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Performance, Security, Testability,  
Usability, Other Q. Attributes

02. Dezember 2013





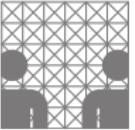
Fragen gerne direkt stellen!



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# outline

Performance

Security

Testability

Usability

Other Quality Attributes



# Was ist Performance?

- Jedes Softwaresystem soll seine Aufgaben innerhalb fest definierter Zeitintervalle vollenden.
- Aufgaben erreichen das System in verschiedenen Formen
  - Interrupts, Nachrichten, Anfragen, Timing Events
- Die Beurteilung der Performance eines Systems variiert
  - Durchsatz vs. Güte
- Performance ist nicht mehr der alleinige treibende Faktor in der Softwarearchitektur
- Performance und Skalierbarkeit sind verschiedene Qualitätsattribute



# Performancemaße

- Latenz
  - Zeit zwischen Ankunft und Vollendung einer Aufgabe
- Einhaltung von Deadlines
  - Werden alle Deadlines eingehalten?
- Durchsatz
  - Transaktionen pro Zeiteinheit
- Jitter
  - Die Varianz der Latenz
- Miss-rate
  - Verhältnis der verworfenen Aufgaben zu allen Aufgaben



# Ankunfts muster

Aufgaben können in vorhersehbaren Mustern oder unvorhersehbar auftreten.

- Periodisch

- Auftreten in festen Zeitintervallen

- Stochastisch

- Auftreten in Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilungen

- Sporadisch

- Unvorhersehbares Auftreten



# Programmausführungszustände

Sowie eine Aufgabe eintrifft, ist das System in einem von zwei möglichen Zuständen, um die Aufgabe zu vollenden

- Rechnend

- Die Berechnung benötigt Ressourcen und Zeit
  - Performance von Ressourcen kann sich verschieden verhalten

- Blockiert

- Wartend auf Ressourcen, andere Berechnungen oder zur Synchronisation
  - Umso mehr Ressourcen benötigt werden umso wahrscheinlicher ist eine größere Latenz



# Taktiken zur Optimierung

Unterteilung in 2 Taktikkategorien:

- Ressourcenbedarf regeln
  - Taktiken zur Minimierung des Ressourcenbedarfs
- Ressourcen verwalten
  - Taktiken zur Effizienzsteigerung der Ressourcen



# Kategorie 1: Ressourcenbedarf regeln

- Samplingrate anpassen
- Genauigkeit verringern
  - Die Latenz bleibt vorhersehbar
  - Verringerte Auflösung / Qualität
- Aufgabenpriorisierung
  - Bessere Latenz und Durchsatz für hochpriore Aufgaben
  - Niederpriore Aufgaben warten beliebig lange oder werden ignoriert
- Overhead verringern
  - „*Any performance problem can be solved by removing a layer of indirection*“
  - Co-Location
- Programmeffizienz steigern
  - z.B. durch bessere Algorithmen



## Kategorie 2: Ressourcenverwaltung

- Vertikale Skalierung
  - Schnellere oder mehr CPUs, Speicher, Netzwerke, ...
- Horizontale Skalierung
  - Mehrere Server und load-balancing Taktiken
- Cache
  - um mehrfache Zugriffe auf langsame Ressourcen zu vermeiden
- Nebenläufigkeit einführen
- Scheduling der Ressourcen anpassen
  - z.B. Durchsatzsteigerung auf Kosten längerer Transaktionen



# Scheduling

Besteht aus

- Prioritätszuweisung
- Ressourcenzuweisung

Ziele

- Optimale Ressourcennutzung
- Task Priorisierung
- Minimierung der Ressourcennutzung
- Minimierung der Latenz
- Maximaler Durchsatz
- Fairness



# Preemption

Taskausführung unterbrechen, um einen anderen auszuführen

Möglichkeiten:

- Tasks dürfen jederzeit unterbrochen werden
- Tasks dürfen nur an spezifischen Stellen unterbrochen werden
- Tasks dürfen oder können nicht unterbrochen werden



