Making Software Tracing Applicable and Scalable: Experiences and Lessons Learned

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Software (Persistent) Challenges

- Complexity
- Lack of structure and appropriate documentation
- Initial design no longer valid
- Initial designers no longer available
- New computing platforms do not make things easier

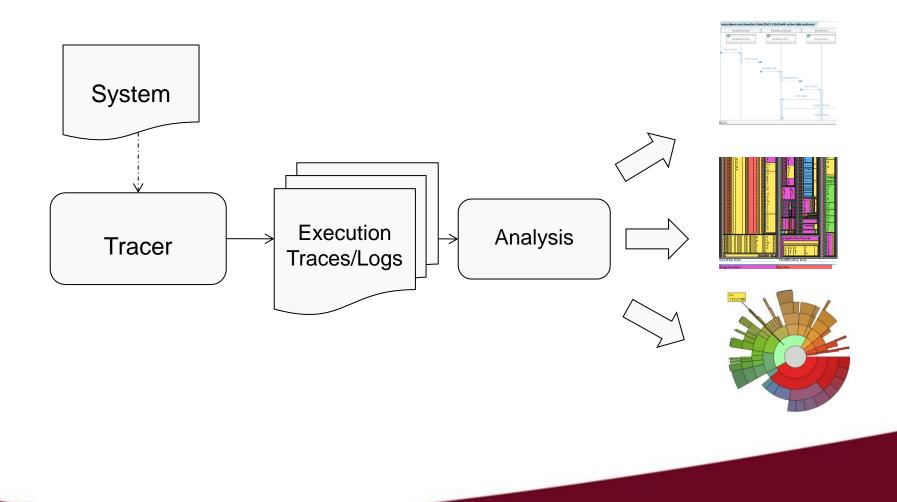
Software (Persistent) Challenges

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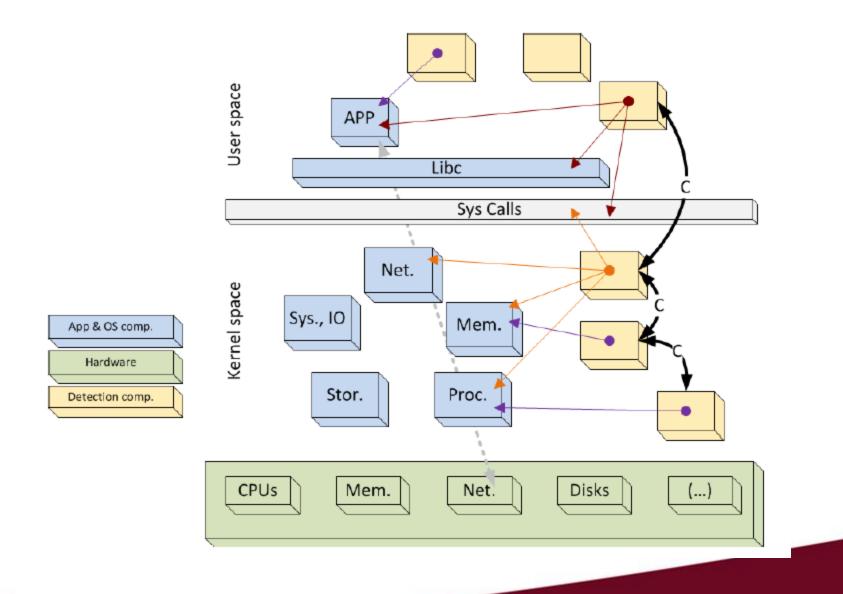
Investment in software analysis techniques and tools is critical

New computing platforms do not make things easier

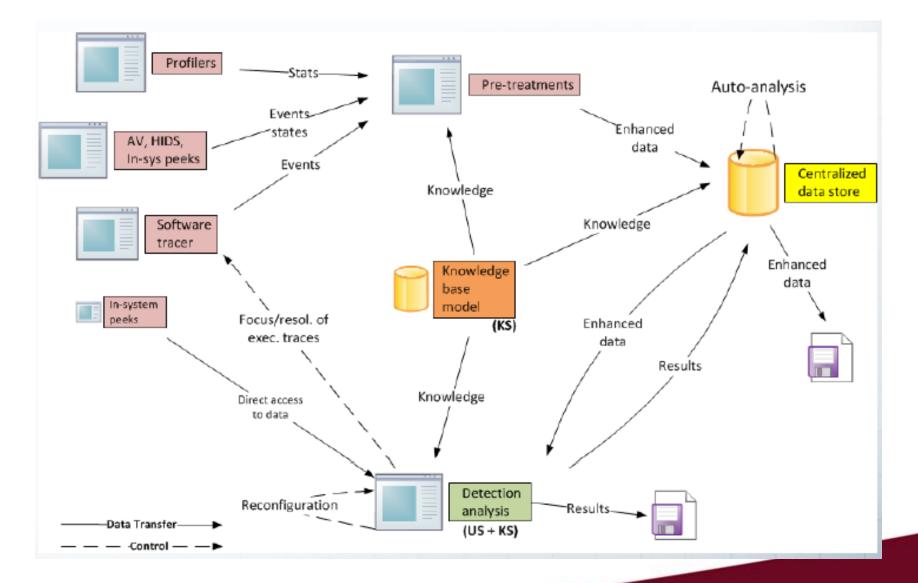
Software Behaviour Analysis: Simplified View



... a bit more complex



...very complex



Industrial projects

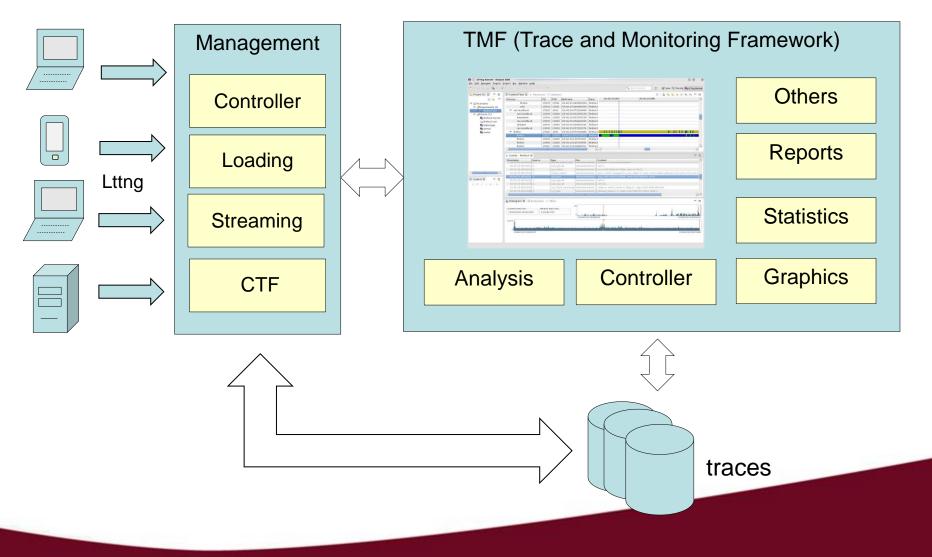
- Project 1: Tracing and monitoring tools for multi-core systems
- Project 2: Host-based anomaly detection systems
- Project 3: Tracing, debugging and configuration of avionic systems

