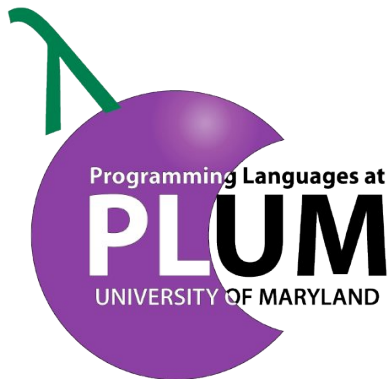


Dynamic Software Updating (DSU) on a Large Scale

Karla Saur



Kitsune: A Practical DSU System

- Whole-program updates for C
- Entirely standard compilation and tools

Previously with Kitsune:

Program	# Vers	LoC
memcached	3 (1.2.2–1.2.4)	4,181
vsftpd	14 (1.1.0–2.0.6)	12,202
redis	5 (2.0.0–2.0.4)	13,387
icecast	5 (2.2.0–2.3.1)	15,759
Tor	13 (0.2.1.18–0.2.1.30)	76,090

Kitsune: A Practical DSU System

- **Ease of Use:** Minimal per-update programmer work
- **Flexibility:** Supports natural program evolution, on-the-fly
- **Efficiency:** Quick update times, no steady-state overhead
- **Scalability:** Support large, complex programs



From snort.org:

Snort® is an open source network intrusion prevention and detection system (IDS/IPS) developed by Sourcefire. Combining the benefits of signature, protocol, and anomaly-based inspection...

Rules updated every few days

↳ Auto-reload partially built-in for rules only

Versions released every few months

↳ Requires full shutdown



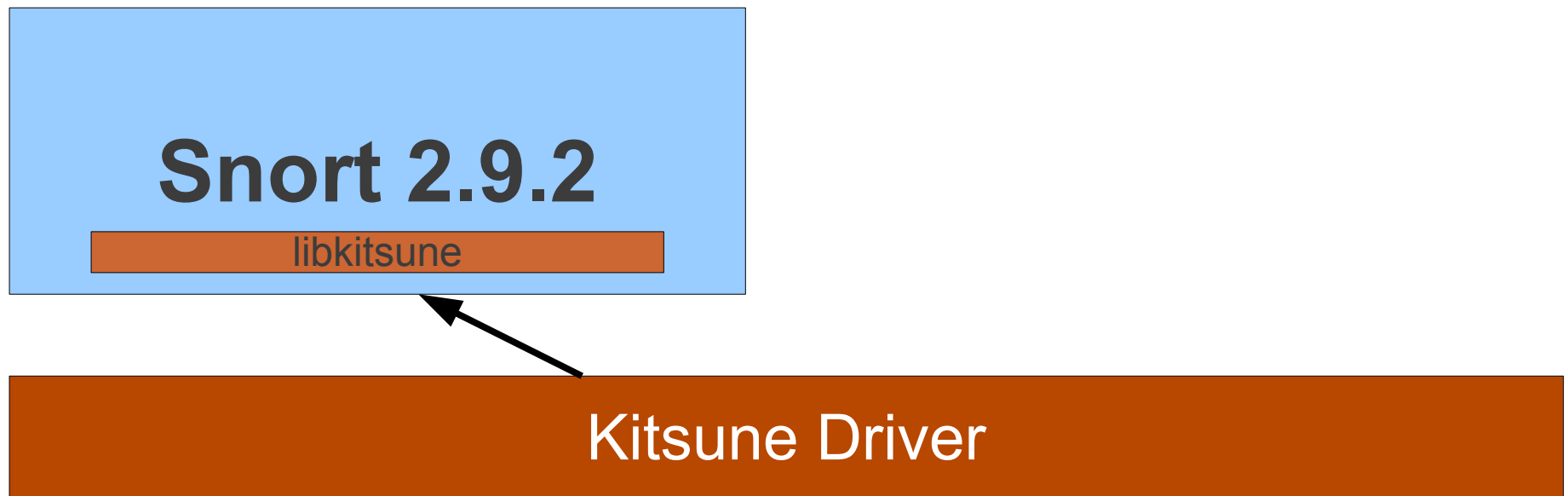
- DSU Challenges
 - Dynamic modules for protocols
 - Configuration file changes what goes where
 - ~215K lines of code in 2.9.2

Program	# Vers	LoC
memcached	3 (1.2.2–1.2.4)	4,181
vsftpd	14 (1.1.0–2.0.6)	12,202
redis	5 (2.0.0–2.0.4)	13,387
icecast	5 (2.2.0–2.3.1)	15,759
Tor	13 (0.2.1.18–0.2.1.30)	76,090
snort	4 (2.9.2–2.9.2.3)	214,703

