

Combinatorial sequences for the generation of crisis exercises

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Scenarios for crisis exercises

The effects of crisis events on a system are dependent on certain parameters, such as the order in which they appear, with specific sequences of events even potentially leading to critical failures.

In order to evaluate a systems resilience against crises, it is therefore imperative to examine and train as many different sequences of crisis events as possible within scenarios as part of exercises.

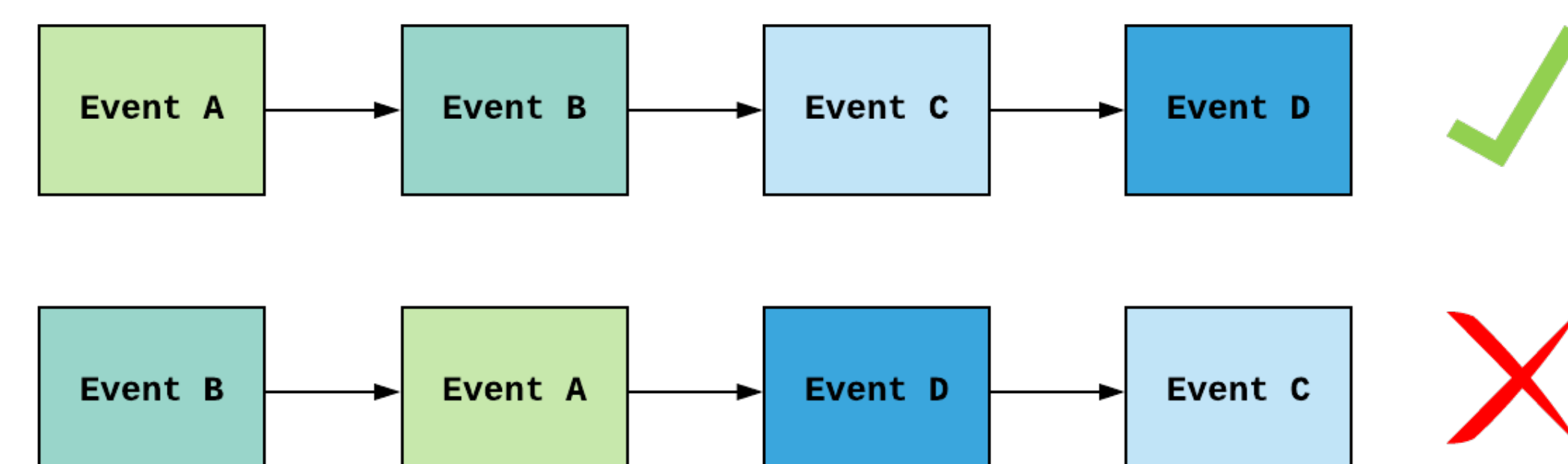


Figure 1: Two different sequences of events.

Goals of crisis exercises

- ▶ Planning of resource requirements, allocation and distribution.
- ▶ Identification of critical scenarios.
- ▶ Development and evaluation of relief strategies.
- ▶ Training and preparation of emergency personnel for actual crises.

Combinatorial framework for crisis exercises

We present a general conceptual modelling- and scenario generation framework based on methods from discrete mathematics used for the **automated generation of crisis exercises**.

- ▶ Combinatorial sequence structures provide broad range of modelling capabilities to exercise designers.
- ▶ Exercises generated using combinatorial methods satisfy different notions of combinatorial sequence coverage and thus enable the detection of sequence specific errors and vulnerabilities.
- ▶ Applicable to man-made and non-man-made crises.

Methodology

- ▶ Identification of suitable crisis events by domain experts.
- ▶ Selection of desired scenario and exercise characteristics.
- ▶ Selection of appropriate class of sequence structures satisfying all required properties, e.g. *Sequence Covering Arrays (SCAs)*.
- ▶ Automated generation of a combinatorial sequence structure based on the previous selection.
- ▶ The elements of the structure define the **scenarios** of the exercise.
- ▶ Carry out the scenarios within a crisis management exercise.

Framework

Linking the two domains

Disaster exercise domain	Combinatorial sequence testing domain
Exercise	Sequence test set (i.e., SCA of strength t or t -way sequence test set with constraints)
Exercise complexity	Strength t
Scenario	Element in sequence test set
Scenario length	Length of test sequence
Story	t -way permutation or target sequence of length t
Events	Event symbols
Multiplicities of events in scenarios	Repetition of event symbols in sequences by constraints
Constraints between events	Constraints between event symbols

Combinatorial generation of scenarios

Scenarios	Sequences					
Scenario 1	A	B	C	D	E	F
Scenario 2	D	A	F	C	E	B
Scenario 3	B	D	E	A	C	F
Scenario 4	E	D	B	F	C	A
Scenario 5	E	C	A	F	B	D
Scenario 6	C	B	F	E	A	D
Scenario 7	F	A	E	D	B	C
Scenario 8	F	C	D	B	A	E

Crisis events {A, B, C, D, E, F}



Crisis exercise



Figure 2: Generation of crisis scenarios via SCAs.

Future work

- ▶ Practical evaluation of the proposed approach for different types of exercises (Planspiele, drills, . . .) for man-made as well as non-man-made disasters.
- ▶ Broadening, extending and strengthening the employed combinatorial structures to accommodate additional scenario requirements (e.g. interdependencies and constraints of events, prioritisation of scenarios).
- ▶ Using combinatorially generated scenarios as input to simulations.
- ▶ Integration of precise coverage guarantees provided by different notions of combinatorial sequence coverage into general vulnerability, risk and impact analysis assessments of crisis threats.