# Preemption

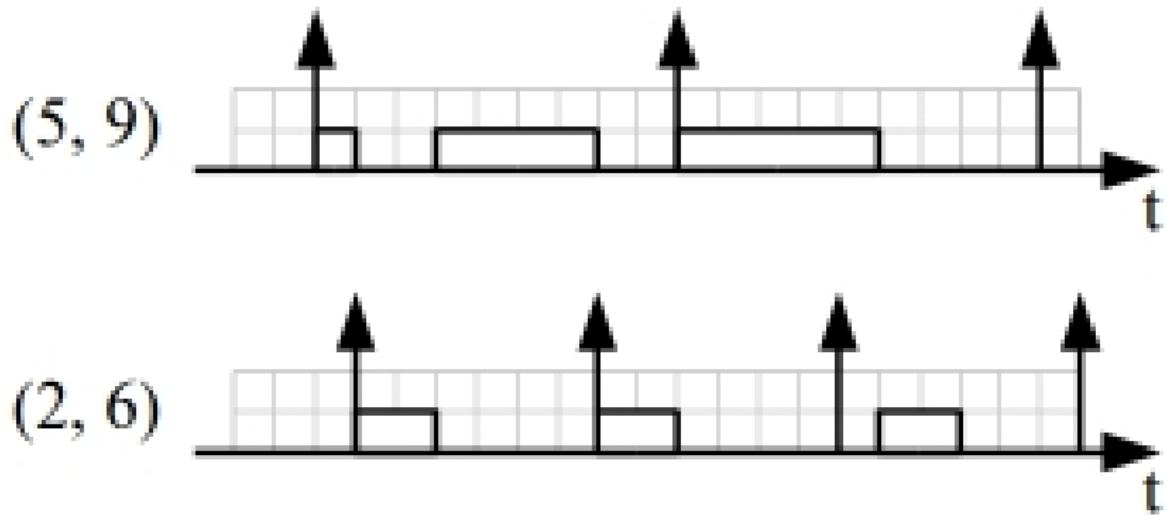


Abbildung : Schedule mit Preemption



# Scheduling

- FIFO (First In First Out)
- Fixed-priority scheduling
  - Anhand von semantischer Wichtigkeit
  - Deadline Monotonic
  - Rate Monotonic
- Dynamic-priority scheduling
  - Round-Robin
  - EDF (Earliest Deadline First)
  - Least-slack-first
- Static Scheduling



# Zusammenfassung

- Bei Performance geht es um das Management der Ressourcen, um akzeptables Timing des Systems zu erreichen
- Performance kann durch Latenz und Durchsatz bemessen werden
- Verringerung des Ressourcenbedarfs kann negative Auswirkungen auf Qualitäten haben
- Replikation oder bessere Hardware sind gute Ansätze zur Performancesteigerung



# Questions?

Next up: Security



# Motivation

my systems are secure, right?





# Security as a quality attribute in s. w. a.

*„Security is a measure of the system's ability to protect data and information from unauthorized access while still providing access to people and systems that are authorized.“*

- Confidentiality - Vertraulichkeit
  - Is my data/system protected from unauthorized **access**?
- Integrity - Unversehrtheit
  - Is my data/system protected from unauthorized **manipulation**?
- Availability - Verfügbarkeit
  - Will my data/system be available for **legitimate use**?



# characteristics to support CIA

- Authentication - Authentisierung
  - Is it really you, I'm communicating with?
- Nonrepudiation - Unleugbarkeit
  - Can I be sure, you won't later deny having received my message?
- Authorization - Berechtigung
  - Will a user be able to edit his own account?



# Attacks

*„An attack is an attempt to break CIA [...]“*

Threat modeling as a technique to determine possible threats.

- attack trees
- security scenarios



# Tactics for Security

Think about physical security.

- detect

- Detect intrusion (traffic within the system)
  - Detect service denial (traffic coming in)
  - ...

- resist

- Authenticate actors (password, certificate, ...)
  - Authorize actors (access control, right management)
  - Encrypt data (VPN, SSL, Public-/Private Keys)
  - ...