Tracing and monitoring tools for multi-core systems

Develop techniques and tools for the generation and analysis of execution traces of multi-core systems with minimum overhead and disturbance



Project vision

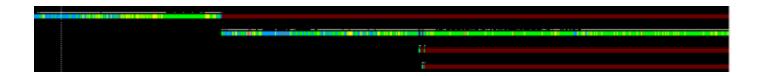


Making trace analysis scalable

Motivating Example:

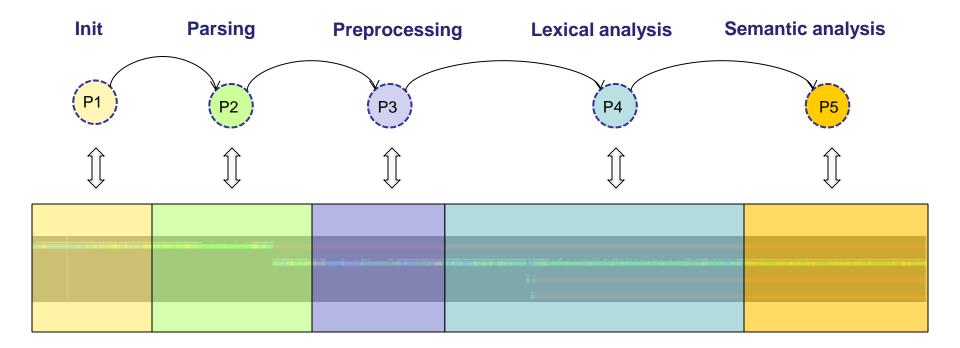
A trace generated from a compiler: parsing, preprocessing, lexical analysis, semantic analysis, etc. may contain hundred of thousands of events.

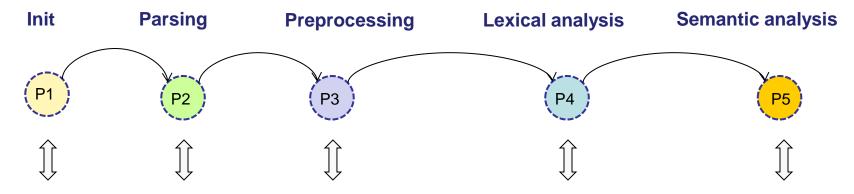
Typical tools will show this:

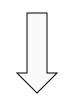


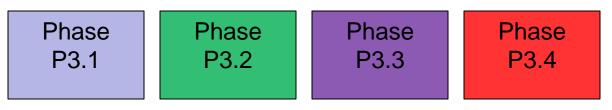
How do you know what happens where?