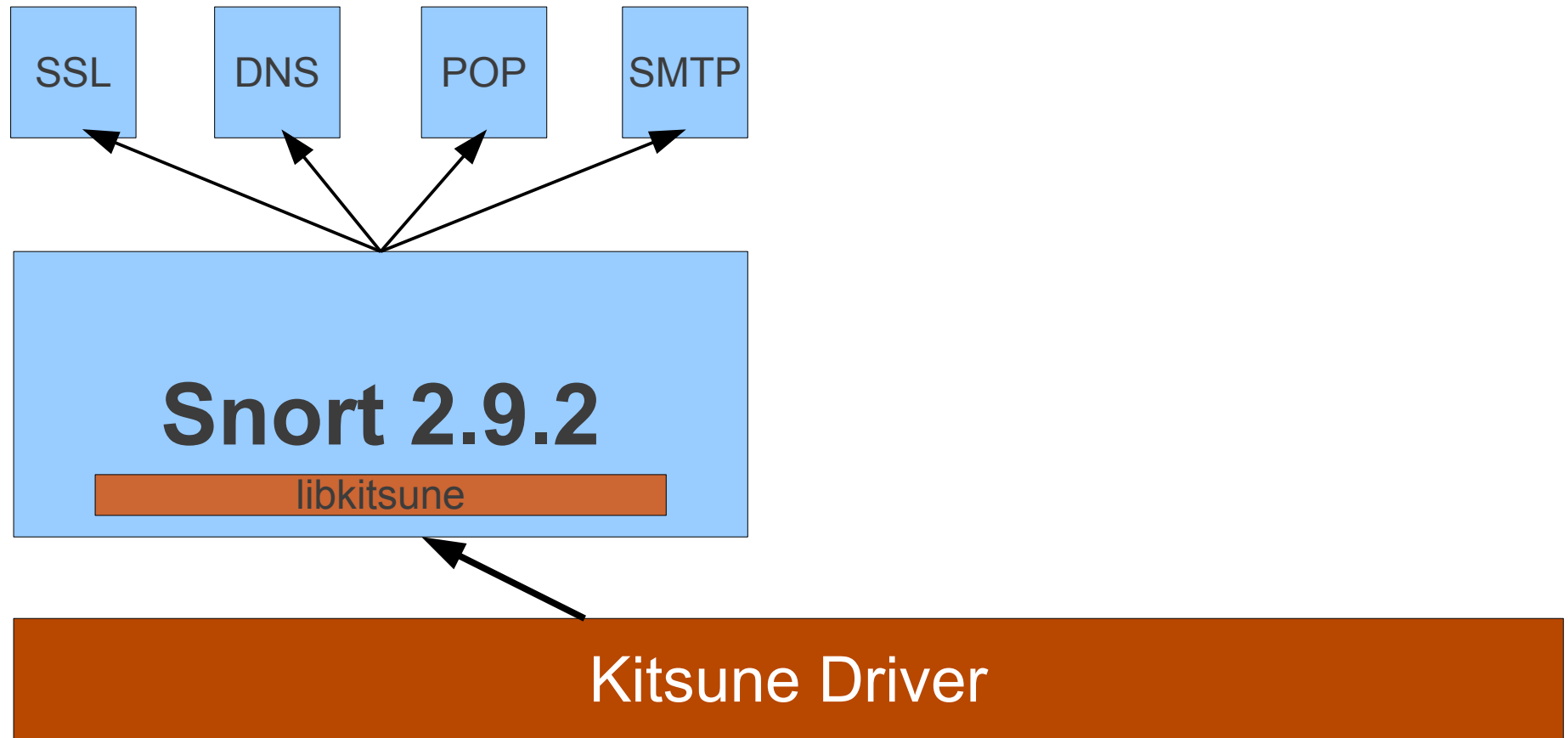
Kitsune and Snort

Kitsune Driver

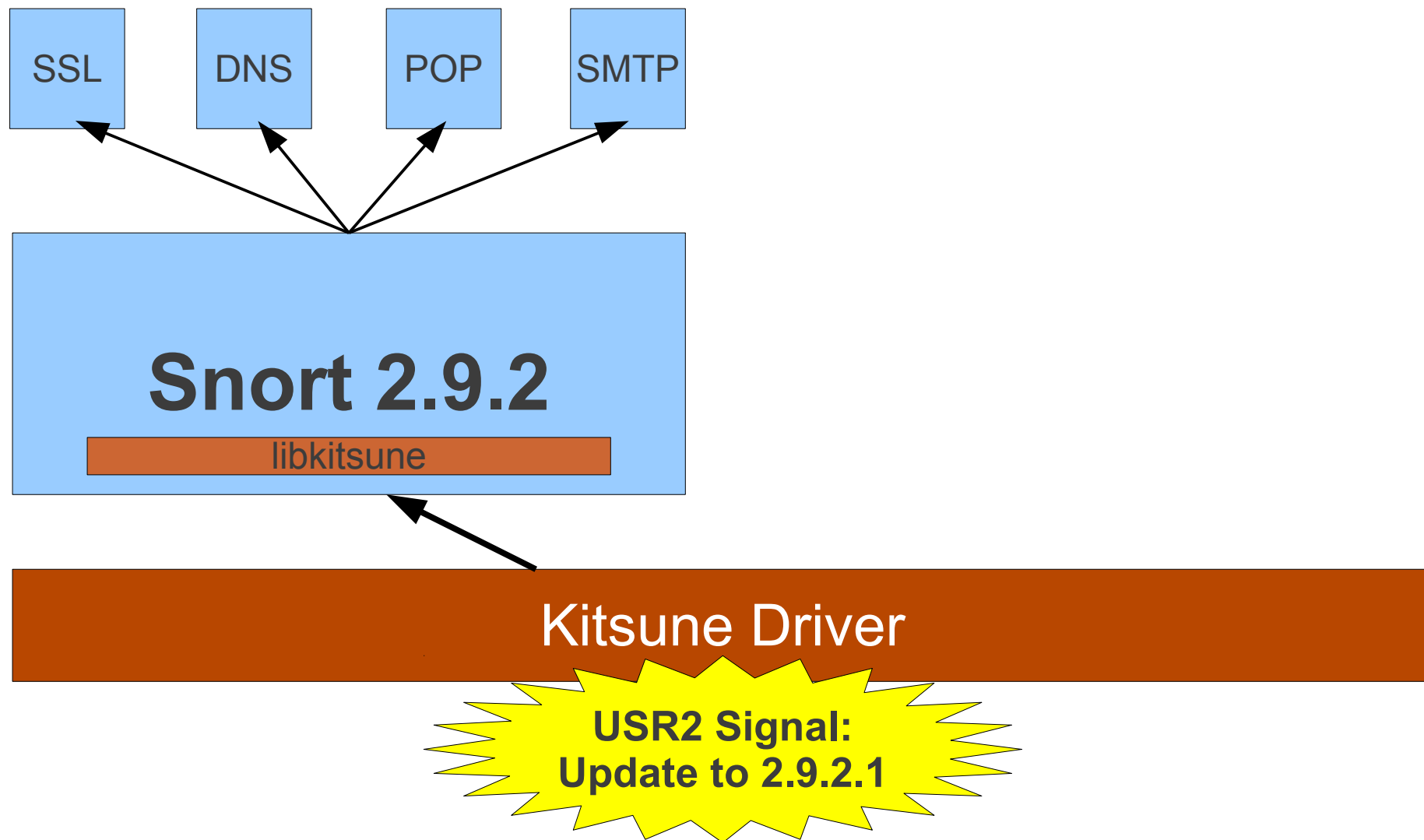
Kitsune and Snort



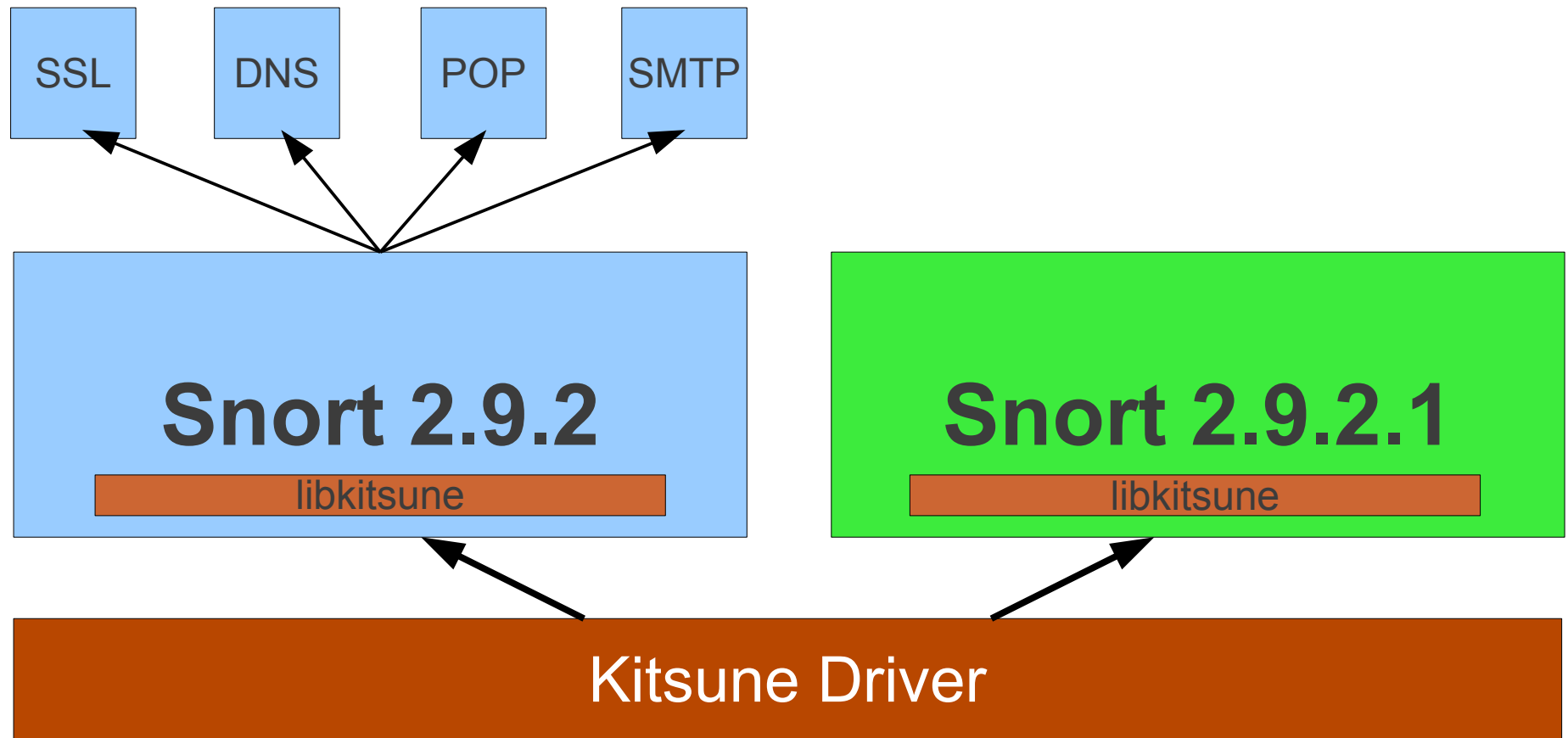
Kitsune and Snort



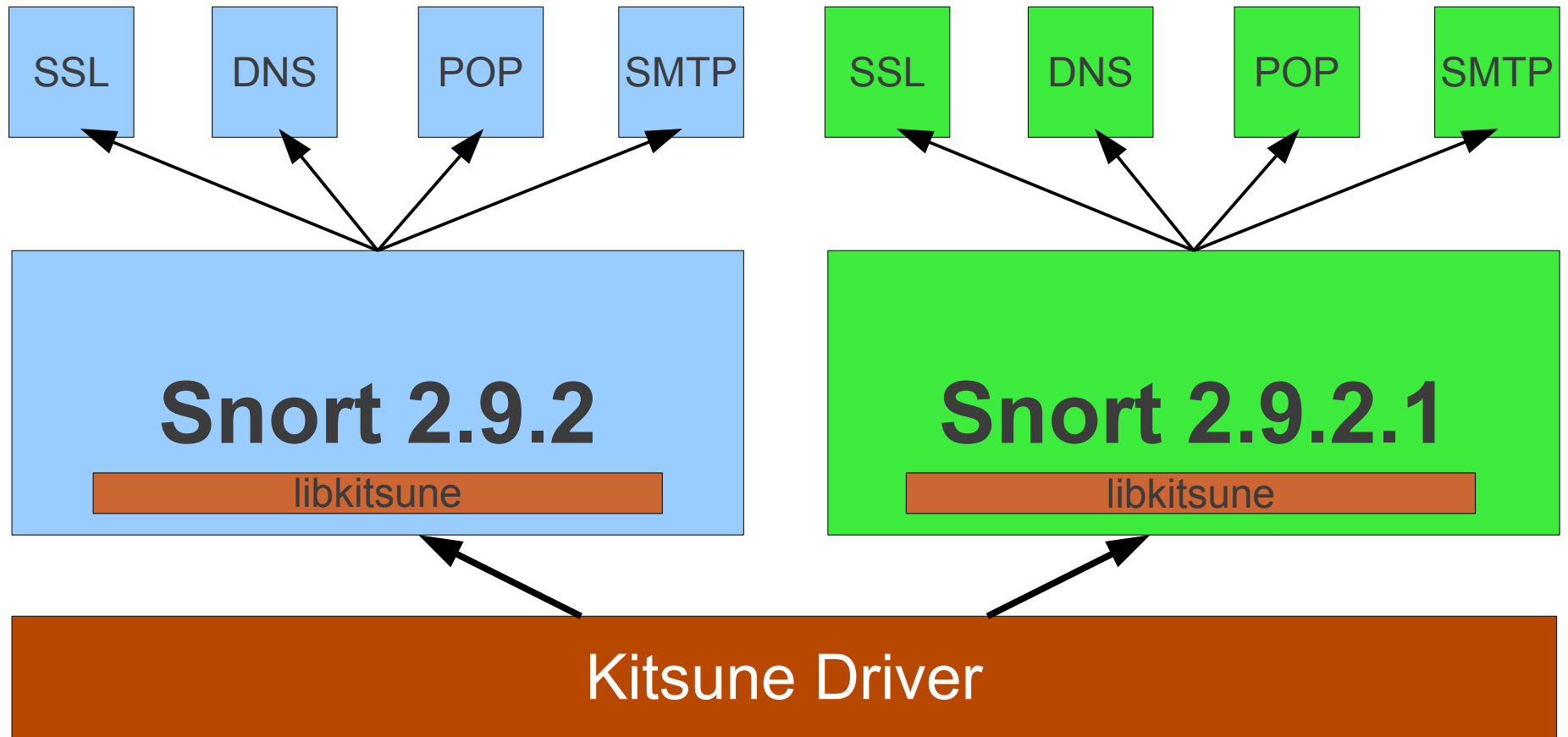
Updating



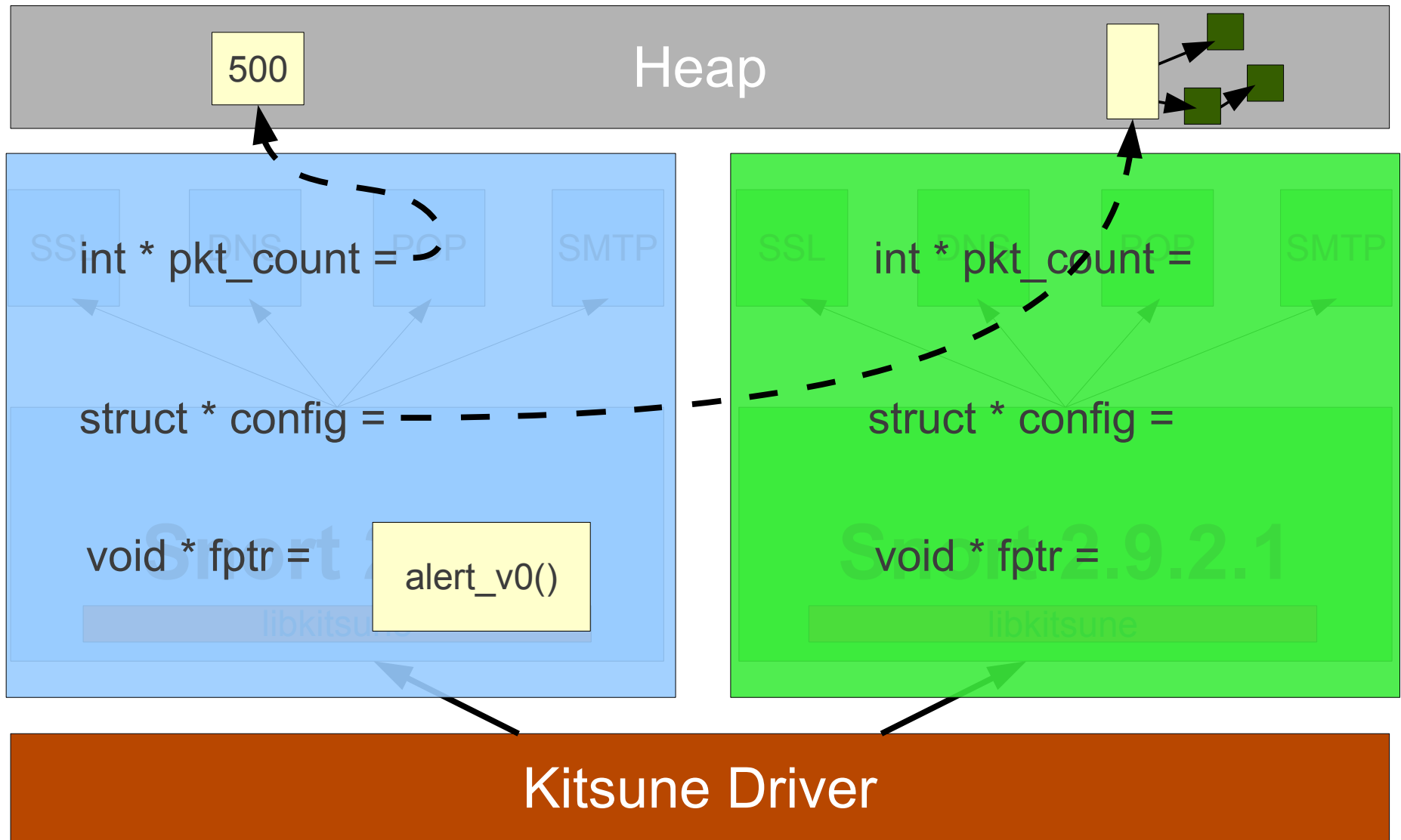
Updating: Load New



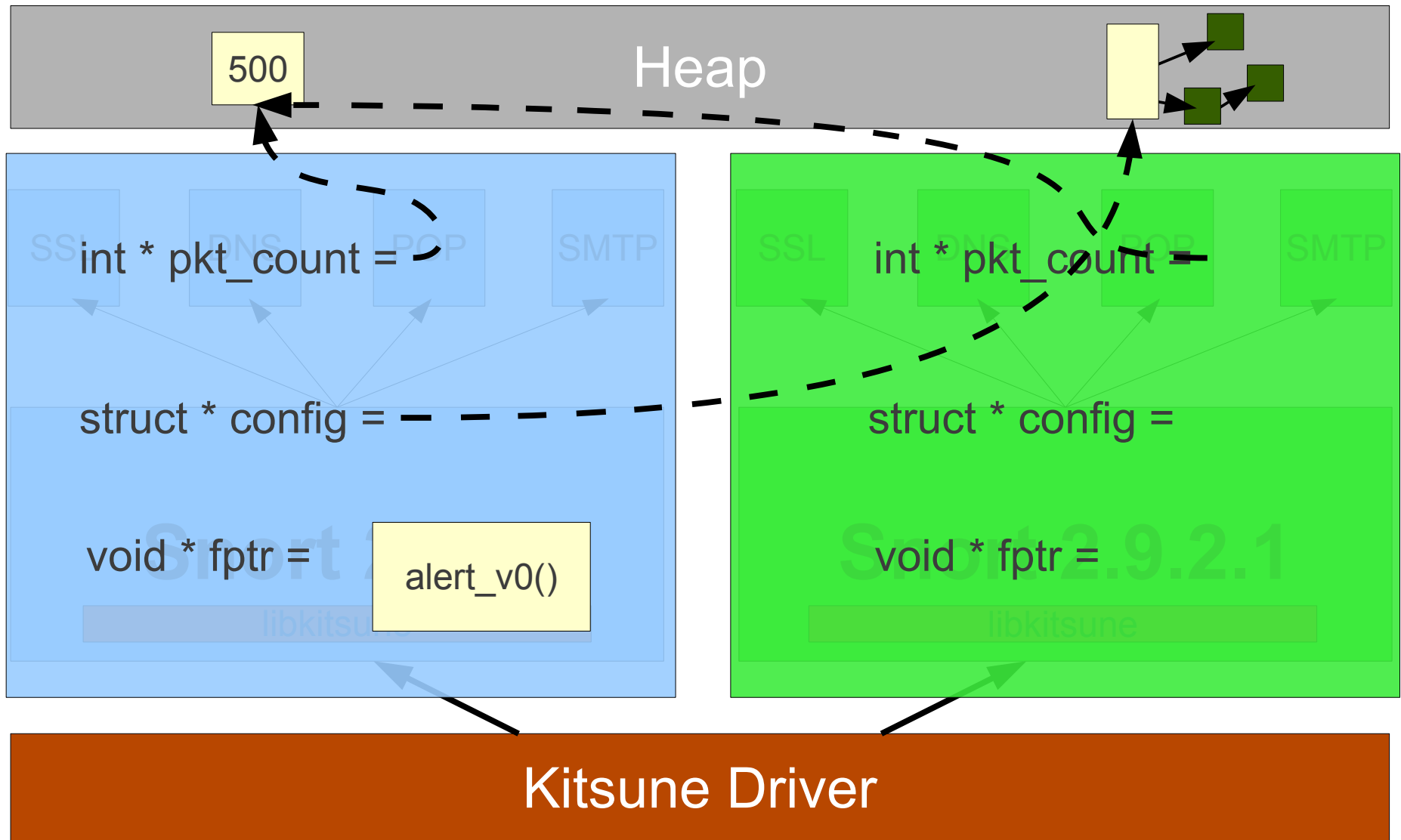
Updating: Load New



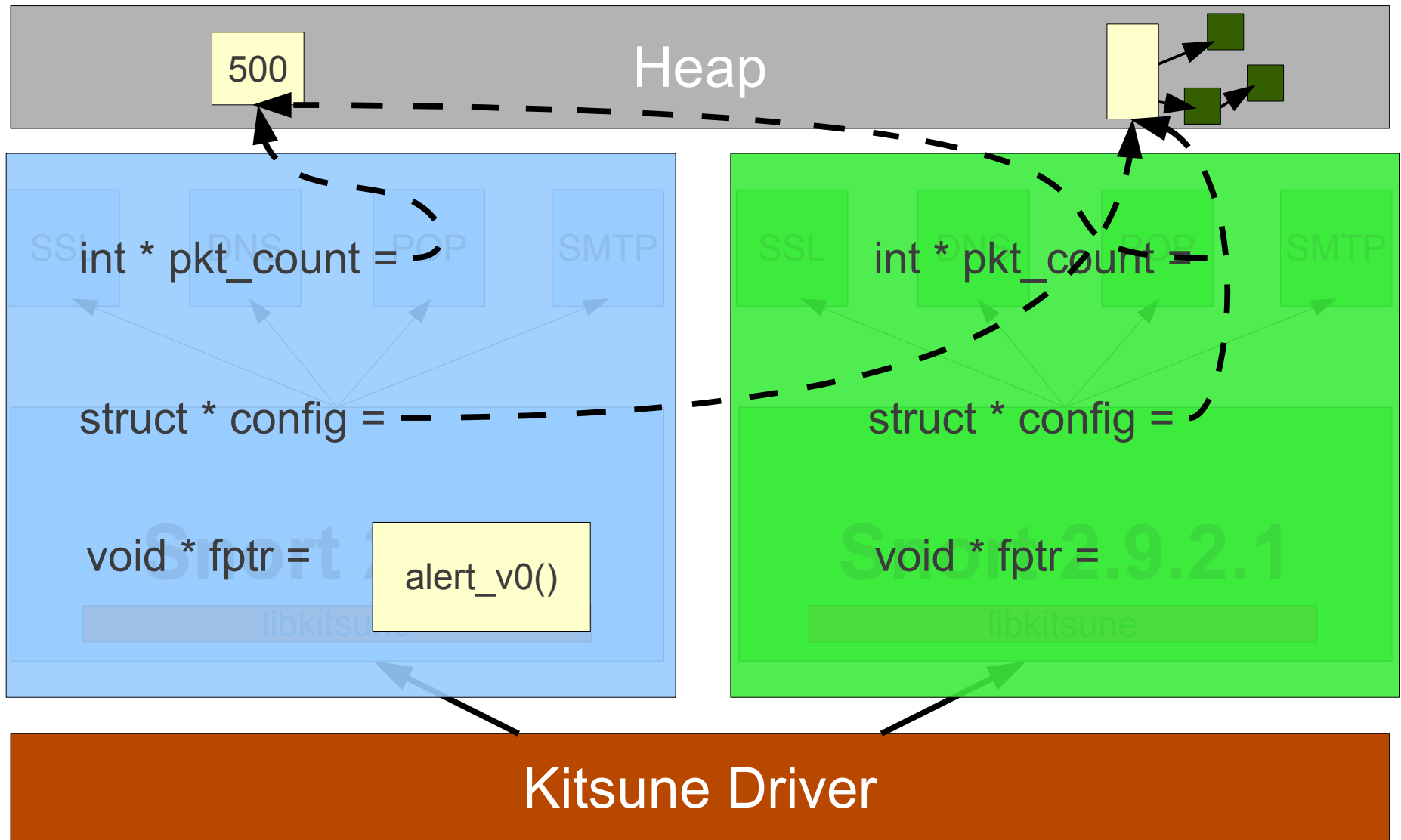
Updating: State Transfer



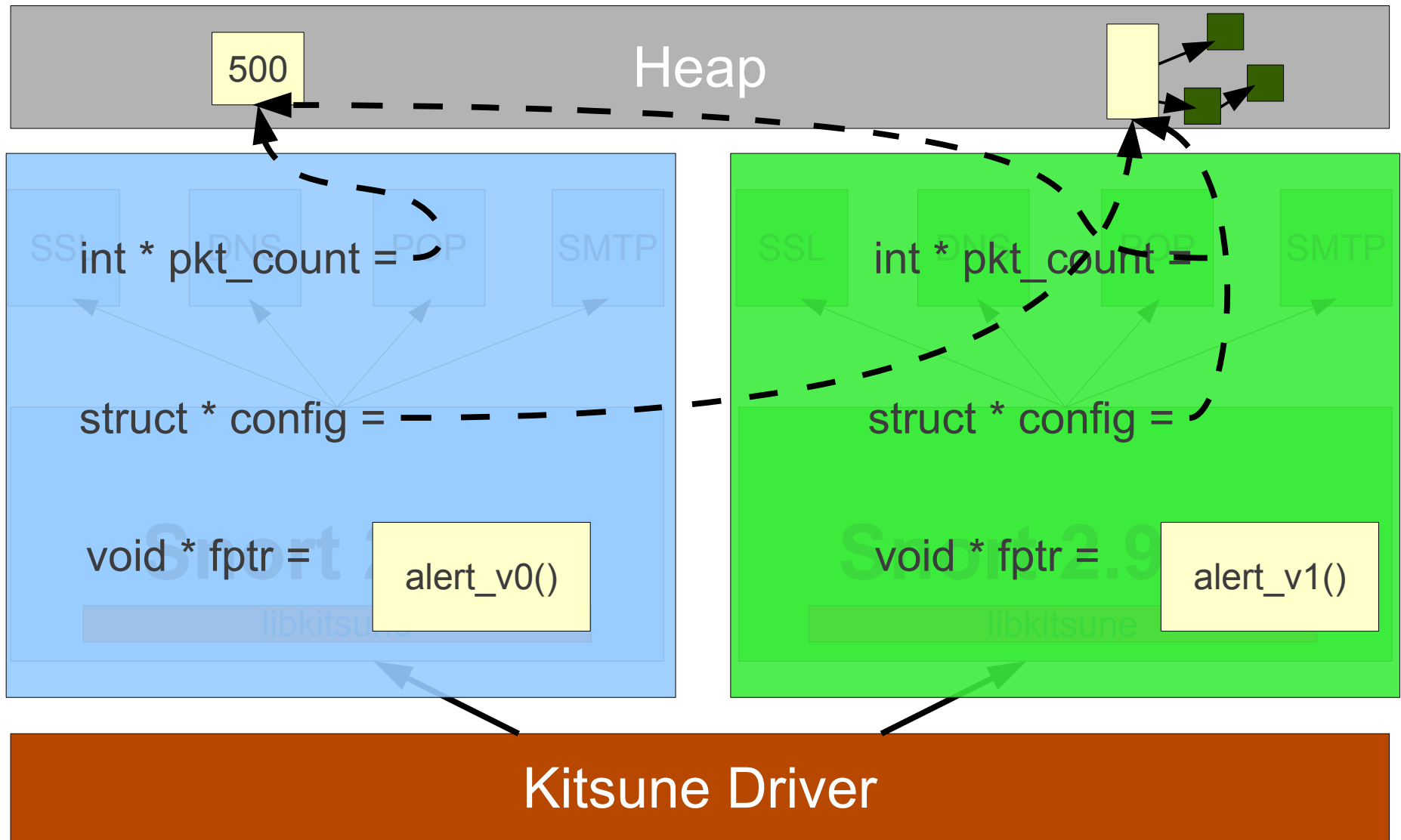
Updating: State Transfer