# Tactics for Security

## ■ react

- Revoke access (limit access to minimum)
- Lock computer (e.g.: don't allow more than 5 login attempts)
- Inform actors (notify personnel, other systems)

## ■ recover

- Maintain Audit Trail (log user/system actions)
- Restore (see Availability)

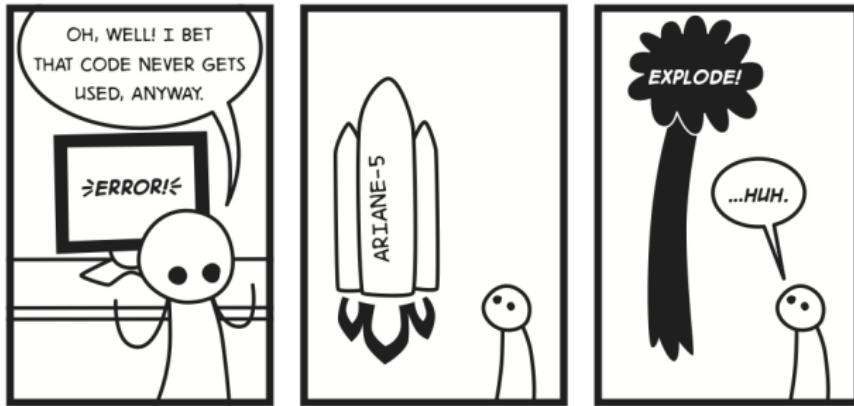


# Questions?

Next up: Testability



# Why test systems?



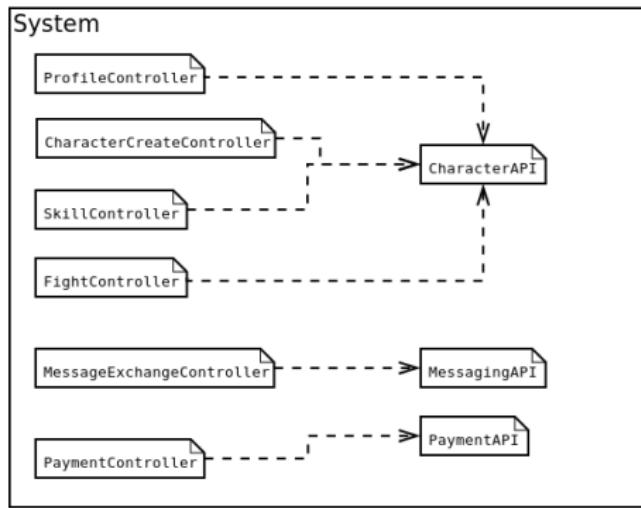


# What do we need to do?

- Control Input and Observe Outputs
  - Change internal states and observe changes
- Mechanisms bundled together in a so called test harness

