#### Is Software Malfunction an Oxymoron?

Jesse Hughes

July 25, 2007

Hughes Is Software Malfunction an Oxymoron?

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## Outline



### Outline





Hughes Is Software Malfunction an Oxymoron?

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### Outline







Hughes Is Software Malfunction an Oxymoron?

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Misfunction

#### Outline



2 Token and type malfunction

#### 3 Misfunction

Hughes Is Software Malfunction an Oxymoron?

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#### **Function-bearers**

Some things have functions. We can ask, "What is it for?"

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- "That switch mutes the television."

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We ascribe functions to biological stuff, artifacts, personal roles, software...

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## Malfunction

A truism: Things don't always work like they should.

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• "An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

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- "An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)
- "a biological part functions properly when it can do what it was selected for and malfunctions when it cannot." (Neander, 1995)

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- "If you can say what a thing is supposed to do, then you can also say when it is failing to do something that it is supposed to do, that is, malfunctioning." (Preston, 1998)

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- "It is of the essence of purposes and intentions [and hence, of functions] that they are not always fulfilled." (Millikan, 1989)

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In sum: Function-bearers are capable of malfunction.

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#### 3 Misfunction

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#### Token malfunction

"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)



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## Token malfunction

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Token dysfunction (strong)

A token <u>dysfunctions</u> if it cannot perform its function.



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Token dysfunction (strong)

A token <u>dysfunctions</u> if it cannot perform its function.

But what about a TV with poor reception?

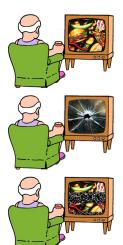


## Token malfunction

"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

Token dysfunction (weak)

A token <u>dysfunctions</u> if it cannot perform its function <u>reliably</u> or <u>effectively</u>.



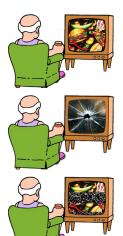
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• Reliably: How likely the goal is achieved.



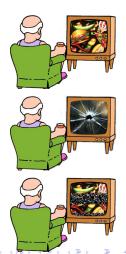
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Token dysfunction (weak)

A token <u>dysfunctions</u> if it cannot perform its function <u>reliably</u> or <u>effectively</u>.

- Reliably: How likely the goal is achieved.
- Effectively: The degree to which the goal is achieved.



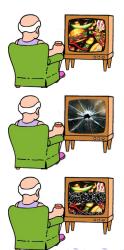
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Reliably or effectively compared to what?



## Token malfunction

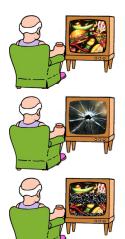
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Compared to <u>"normal"</u> tokens of the same type.



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Token dysfunction (weak)

A token *dysfunctions* if it cannot perform its function *reliably* or *effectively*.

Reliably or effectively compared to what?

Compared to <u>"normal"</u> tokens of the same type.



#### Software tokens

What is a software token?

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#### Software tokens

#### What is a software token?

Type: Defined by code.

sub filter {
 my (\$self) = 0\_;
 my (\$self) = 0\_;
 tr/n=za=nN=ZA=V/a=zA=Z/
 if (\$status = filter\_read()) > 0;
 \$status;
 :

#### Software type

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#### Software tokens

What is a software token?

Type: Defined by code. Token (roughly): a copy of code, ready for execution.



#### Software type



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What is a software token?

Type: Defined by code.

Token (roughly): a copy of code, ready for execution.

Consequence: Two software tokens of the same type behave indistinguishably.



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Software does not malfunction?



#### Software type



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## Type dysfunction

Need: a notion of type dysfunction (i.e. bad design). (i.e. bad design).

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A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.







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#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.

• A bad cutter: wires bend easily.







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- An okay cutter: sturdy, useful.
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# Note: A bit vague when mediocrity becomes dysfunction!







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#### Type dysfunction

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### Available: within state-of-the-art capabilities







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#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, <u>comparable</u> types.

Available: within state-of-the-art capabilities

Comparable: satisfying similar function with similar costs, lifespan, etc.







Image: A math a math

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Strong version?







Image: A math a math

Most software comes with a specification.

Example: A program is an <u>adder</u> if: <u>Given</u> appropriate input x, yOutput x + y.



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Other examples of constitutive norms:

• Game rules



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Example: A program is an <u>adder</u> if: <u>Given</u> appropriate input x, yOutput x + y.

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Specifications provide <u>constitutive</u> norms.

Other examples of constitutive norms:

- Game rules
- Axioms for mathematical models



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But some software is better than others.

Consider a chess program that

• plays chess correctly (satisfies spec.)



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It is badly designed—i.e., *dysfunctions*.