Automatic extraction of execution phases

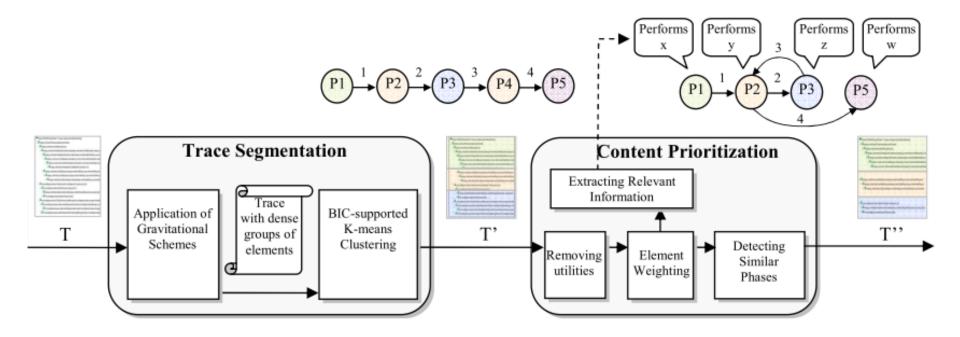




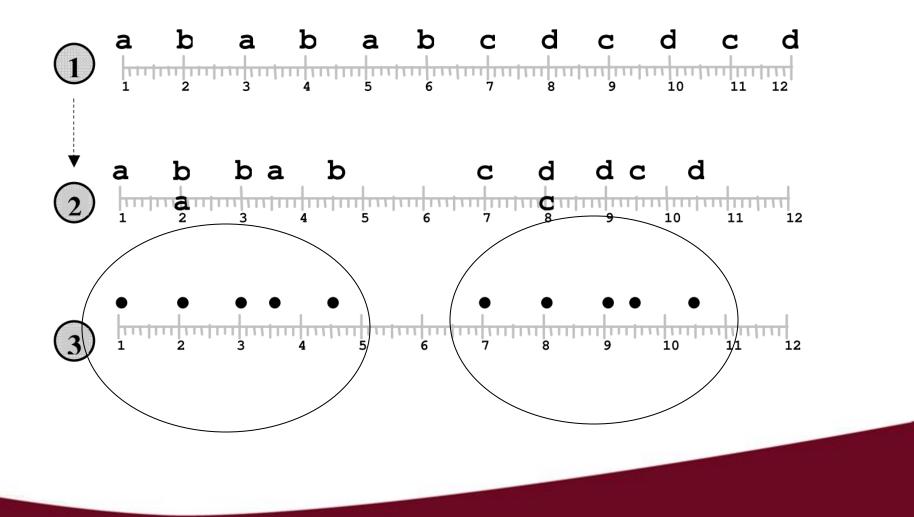




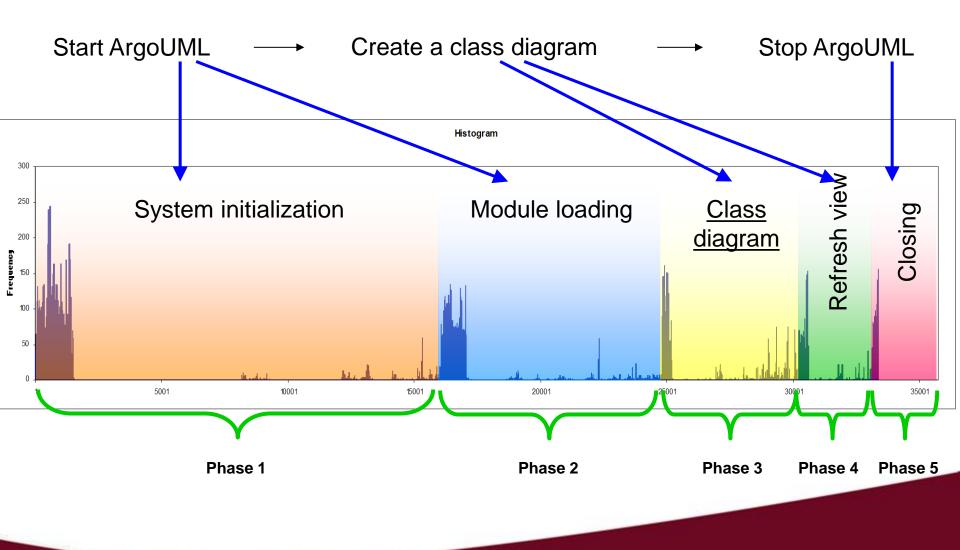
TSER: Trace Segmentation through Event Repositioning