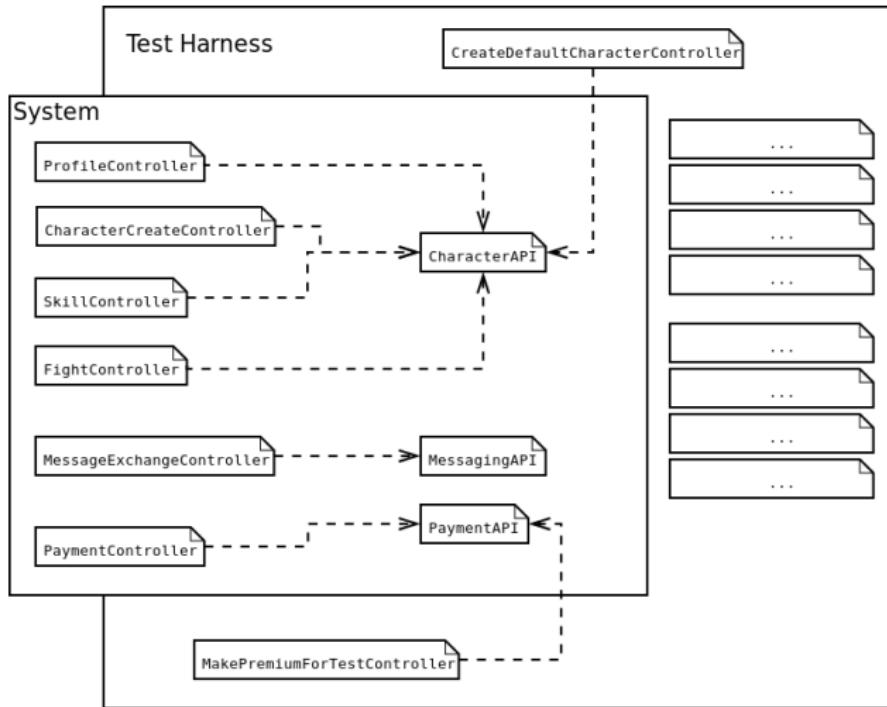


# Test Harness I



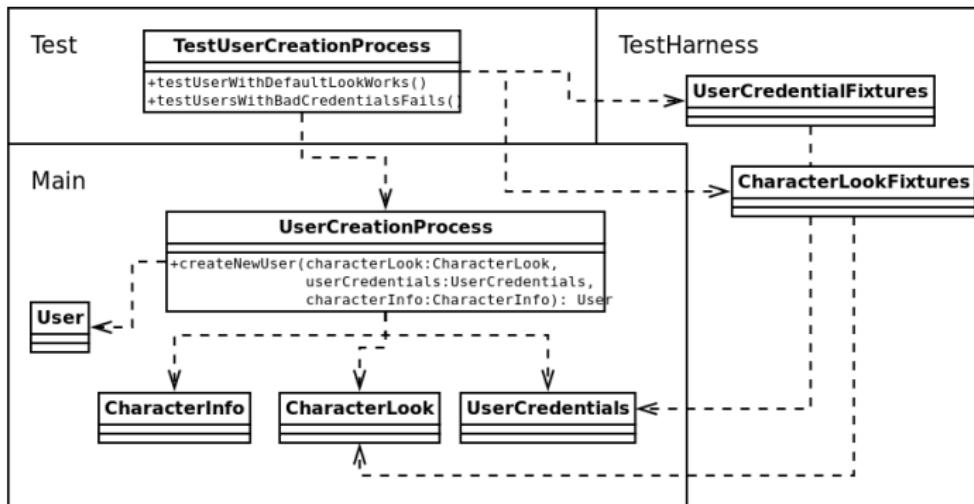


# Test Harness II





# Test Harness III - Unit Level





# Tactics for Testability in Theory

Recap:

- Specialized Interfaces / Specialiced Access Mechanisms
- TestFixtures

New:

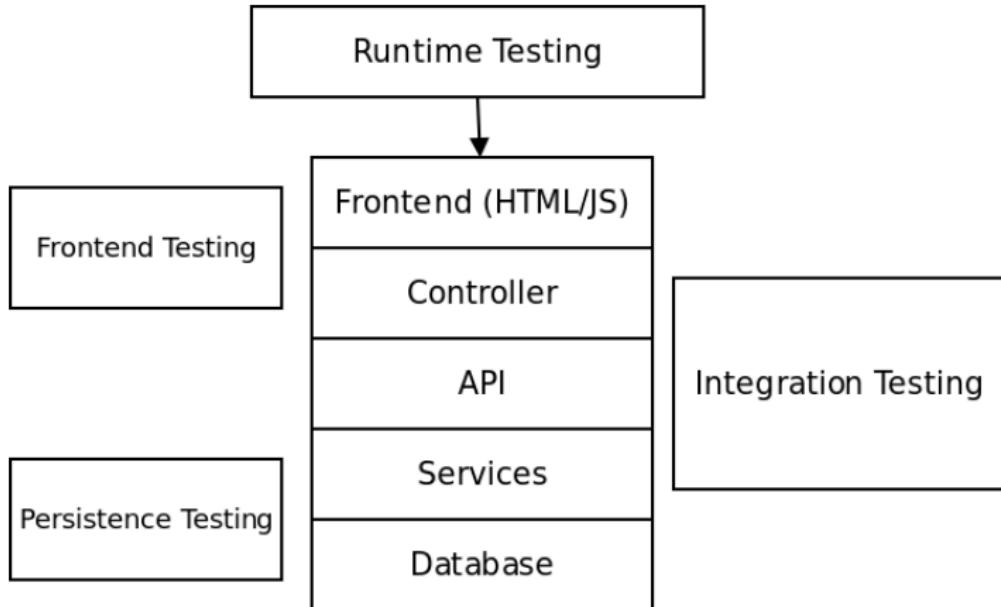
- A/B Feature Release
- Layered Testing with Mocks & Stubs<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://martinfowler.com/articles/mocksArentStubs.html>