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Functional goal: winning

This program does not reliably win.

It is badly designed—i.e., dysfunctions.

Software is capable of *type dysfunction*.





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### Outline



### 2 Token and type malfunction



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### Other kinds of malfunction?

#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.

#### Example: Floor-scorching stove

A certain gas stove was constructed without a heat shield.



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• Cooked food properly (no *dysfunction*)



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#### Example: Floor-scorching stove

A certain gas stove was constructed without a heat shield.

Result: Damaged floors

- Cooked food properly (no dysfunction)
- But malfunctioning nonetheless!



## Other kinds of malfunction?

#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.

Dysfunction: Not doing what it should.



### Other kinds of malfunction?

#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.

Dysfunction: Not doing what it should. Misfunction: Doing what it shouldn't.



### Misfunction

#### Type dysfunction

A type <u>dysfunctions</u> if it does not perform its function as effectively or reliably as other available, comparable types.

#### Type misfunction

A type *misfunctions* if it produces negative effects that other available types do not produce.



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#### Token misfunction

A token *misfunctions* if it produces negative effects that other ("normal") tokens do not produce.



### Misfunctioning software

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#### Examples:

Misleading interfaces
 Anna.Kournikova.jpg.vbs appears
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### Malfunction: the old picture

"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

• Applies to tokens only ... hence not to software.

sul	b fi	lte	er {		
	my	(\$:	<pre>self) = 0_;</pre>		
	my	(\$1	status);		
	tr/	n-r	a-mN-ZA-M/a-zA-Z/		
		if	(\$status = filter_read())	>	0
	\$st	atu	19;		

### Malfunction: the old picture

"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

- Applies to tokens only ... hence not to software.
- Strong dysfunction only

su	b filter {
	my (\$self) = 8_;
	my (\$status);
	tr/n-za-mN-ZA-M/a-zA-2/
	if (\$status = filter_read()) > 0
	\$status;

### Malfunction: the old picture

"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

- Applies to tokens only ... hence not to software.
- Strong dysfunction only ... software dysfunction is weak.

su	b fi	lte	er {				
	my	(\$\$	self) = 0.	4			
	my	(\$2	status);				
	tr/	n-1	a-mN-ZA-B	٤/1	a-zA-2/		
		if	(\$status	-	filter_read())	>	0;
	\$st	atu	19;				



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"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

- Applies to tokens only ... hence not to software.
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- No misfunction

80	b fi	ilte	er {				
	my	(\$:	self) = 0.	4			
	my	(\$*	status);				
	tr/	/n-1	a-mN-ZA-B	٤/1	a-zA-Z/		
		if	(\$status	-	filter_read())	>	0;
	Şst	atu	19;				



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"An obvious fact about function categories is that their members can always be defective..." (Millikan, 1989)

- Applies to tokens only ... hence not to software.
- Strong dysfunction only ...software dysfunction is weak.
- No misfunction ... missing most software bugs.





# Malfunction: the new picture

	Dysfur	nction	Misfunction		
	token	type	token	type	
Artifact					
Biological					
Software					



sub filter {
 my (\$self) = @\_;
 my (\$status);
 tr/n=za=mN=ZA=M/a=zA=Z/
 if (\$status = filter\_read()) > 0;
 \$status;

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# Malfunction: the new picture

	Dysfur	nction	Misfunction		
	token	type	token	type	
Artifact	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Biological					
Software					



sub filter {
 my (\$salf) = 0\_;
 my (\$status);
 tr/n-za-mN-ZA-M/a-zA-Z/
 if (\$status = filter\_read()) > 0;
 \$status;
 }
}

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### Malfunction: the new picture

	Dysfur	nction	Misfur	iction
	token	type	token	type
Artifact	yes	yes	yes	yes
Biological	yes	no?	yes?	yes?
Software				

# Note: Outstanding issues with biological type malfunction!



sub :	filte	er {				
my	(\$:	elf) = 0	4			
my	7 (\$1	status);				
t	c/n-1	a-mN-ZA-	H/1	a-zA-2/		
	if	(\$status	-	filter_read())	>	0;
\$:	state	15;				

### Malfunction: the new picture

	Dysfur	nction	Misfunction		
	token	type	token	type	
Artifact	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Biological	yes	no?	yes?	yes?	
Software	no	yes	no	yes	

Note: Outstanding issues with biological type malfunction!



sub	filte	er {				
m	у (\$:	self) = 0.	4			
m	y (\$	status);				
t	r/n-1	a-mN-ZA-I	٤/1	a-zA-2/		
	if	(\$status	-	filter_read())	>	0;
\$	state	15;				
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# Thank you!

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