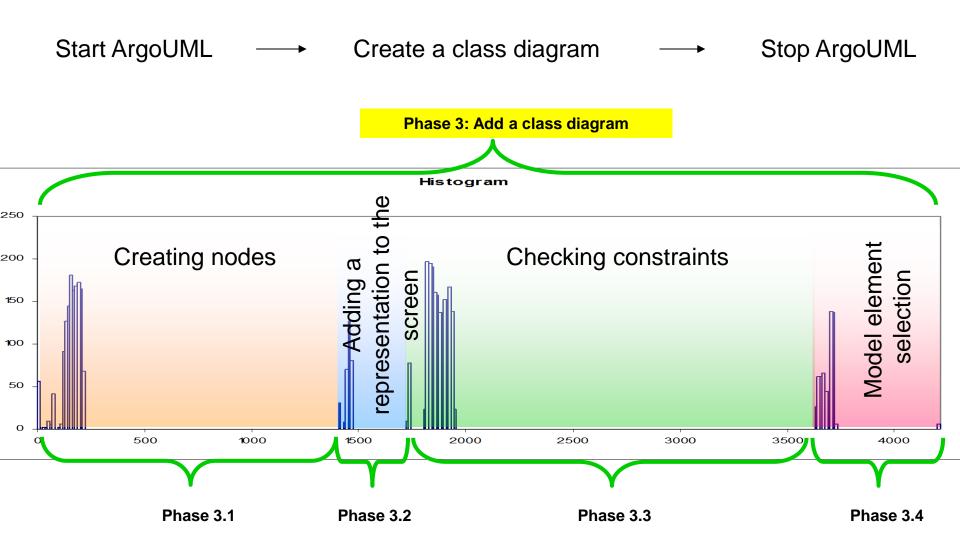


Example: Repositioning based on similarity

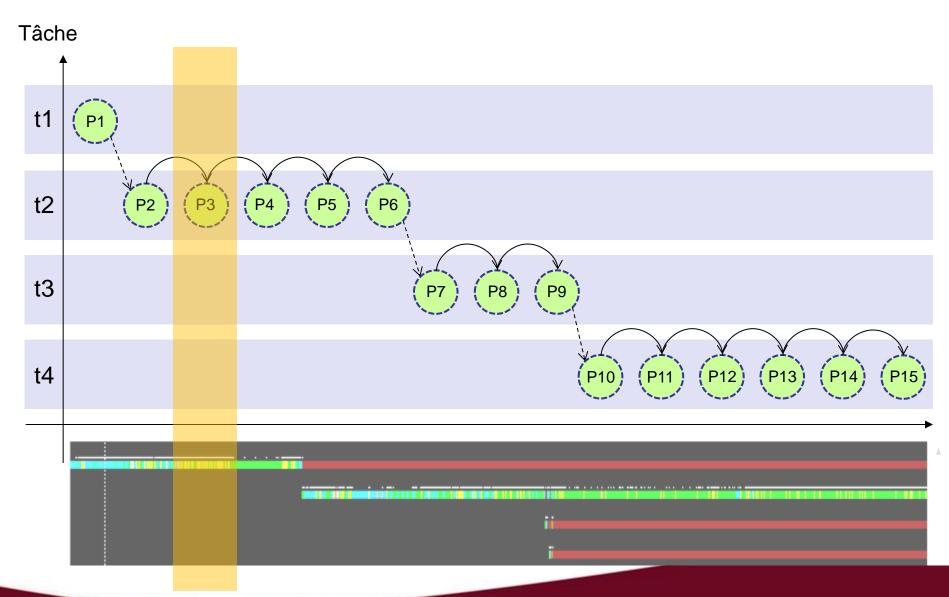


Application: ArgoUML Trace

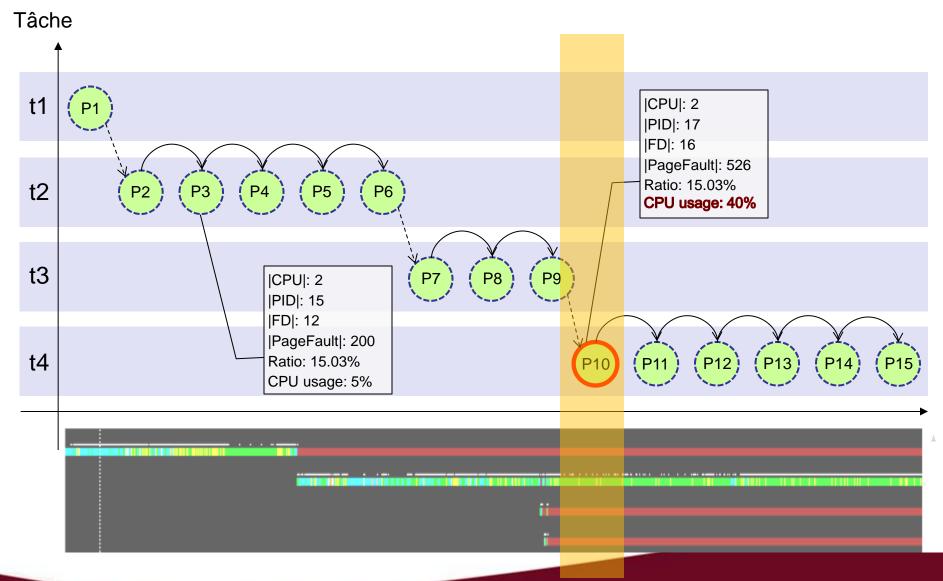




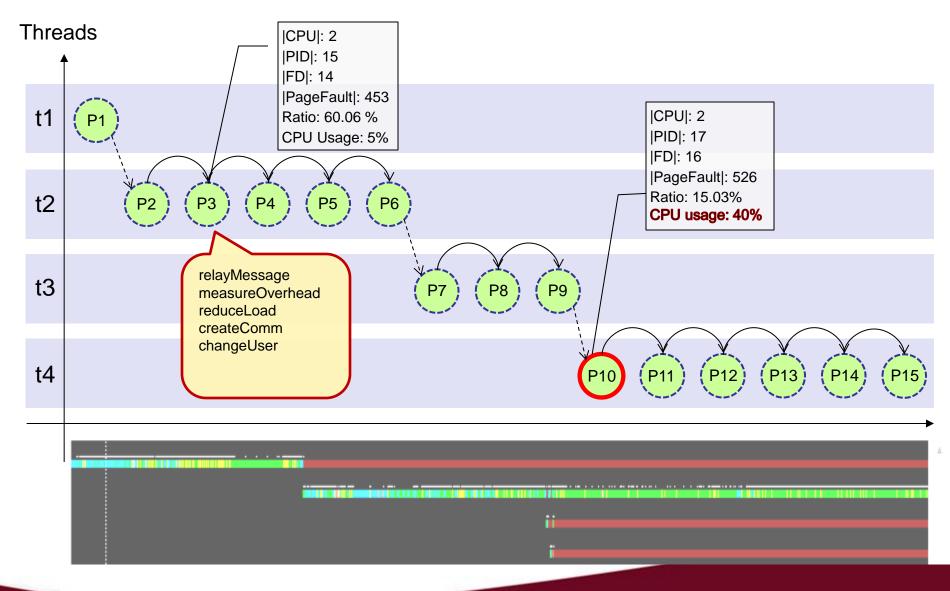
Aligning user and kernel spaces

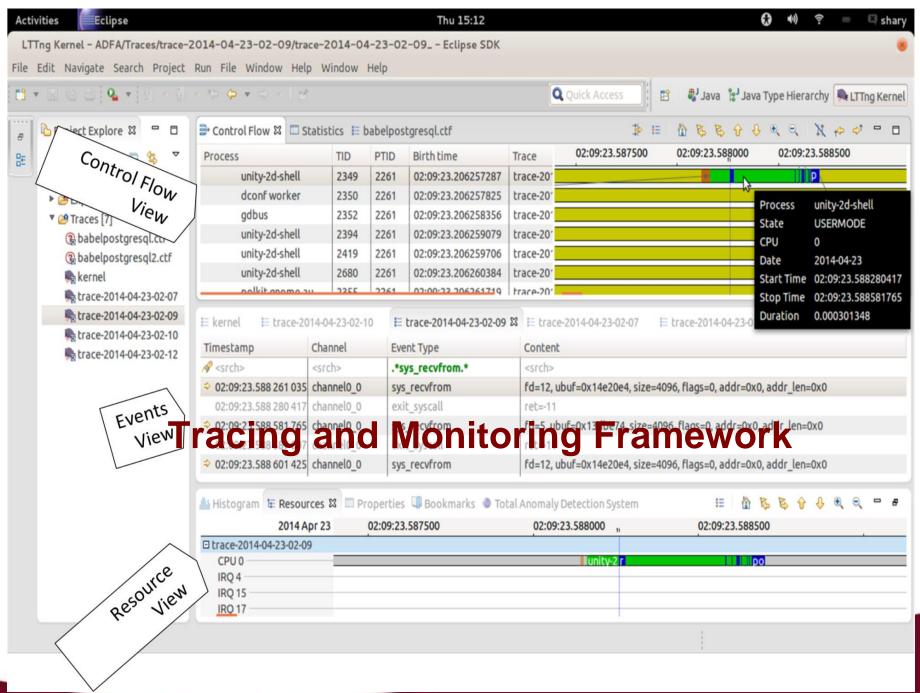


Adding state information



Identification du contenu pertinent





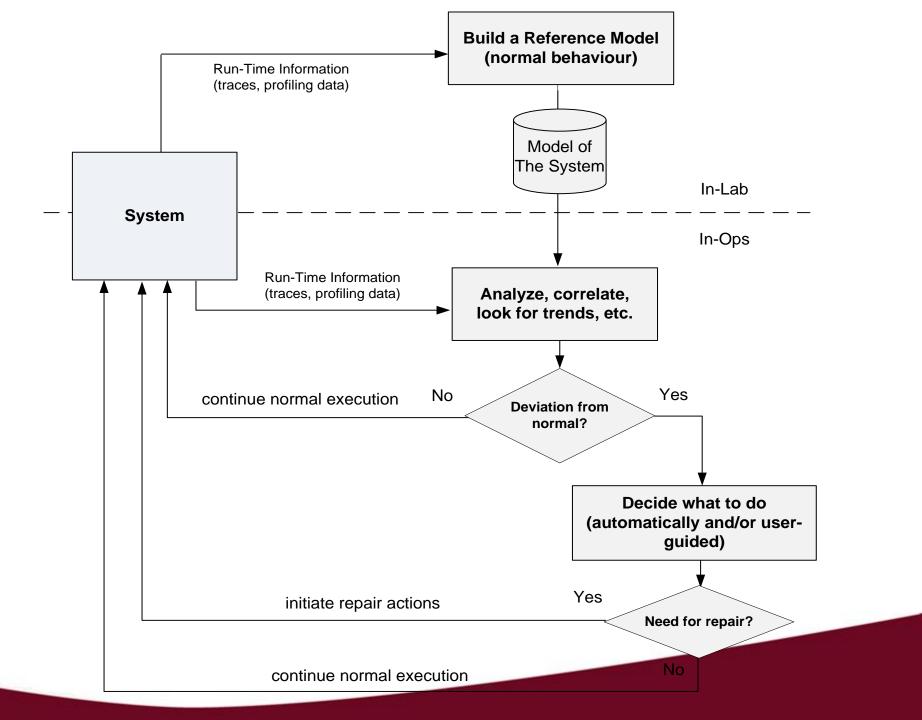
Industrial projects

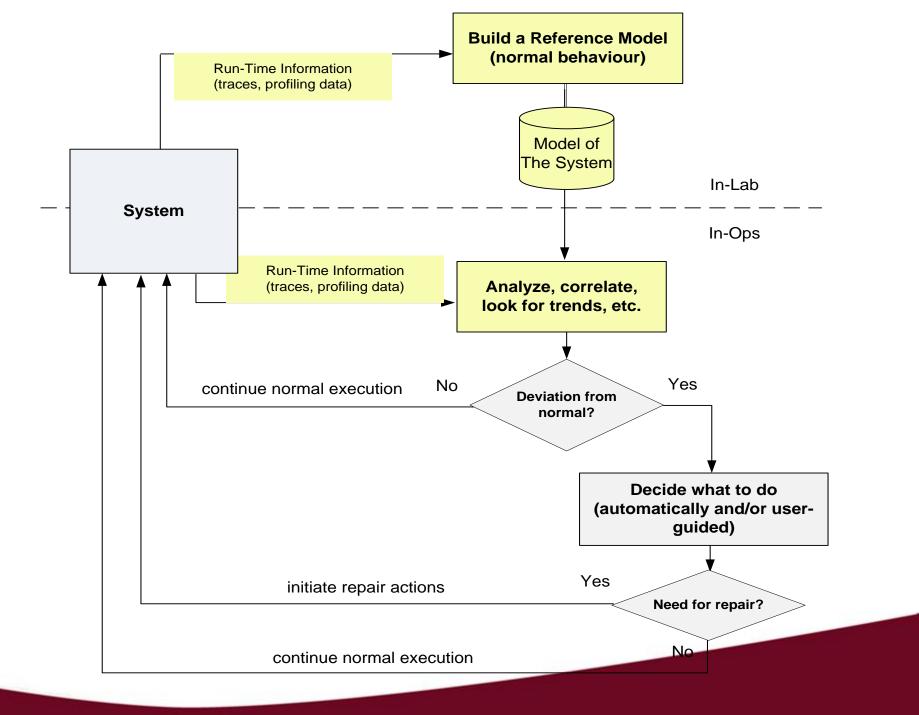
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Host-based Anomaly Detection-Advanced Host-Level Surveillance

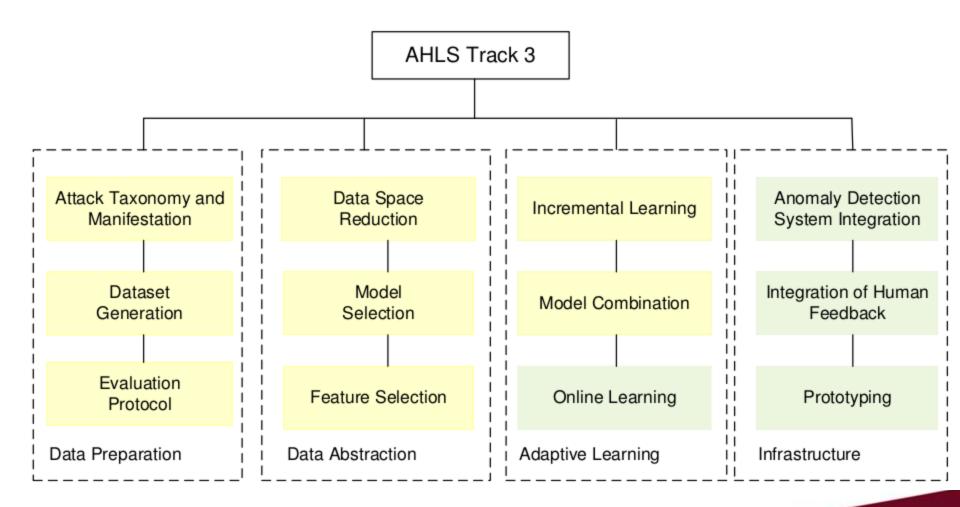