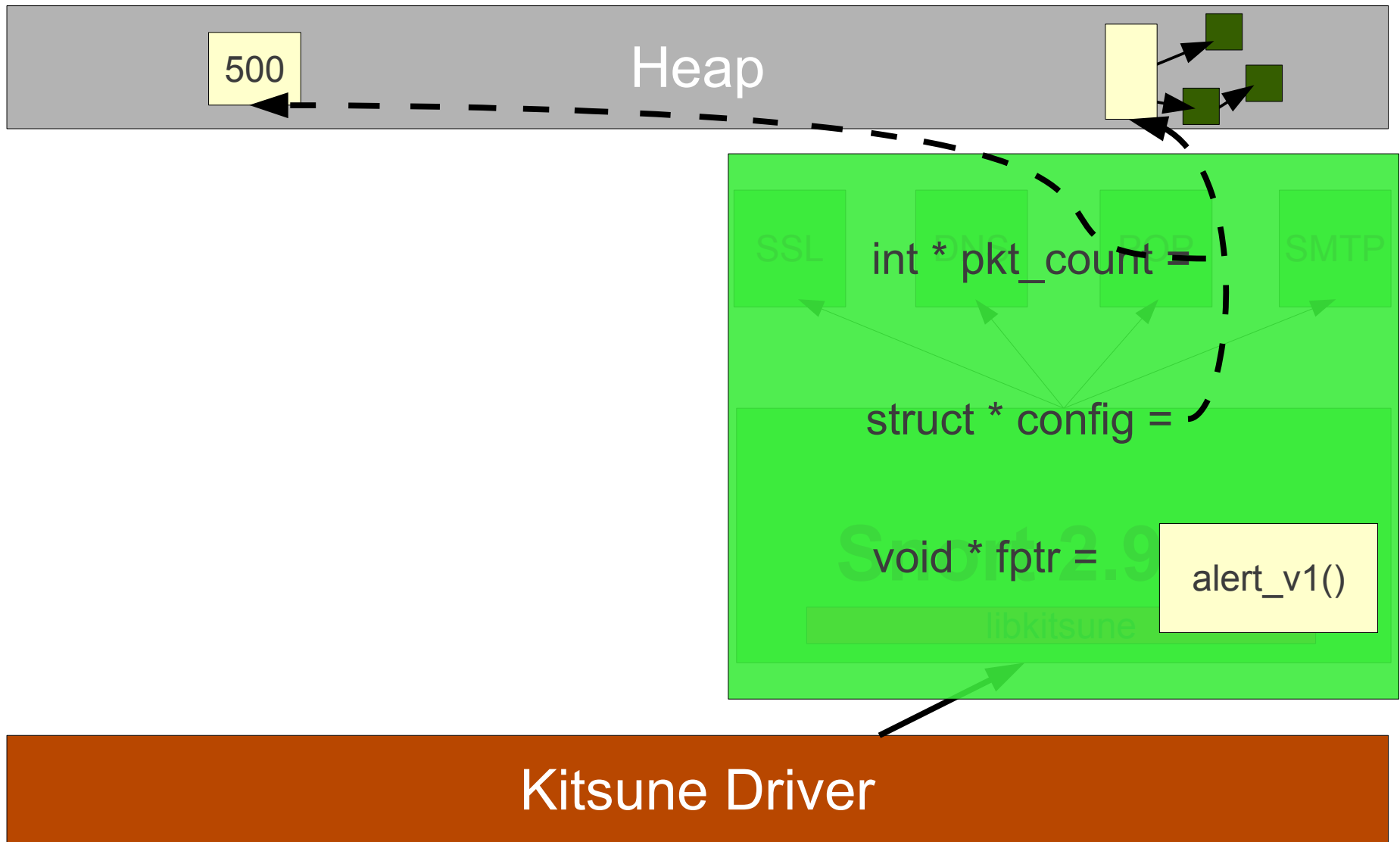
Updating: State Transfer



Updating: State Transfer



Updating: Cleanup



Programmer Obligations:

Quick Overview

```
1 char *snort_conf_dir = NULL;
2 SnortConfig *snort_conf = NULL;
3 int main(){
4
5
6     SnortInit();
7
8     //read from libpcap
9     PacketLoop();
10 }
11 void SnortInit(){
12     //initialize main SnortConfig structure
13 }
14 void PacketLoop(){
15     while(!exit){
16
17         //wait for packet
18         pkt = read(libpcap);
19         send_to_Decoder(pkt);
20     }
21 }
```

Programmer Obligations:

Update Points

```
1 char *snort_conf_dir = NULL;
2 SnortConfig *snort_conf = NULL;
3 int main(){
4
5
6     SnortInit();
7
8     //read from libpcap
9     PacketLoop();
10 }
11 void SnortInit(){
12     //initialize main SnortConfig structure
13 }
14 void PacketLoop(){
15     while(!exit){
16         kitsune_update();
17         //wait for packet
18         pkt = read(libpcap);
19         send_to_Decoder(pkt);
20     }
21 }
```

Programmer Obligations:

Control Migration

```
1 char *snort_conf_dir = NULL;
2 SnortConfig *snort_conf = NULL;
3 int main(){
4
5     if(!kitsune_is Updating()){ // only perform initialization if not updating
6         SnortInit();
7     }
8     //read from libpcap
9     PacketLoop();
10 }
11 void SnortInit(){
12     //initialize main SnortConfig structure
13 }
14 void PacketLoop(){
15     while(!exit){
16         kitsune_update();
17         //wait for packet
18         pkt = read(libpcap);
19         send_to_Decoder(pkt);
20     }
21 }
```

Programmer Obligations:

