

Formal Methods and the Defense Industrial Base

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Formal methods technology investments

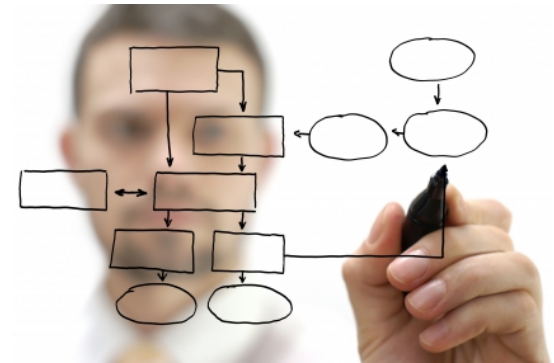
- The Government has long invested in formal methods research and technology development
 - DoD's goal is to provide value to the military
- Tools for development of military articles can provide value on several dimensions
 - Reduced development costs
 - Better verification evidence
 - Shorten time to deployment
 - Provide new capabilities
 - Verify properties that are untestable
 - HACMS demonstrated Formal Methods' ability to improve a systems cyber posture
- I built a better mousetrap, where is everyone?
 - Institutional resistance to untrusted technology insertion





Defense contracting

- Federal Acquisition Regulations and the U.S. Code govern how the DoD acquires defense articles
 - Fair and open competition among contractors
- A simplified view
 - KPPs and other requirements are published in an RFP
 - Proposals describe how requirements are to be met
 - Lowest cost compliant bidder is awarded contract
 - Systems undergo stringent evaluation and certification to show requirements have been met
- Contractors compete on costs
 - How you control development costs provide a comparative advantage
 - Engineering processes guarded as intellectual property
 - Engineering processes are predictable and repeatable
 - Human resources are commoditized



<http://www.respect-it.com>



Technology insertion

- New technologies are inserted into programs once it is demonstrated to be sufficiently mature
 - 'Risk burned down'
 - High TRL
 - Component-level C&A
- Resistance to adopt development approaches that require a restructuring of engineering processes
 - Introduces 'unacceptable risk' to programs
- Formal methods tools insert into development process, not integrated into systems.
 - How are risks of this insertion to be managed?



Defense contractor program management's view

- Manage program for schedule and cost performance
 - Earned Value Milestone is a preferred style of program management for the defense industry
 - CPI, SPI
 - Requires cost and schedule predictability and execution
- Risks and Opportunities
 - Events that have a probability of occurrence that if realized will increase (risk) or decrease (opportunity) program costs
 - PMs leverage MR to lower risk likelihood and increase opportunity likelihood
 - And to cover 'unknown risks'
- Front loaded analysis and verification activity stresses cost and schedule metrics
 - Looks over budget and behind schedule when compared to traditional process
 - MR will be needed at integration



<http://www.managed-programs.com>

- Cost-benefit analysis
 - What are the benefits, measured in dollars
 - Capture new business
 - Substantiate with market analysis
 - Reduce costs (cost avoidance is a tough sell)
 - "If I never find a bug, then its free"
 - What is ROI?



orgchanger.files.wordpress.com

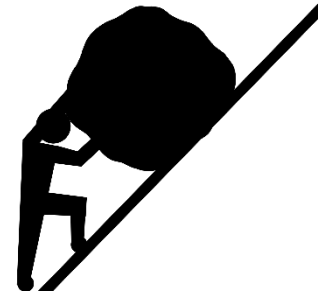
$$FM_{nre} + \sum i \uparrow \# FM_{rci} \ll \sum i \uparrow \# TRAD_{rci}$$

- Understand all of the costs
 - How do Formal Methods tools integrate into complex engineering workflows?
 - What is the schedule impact? – with respect to earned value milestones
 - What is the cost impact? – with respect to earned value milestones
 - Training
 - Other costs



The uphill battle

- The bad reputation of formal methods
 - Expensive
 - Schedule buster
 - Lacks scalability
 - Does not live up to promises
- Drive down risk by increasing the TRL of the formal methods-enhanced engineering workflow.
 - The FM has to provide value
 - ROI
 - Understand how to reliably predict cost and schedule expenditures through the development process
 - Repeatable
- Direct evidence of costs and benefits of formal methods approach is needed but is difficult to get
 - Compelling apples-to-apples numbers
- Standardization





Creating a pull for formal methods

- Customer pull can motivate industry to embrace new development approaches
 - Convincing evidence of technical value can spur action
 - Defense contractors and tool providers will respond to market conditions
 - Invest to sustain, support, and commercialize FM technologies
 - Effective engineering workflow integration
 - DoD has a carrot and a stick
 - Requirements
 - Will not specify development methods
 - Evidence that objectives are met
 - C&A
 - Provide certification 'credit' for the use of Formal Methods
 - C&A evaluators will need to be able to judge FM evidence on its merits



<http://birneysdivision.weebly.com>



A recap

- Aerospace and Defense industry sector is conservative and risk adverse
- Many exquisitely engineered complex critical systems
- No compelling business case to drive formal methods adoption
- Demonstrated success can drive market conditions



www.darpa.mil