Develop modular, adaptive, and scalable Anomaly Detection Systems (ADS) at the level of system call traces; reduce false positives (alarms) and improve the true positives



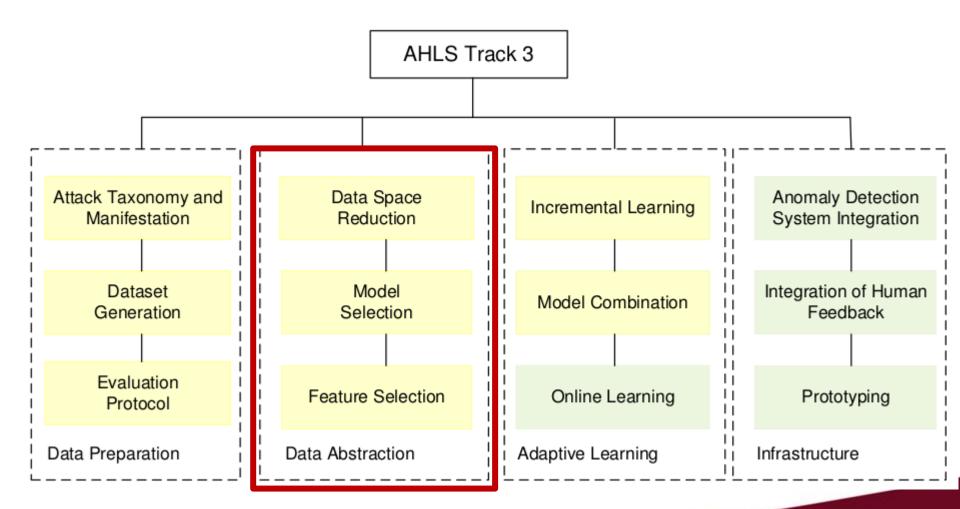




Advanced Host-Level Surveillance



Advanced Host-Level Surveillance



Kernel State Modeling (KSM)

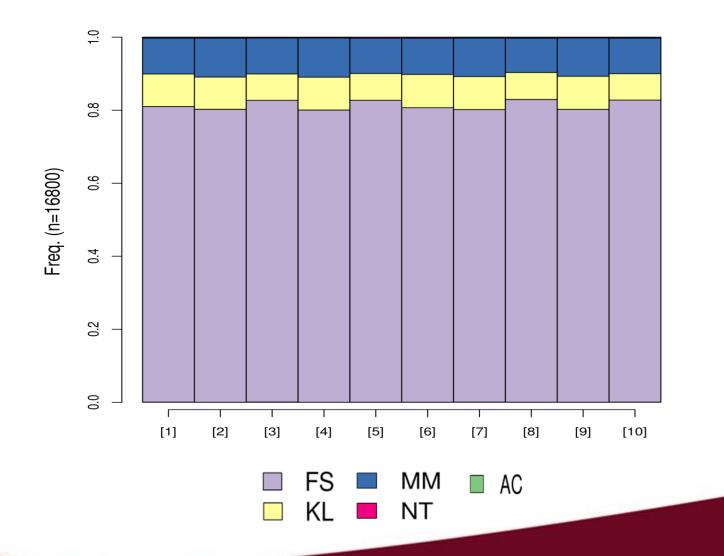
- KSM is an anomaly detection technique
 - Transforms system calls into kernel modules, called states
 - Detects anomalies at the level of interaction among kernel states
 - Reduces data space used in training and testing
 - Favors efficiency while keeping accuracy