Data Migration

```
1 char *snort_conf_dir = NULL; //automigrated
2 SnortConfig *snort_conf = NULL; //automigrated
3 int main(){
4     kitsune_do_automigrate(); // perform state transfer here if updating
5     if(!kitsune_is_updating()){ // only perform initialization if not updating
6         SnortInit();
7     }
8     //read from libpcap
9     PacketLoop();
10 }
11 void SnortInit(){
12     //initialize main SnortConfig structure
13 }
14 void PacketLoop(){
15     while(!exit){
16         kitsune_update();
17         //wait for packet
18         pkt = read(libpcap);
19         send_to_Decoder(pkt);
20     }
21 }
```

Migrating and Transforming State

The *xfgen* tool:

- Generates migration code based on old and new program version
- Asks for programmer input as necessary

Generated code:

- Has transformer functions for each heap element, which together form a full-heap traversal

xfggen

The majority of transformation functions are generated by xfggen with no additional work:

```
Snort 2.9.2:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    struct SIPListNode * methods;  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

```
Snort 2.9.2.1:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    struct SIPListNode * methods;  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

kitc: generate
type files

xfggen

```
void _kitsune_transform_sipConfig(...) {  
    // get old and new address  
    // allocate space if struct size changed  
    // transform field-by-field as necessary  
}
```

xfggen

Generated functions form a complete heap traversal:

Snort Code:

```
SIPConfig *sip_eval_config;

typedef struct _sipConfig
{
    ....
    SIPListNode * methods;
} SIPConfig;

typedef struct _sipListNode
{
    ....
    struct _sipListNode* nextm;
} SIPListNode;
```

xfggen Generated Code:

```
void _kitsune_transform_sipConfig(...){
    ....
}
```

xfggen

Generated functions form a complete heap traversal:

Snort Code:

```
SIPConfig *sip_eval_config;

typedef struct _sipConfig
{
    .....
    SIPListNode * methods;
} SIPConfig;

typedef struct _sipListNode
{
    .....
    struct _sipListNode* nextm;
} SIPListNode;
```

xfggen Generated Code:

```
void _kitsune_transform_sipConfig(...){
    .....
    _kitsune_transform_sipListNode(...);
}

void _kitsune_transform_sipListNode(...){
    .....
    _kitsune_transform_sipListNode(...);
}
```


xfggen rules: *Transforming Values*

Identify the actual type of void*:

```
typedef struct _SnortConfig
{
    RunMode run_mode;
    int run_mode_flags;
    int run_flags;
    void* daq_vars;
    ....
} SnortConfig;
```

```
typedef struct _StringVector{
    char** v;
    unsigned n;
} StringVector;

void ConfigDaqVar(SnortConfig *sc, char *args){
    StringVector * sv = malloc(sizeof(StringVector));
    sc->daq_vars = sv;
}
```

xfggen rules:

Transforming Values

Transform *old* variable or values to new:

```
struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars -> struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars:  
{XF_INVOKE (XF_PTR ($xform(StringVector, StringVector)), &$in, &$out);}
```

xfggen rules: *Transforming Values*

Transform *old* variable or values to new:

Old struct name and field

New struct name and field

```
struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars -> struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars:  
{XF_INVOKE (XF_PTR ($xform(StringVector, StringVector)), &$in, &$out);}
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Call the
following:

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Call the
following:

As a pointer,

xfgen rules: *Transforming Values*

Transform *old* variable or values to new:

Old struct name and field

New struct name and field

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struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars -> struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars:  
{XF_INVOKE (XF_PTR ($xform(StringVector, StringVector)), &$in, &$out);}
```

Call the
following:

As a pointer,

Transform
this data,

xfggen rules: *Transforming Values*

Transform *old* variable or values to new:

Old struct name and field

New struct name and field

```
struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars -> struct _SnortConfig.daq_vars:  
{XF_INVOKE (XF_PTR ($xform(StringVector, StringVector)), &$in, &$out);}
```

Call the
following:

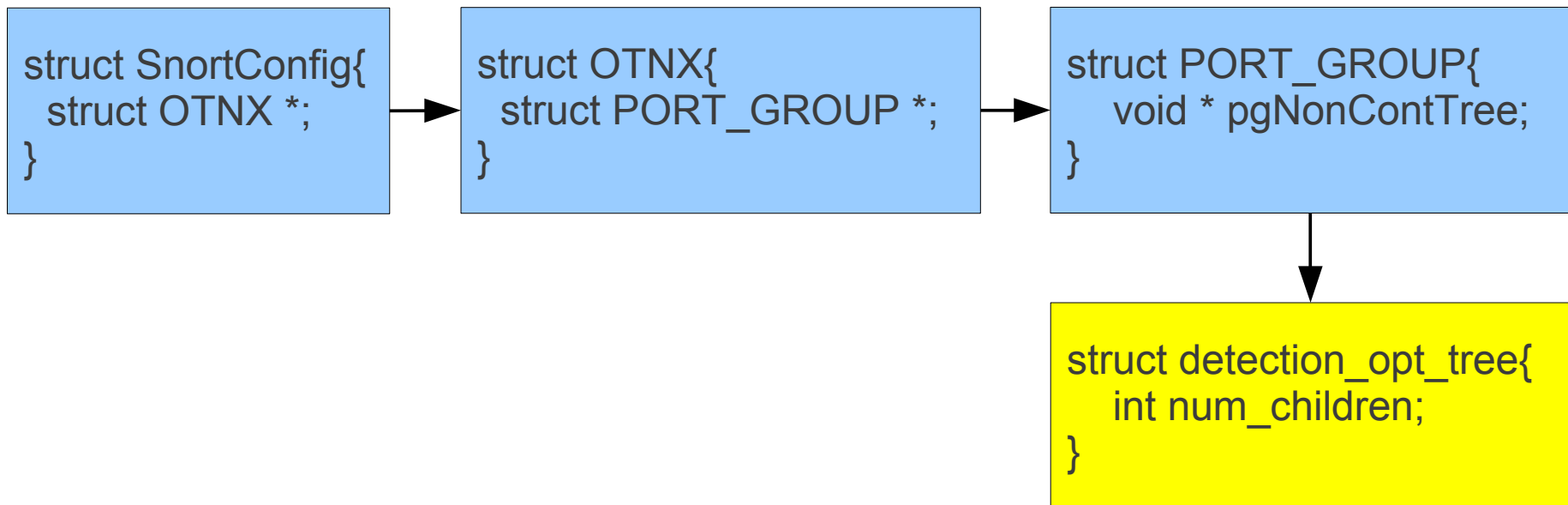
As a pointer,

Transform
this data,

From type StringVector (v0)
to type StringVector (v1).

Challenges – void *'s

- Identifying and annotating 144 void *'s
 - void *'s allow flexibility with plugins, but make code difficult to update dynamically
 - Structures are often nested many layers deep - cumbersome debugging.