# Testing Layered Architecture





# Tactics for Testability in Practice I

"A SPELLING TEST?  
- SURELY THEY HAVE  
**SOFTWARE FOR THAT**  
SORT OF THING!"





# Tactics for Testability in Practice II

- Limit Non-determinism
- Adding Observability and Controllability
- Use executable Assertions



# Design Checklist - What is still missing?

## ■ Resource Management

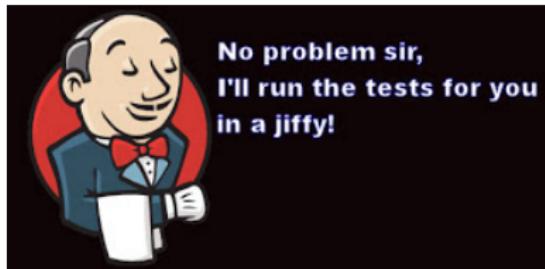
- sufficient resources are available
- parallel execution if possible
- representative test environment

## ■ Choice of Technology

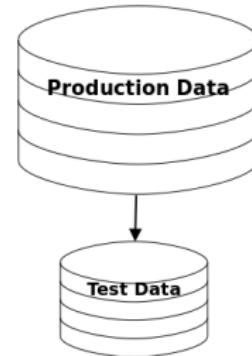
- support your specific scenarios
- support an appropriate level/amount of testing
- sustainable choice of technology



# Miscellaneous



About Test Automation



About Test Data Generation



# Questions?

Next up: Usability



# Usability

*„Any darn fool can make something complex; it takes a genius to make something simple.“*

*Albert Einstein*



# What is Usability?

- Learning system features
- Using a system efficiently



URL:



Hosts

- Span All  
 Allow List ->

- Reject List ->

Accept/Reject

Accept:  Reject:

- htm(l)  gif  
 jpg  txt  
 zip  exe  
 doc  All

Custom list:

"thm"  
"thumb"  
"small"

Special

Retries:

Additional Parameters:

Act like a browser

Convert links

Ignore robots.txt

Running Options

Go 2 background

No info

All info

Some info

Append to logfile

Overwrite Logfile

Logfile:

Retrieval Options

No clobber

Timestamping

Continue file download

Quota (kB):

Spider (check for files)

No directories

Force directories

Save to custom dir:

Clear Server Cache

Recursive Retrieval

Depth:

Download "as-is"

Mirror site

add HTML suffix

Only go deeper

<u>Undo</u>	Ctrl+Z
<u>Cut</u>	Ctrl+X
<u>Copy</u>	Ctrl+C
<u>Paste</u>	Ctrl+V
<u>Delete</u>	Del
<u>Find...</u>	Ctrl+F
<u>Find Next</u>	F3
<u>Replace...</u>	Ctrl+H
<u>Go To...</u>	Ctrl+G
<u>Select All</u>	Ctrl+A
<u>Time/Date</u>	F5



<u>Undo</u>	Ctrl+Z
<u>Cut</u>	Ctrl+X
<u>Copy</u>	Ctrl+C
<u>Paste</u>	Ctrl+V
<u>Delete</u>	Del
<u>Find...</u>	Ctrl+F
<u>Find Next</u>	F3
<u>Replace...</u>	Ctrl+H
<u>Go To...</u>	Ctrl+G
<u>Select All</u>	Ctrl+A
<u>Time/Date</u>	F5



# What is Usability?

- Minimizing the impact of errors
- Adapting the system to user needs
- Increasing confidence and satisfaction

Award Modular BIOS v6.00PG, An Energy Star Ally  
Copyright (C) 1984-2000, Award Software, Inc.