Transforming System Calls into States of Kernel Modules

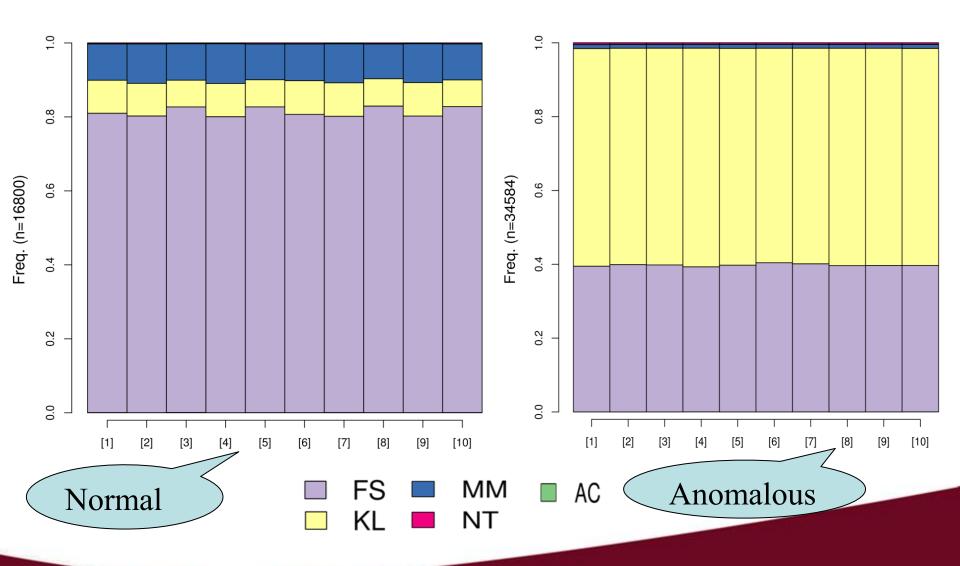
State	Module in Linux Source Code	# of System Calls
AC	Architecture	10
FS	File System	131
IPC	Inter Process Communication	7
KL	Kernel	127
MM	Memory Management	21
NT	Networking	2
SC	Security	3
UN	Unknown	37

[Source]: http://syscalls.kernelgork.com

KSM and Density Plots



Anomaly Detection in Firefox



Evaluation

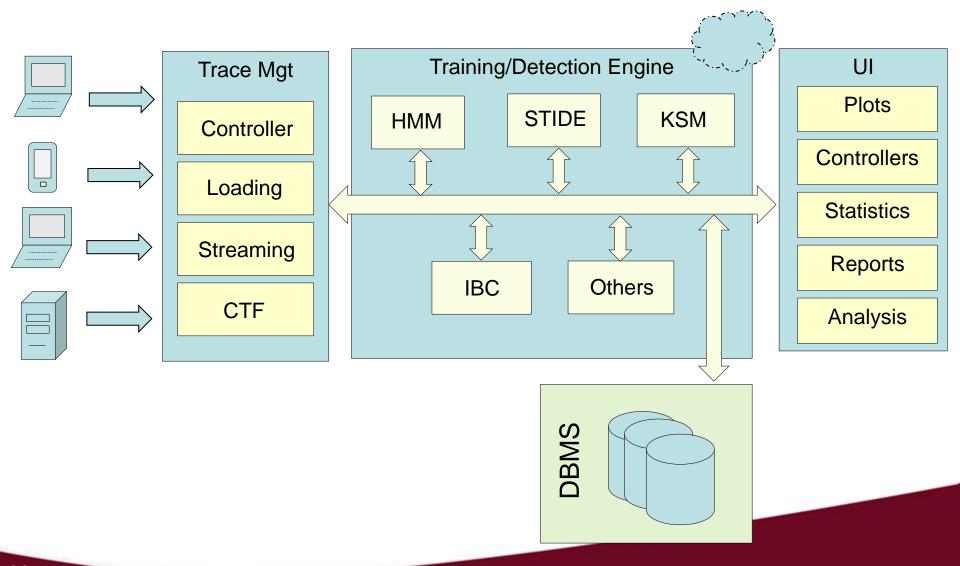
Program	# Normal Traces			#Attack	#Attack
	Training	Validation	Testing	Types	Traces
Login	4	3	5	1	4
PS	10	4	10	1	15
Stide	400	200	13126	1	105
Xlock	91	30	1610	1	2
Firefox	125	75	500	5	19

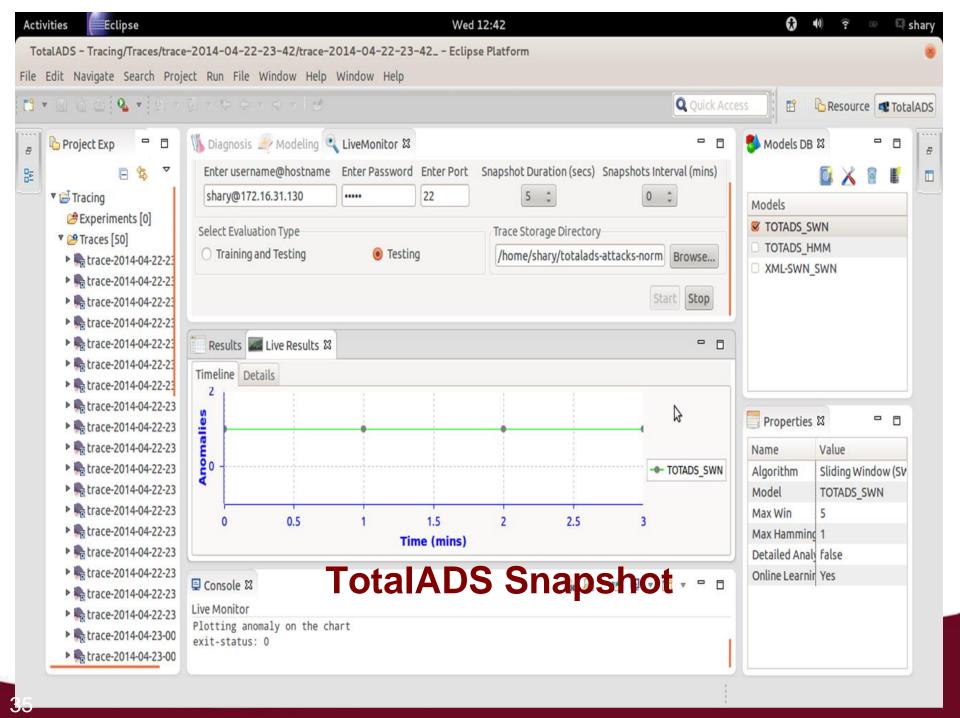
Program	Technique	TP rate	FP rate
Login	KSM (alpha=0.00)	100%	0.00%
	Stide (win=6)	100%	40.00%
	Stide (win=10)	100%	40.00%
	HMM (states=10)	100%	40.00%
PS	KSM (alpha=0.02)	100%	10.00%
	Stide (win=6)	100%	10.00%
	Stide (win=10)	100%	10.00%
	HMM (states=5)	100%	30.00%
Xlock	KSM (alpha=0.04)	100%	0.00%
	Stide (win=6)	100%	1.50%
	Stide (win=10)	100%	1.50%
	HMM (states=5)	100%	0.00%
Stide	KSM (alpha=0.06)	100%	0.25%
	Stide (win=6)	100%	4.97%
	Stide (win=10)	100%	5.25%
	HMM (states=5)	100%	0.25%
Firefox	KSM (alpha=0.08)	100%	0.60%
	Stide (win=6)	100%	44.60%
	Stide (win=10)	100%	49.20%
	HMM (states=5)	100%	1.40%

