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| Nota di contenuto | Invited Talk -- Why Safety and Security Should and Will Merge -- Safety Cases -- The Deconstruction of Safety Arguments Through Adversarial Counter-Argument -- Using Fuzzy Self-Organising Maps for Safety Critical Systems -- Using Formal Methods in a Retrospective Safety Case -- Reliability -- A Highly Fault Detectable Cache Architecture for Dependable Computing -- An Empirical Exploration of the Difficulty Function -- Towards the Integration of Fault, Resource, and Power Management -- Human Factors -- Modeling Concepts for Safety- |

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Sommario/riassunto

The importance of safety and security is growing steadily. Safety is a quality characteristic that traditionally has been considered to be important in embedded systems, and security is usually an essential property in business applications. There is certainly a tendency to use software-based solutions in safety-critical applications domains, which increases the importance of safety engineering techniques. These include modelling and analysis techniques as well as appropriate processes and tools. And it is surely correct that the amount of confidential data that require protection from unauthorized access is growing. Therefore, security is very important. On the one hand, the traditional motivations for addressing safety and security still exist, and their relevance has improved. On the other hand, safety and security requirements occur increasingly in the same system. At present, many software-based systems interact with technical equipment and they communicate, e.g., with users and other systems. Future systems will more and more interact with many other entities (technical systems, people, the environment). In this situation, security problems may cause safety-related failures. It is thus necessary to address safety and security. It is furthermore required to take into account the interactions between these two properties.