08/07/2000

Main Processor : PENTIUM III 733MHz(133x5.5)  
Memory Testing : 392192K OK + 1024K Shared Memory



EPA POLLUTION PREVENTION

Main Memory Clock is 100 MHz

Primary Master : ST3160023A 8.01

Primary Slave : None

Secondary Master : None

Secondary Slave : None

Keyboard error or no keyboard present

-

Press F1 to continue, DEL to enter SETUP

08/07/2000-i815-47B27X-JV69RC2CC-00

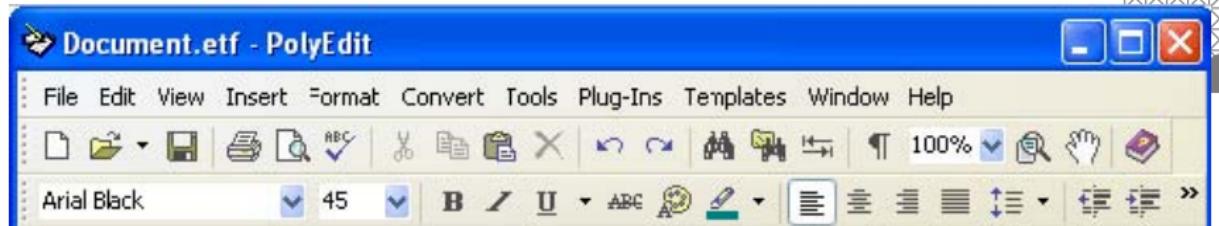


Abbildung : Old Office

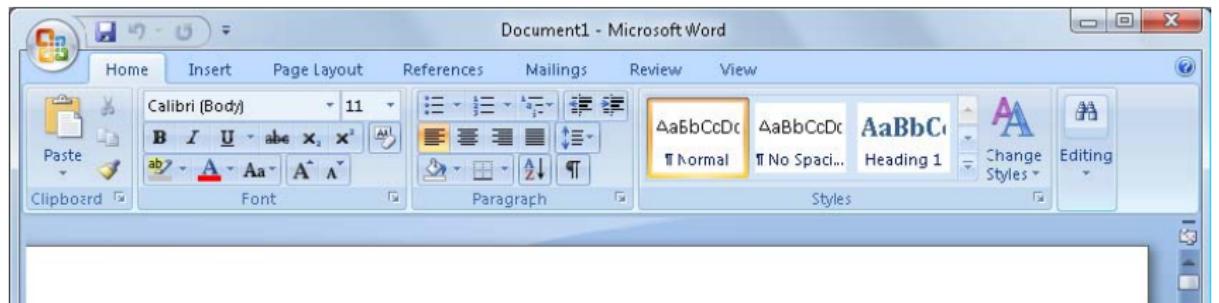
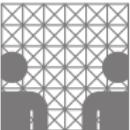