Case Study: Execution Time

	Size of All Traces	KSM	Stide	HMM
Login	26.2KB	4.46 sec	0.03 sec	56.43 min
PS	29.6KB	5.14 sec	0.11 sec	46.24 min
Xlock	47.4MB	1.51 min	12.3 min	13.37 hr
Stide	36.2MB	5.85 min	8.53 min	2.3 day
Firefox	270.6MB	9.35 min	4.17 hr	4.03 day

TotalADS: Integrated Environment for ADS





Industrial projects

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Tracing, debugging and configuration of avionic systems

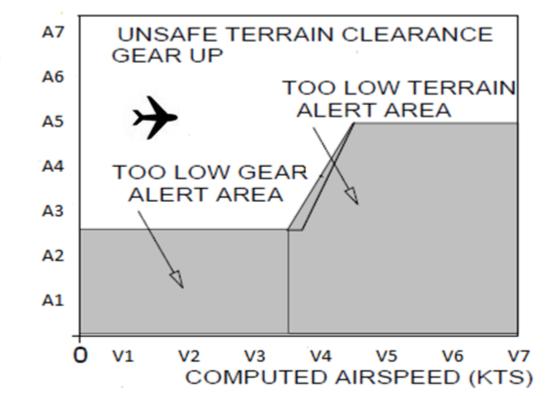
Build efficient algorithms for low overhead, low disturbance tracing of real-time embedded multicore systems and simulators. Develop special purpose trace analysis debugging, and feature location modules for avionic systems



CAE Simulators

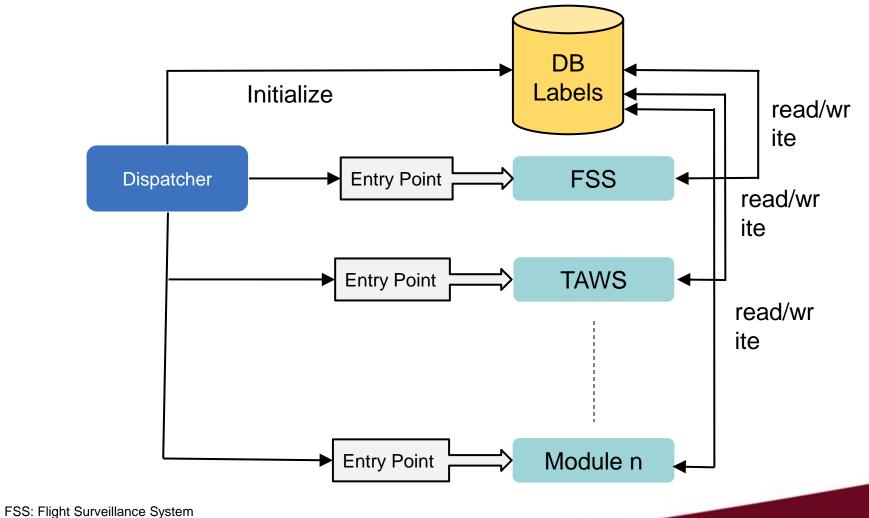


Simulation Scenario



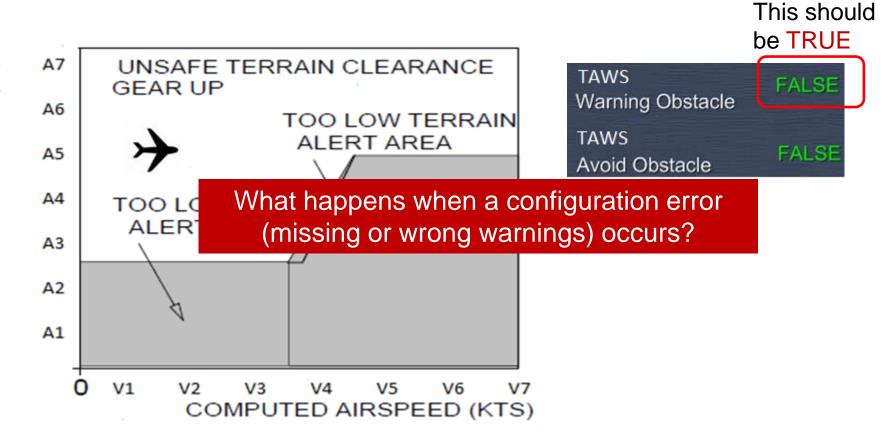
TAWS Warning Obstacle	TRUE
TAWS Avoid Obstacle	FALSE

