor (20 min talk).

## Etiskt förhållningssätt

- Vid grupparbete har alla i gruppen ansvar för gruppens arbete.
- Vid examination ska varje student ärligt redovisa hjälp som erhållits och källor som använts.
- Vid muntlig examination ska varje student kunna redogöra för hela uppgiften och hela lösningen.