Challenges – void *'s

Some types change based on the snort.conf file

```
### snort.conf:
```

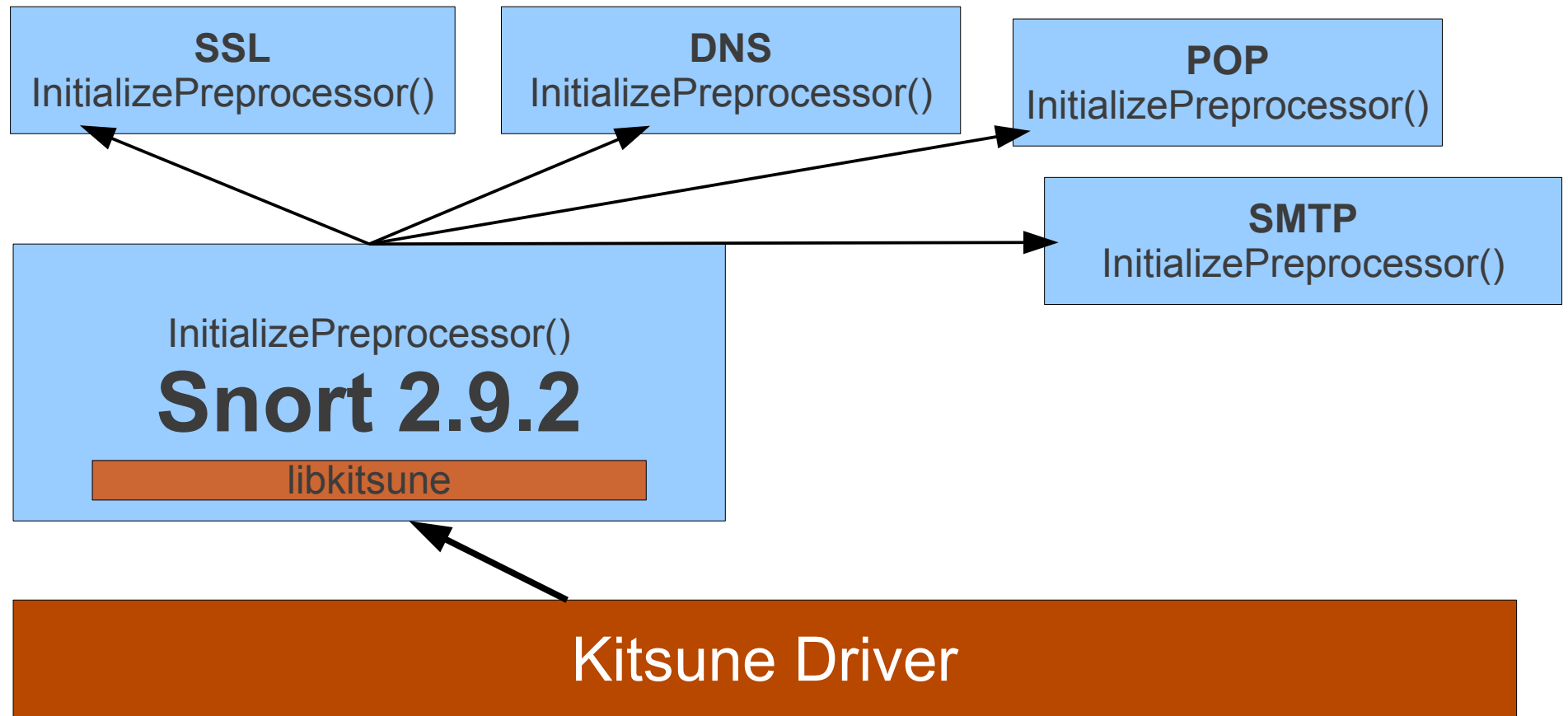
```
# unified2 # Recommended for most  
output unified2
```

```
# syslog
```

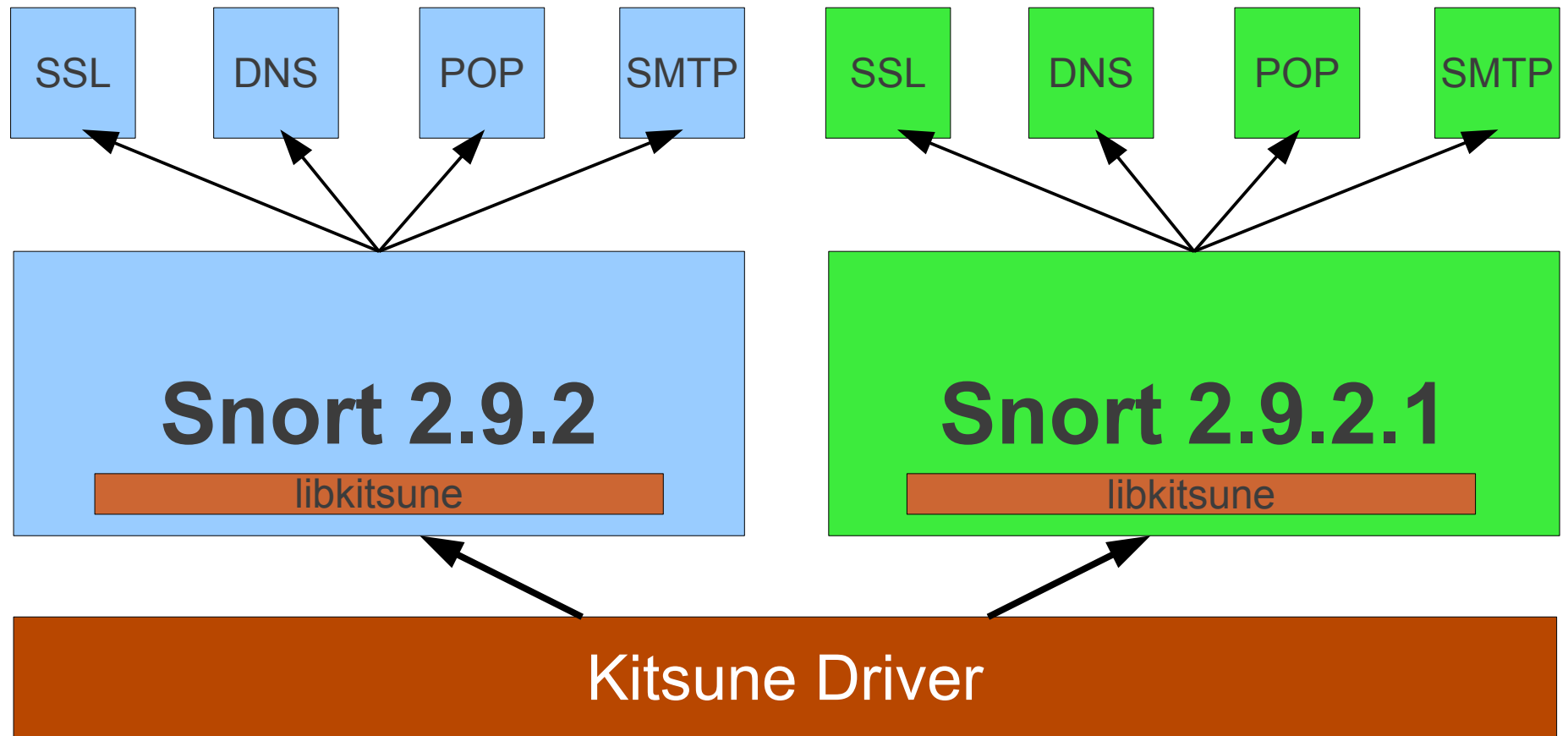
```
####output alert_syslog
```

```
1 typedef struct _OutputFuncNode {  
2     void *arg;  
3     union {  
4         OutputFunc fptr;  
5         void *vfptr;  
6     } fptr;  
7     struct _OutputFuncNode *next;  
8 } OutputFuncNode;
```