Abbildung : New Office



# Usability General Scenario

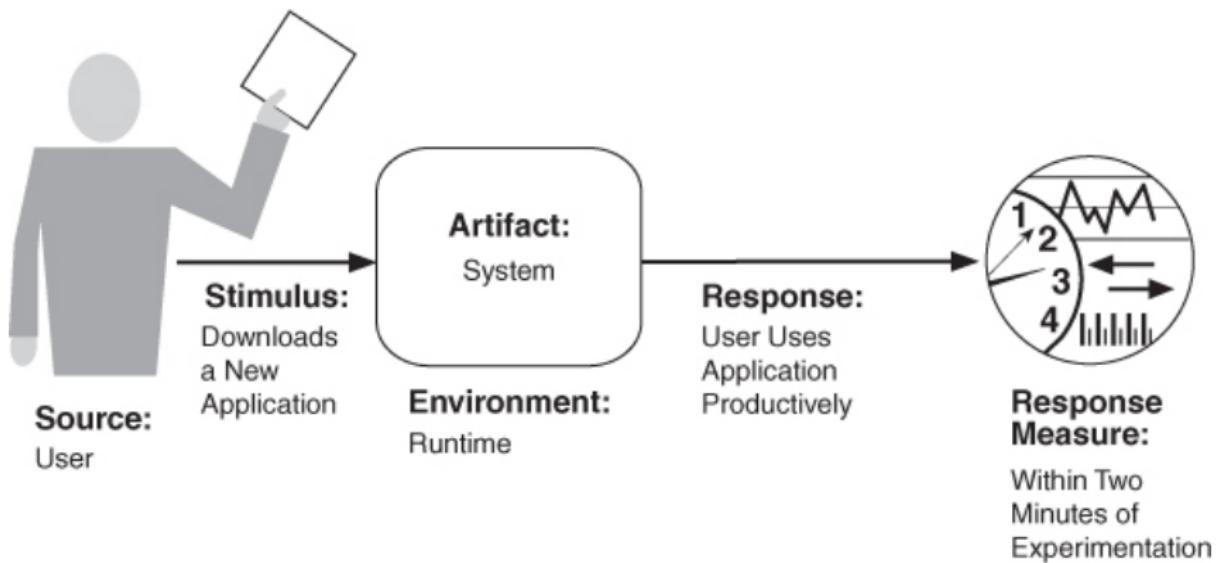


Abbildung : Beispiel Szenario



# Usability and other QAs

- Often in conflict with other Quality Attributes
- Examples:
  - Security: Webshop logout after 5 minutes
  - Performance: Loading parts of the UI from a server



# Tactics for Usability

- Separate the User Interface
- Reduce dependencies → better Modifiability
- Defer binding → no need to rebuild for every change
- Rapid Prototyping → testing different UIs
- Model-View-Controller Pattern







Playlist Editor

11. The Offspring - Kill The President	3:21
12. The Offspring - Session	2:31
13. The Offspring - We Are One	3:56
14. The Offspring - Kick Him When He's Down	3:14
15. The Offspring - Take it Like a Man	2:54
16. The Offspring - Get it Right	3:05
17. The Offspring - Dirty Magic	3:46
18. The Offspring - Hypodermic	3:21
19. The Offspring - Burn it Up	2:41
20. The Offspring - No Hero	3:21

Add Rem Sel Misc List



# User Initiative

- Gives the user the opportunity to influence the system
- Common examples:
  - Cancel
  - Undo
  - Pause/resume
  - Aggregate



# System Initiative

- System is initiating an action of its own
- Needs an appropriate Model:
  - Task model → correcting a lowercast letter at the beginning of a sentence
  - User model → providing an explanation of every function for every user only once
  - System model → showing a progress bar



# Questions?

Next up: Other Quality Attributes



## Other Quality Attributes



# Deployability

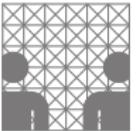
- How does software gets to the customer?
  - Pull vs. Push
  - Update on runtime
  - Medium of transportation
  
- Examples
  - Steam-Games
  - Google Play & App-Store
  - System Updates (Linux/Win/Mac/...)



## Why is deployability a concern?

With the growth of the internet the transportation medium for updates generates very low costs. Internet for frequent updates or as the initial distribution way became attractive.

1. Regular Releases
2. Weekly Releases
3. Continuous Delivery



# Safety

ok

cancel



# Safety

ok

cancel

**destroy everything!**



# Safety

- Safety  $\neq$  Security
  - avoid entering states that cause or lead to damage
- Safety  $\neq$  Reliability
  - a reliable system (consistent with its specification) is unsafe, if the specification ignores conditions leading to unsafe action
- Safety is not purely a software concern