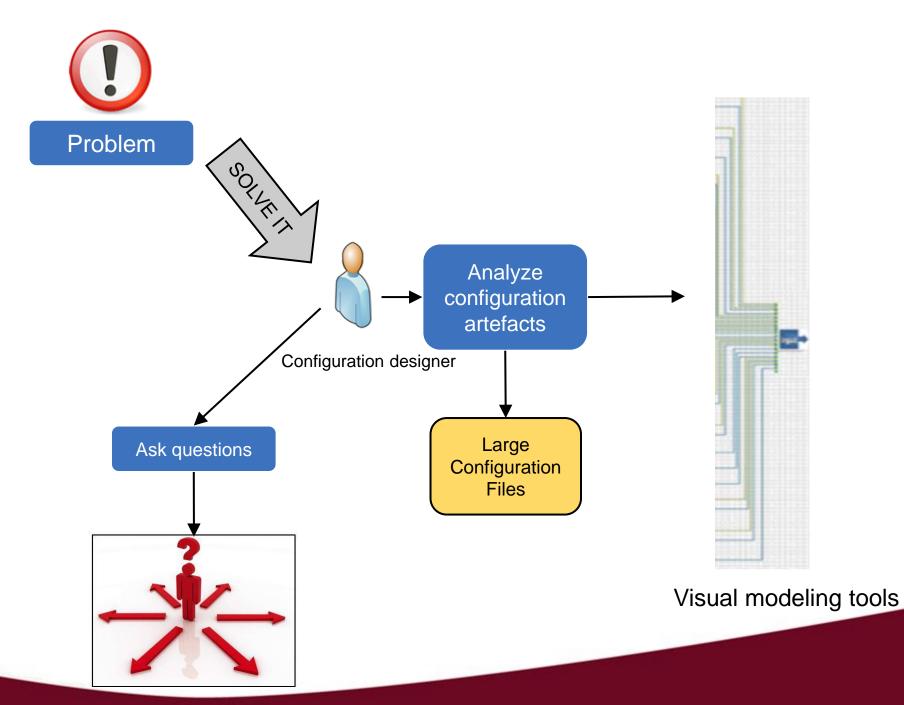
CAE SW Architecture



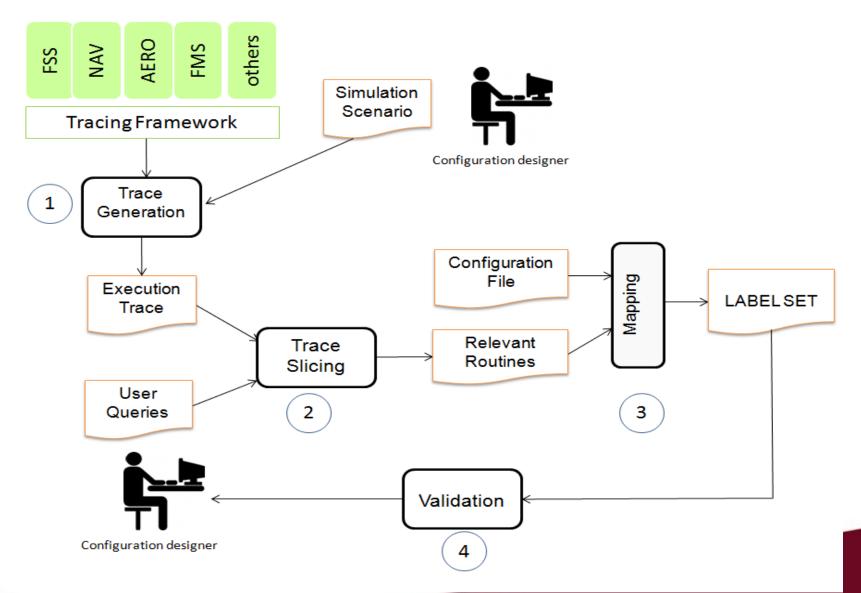
TAWS: Terrain Awareness and Warning System

The Problem





FELODE (Feature Location for Debugging)



Case Study: Selected Scenarios

Scenario	Subsystem	Scenario
S1	TAWS Mode1	Aircraft is descending at high speed while flying at low altitude.
S2	TAWS Mode4A	The aircraft is close to the ground and is prepared for landing, but the gears are still up.
S3	TAWS Mode4B	Aircraft is in landing mode but the flaps are in a flight position.
S4	TCAS	Simulate the presence of an intruder with the intention to locate its altitude.
S5	TCAS	Simulate the presence of an intruder with the intention to locate its speed.

FELODE Precision and Recall

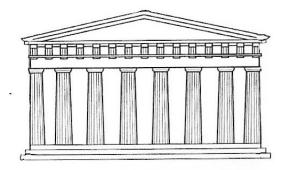
Scenarios	N1	N2	N3	Precision (N2/N1)	Recall (N2/N3)
S1	2	1	2	50%	50%
S2	6	3	3	50%	100%
S3	6	3	3	50%	100%
S4	8	3	3	38%	100%
S5	7	4	4	57%	100%

N1: Number of labels detected using FELODE

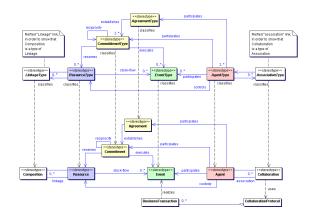
N2: Number of valid labels using FELODE

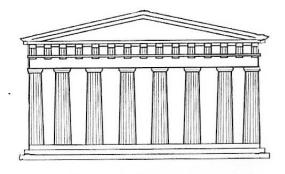
N3: Number of valid labels relevant to each scenario (provided by the users)

Future Directions

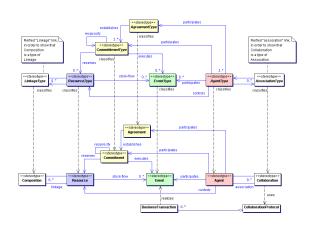


Model Tracing



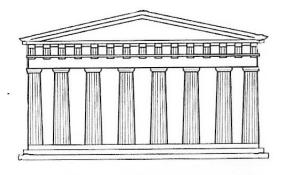


Model Tracing

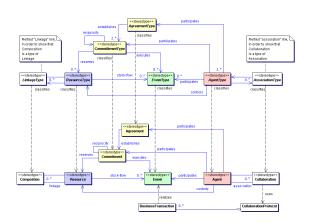


Embedded Systems





Model Tracing

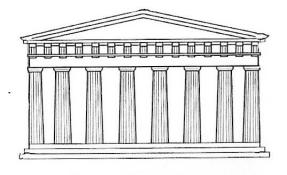


Embedded Systems

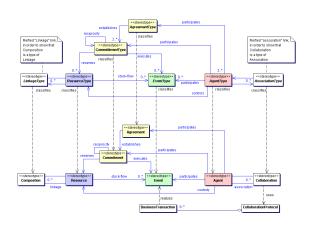


Tracing the Cloud





Model Tracing



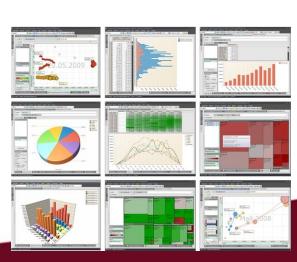
Embedded Systems



Tracing the Cloud

Trace Analytics





Thank you