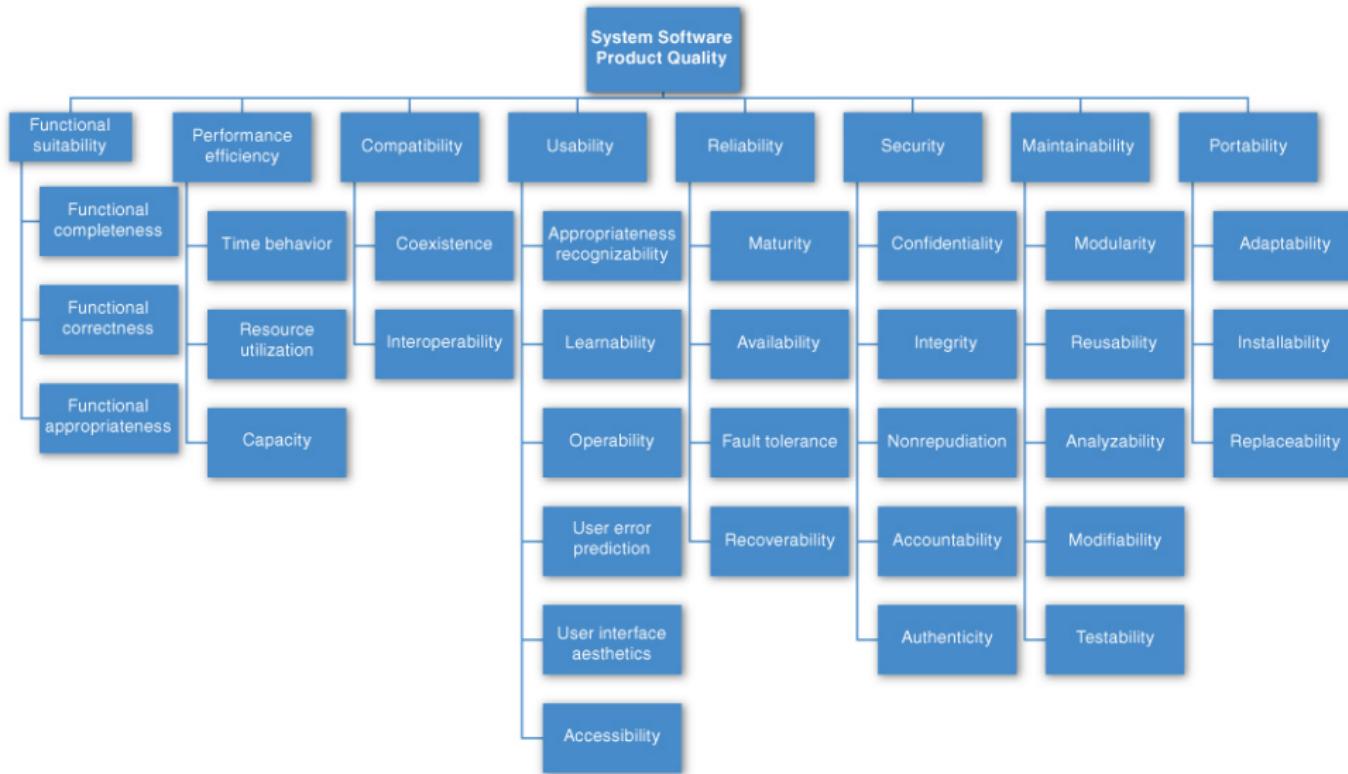
# System QAs and Software QAs

- Software choices always have an impact on the containing system
- Example:
  - An instant messaging app that contacts the server asking for new messages every 5 seconds → high performance but wrecked battery running time
- It's important for an software architect to have the important system quality attributes in mind



# Using standard lists of quality attributes

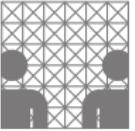
- Standard lists are helping with non common QAs
- Normally they are categorized so one can see immediately in which direction the QA is heading
- It's not possible to get all quality attributes - there is always another one (example: lowability)





# Getting a grasp on X-abilities

- Capture Scenarios
  - Interview the stakeholders about the new QA
  - Try to generalize the scenarios
- Assemble Design Approaches
  - Find design patterns that have an impact on the new QA
  - Finding experts in this area and interview them
  - Using the general scenario to try to catalog a list of design approaches to produce the responses
- Try to create a model
  - Collect all parameters that have an impact
- Assemble a Set of Tactics
  - Interview experts
  - Use the model



Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit!

**Fragen? Diskussion!**