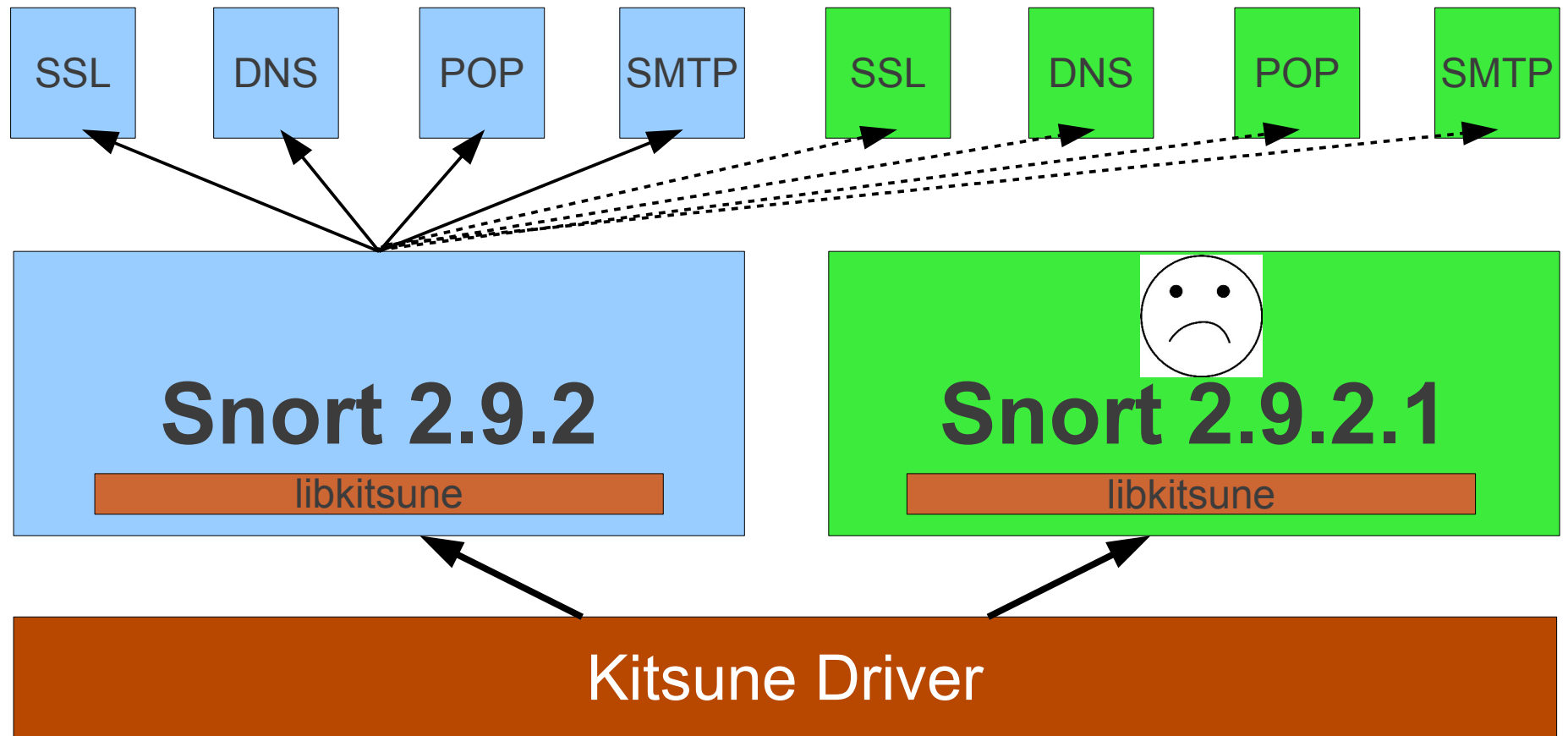
Challenges - Plugins



Challenges – Dynamic Linking



Challenges – Dynamic Linking



Challenges – Dynamic Linking

mainv1.so:

```
gcc -shared -Wl,-soname,mainv1.so.1,--version-script=mainv1.ld ...
```

mainv2.so:

```
gcc -shared -Wl,-soname,mainv2.so.1,--version-script=mainv2.ld ...
```

pluginv1.so:

```
gcc -shared -Wl,-soname,pluginv1.so.1 pluginv1.o ...
```

pluginv2.so:

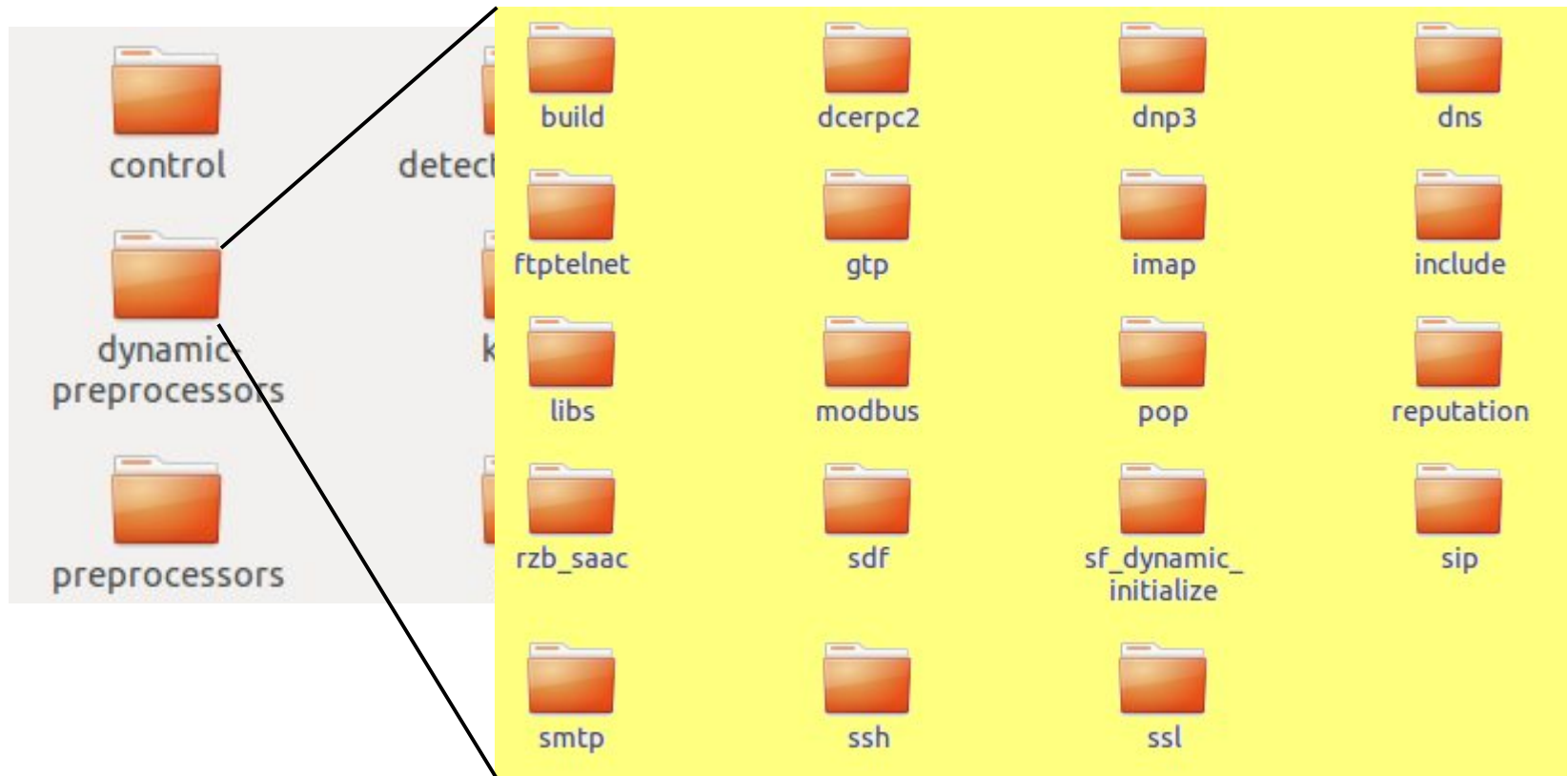
```
gcc -shared -Wl,-soname,pluginv2.so.1 pluginv2.o -L./ -lmainv2 ...
```

```
mainv1.ld  
VERS_2.9.2 {  
  global: *;  
};
```

```
mainv2.ld  
VERS_2.9.2.1 {  
  global: *;  
};
```

Challenges - Build

Snort 2.9.2 has 44 Makefiles in /src, all which required build changes



Snort Changes

Version	LoC*	LoC Changed	xf
2.9.2	214,078	493	221
2.9.2.1	214,329	0	15
2.9.2.2	214,625	36	13
2.9.2.3	214,703	0	48

*Lines of ANSI-C only as reported by sloccount

- Large majority of the changes were setting up the *initial* version to work with Kitsune
- Subsequent changes are often very simple if not automatic

Update Time

Median of 11 trials on a Core2Duo 1.8Ghz 2GB			
Update Time in ms			
	plugins & 30 pkts per sec	no plugins & 30 pkts per sec	plugins & no traffic
2.9.2 → 2.9.2.1	759.5	692.2	221.4
2.9.2.1 → 2.9.2.2	230.6	149.5	221.5
2.9.2.2 → 2.9.2.3	248.8	160.8	236.6

- No packets are dropped at any point
 - Also tested at full-speed with tcpreplay
- Opening 14 plugins adds ~80ms
- 2.9.2 → 2.9.2.1 update is slowest due to number of transformations

Summary

- We updated Snort, a ~215K line program using Kitsune
 - Relatively few changes
 - Low update pause time – no packets dropped
 - Maintained full state across update
- Lessons learned for large systems:
 - void *'s critical
 - Building/linking becomes a consideration
 - Consider external factors (conf file, etc)

Current Work

- Parallel Updating

- Use multiple threads to perform heap traversal and transformation

Updating to	Tasks	1 Thd (siqr)	4 Thds (siqr)
snort 2.9.2.1	991831	396.56ms (2.74ms)	153.92ms (7.50ms)

For traffic at 30 pkts/s

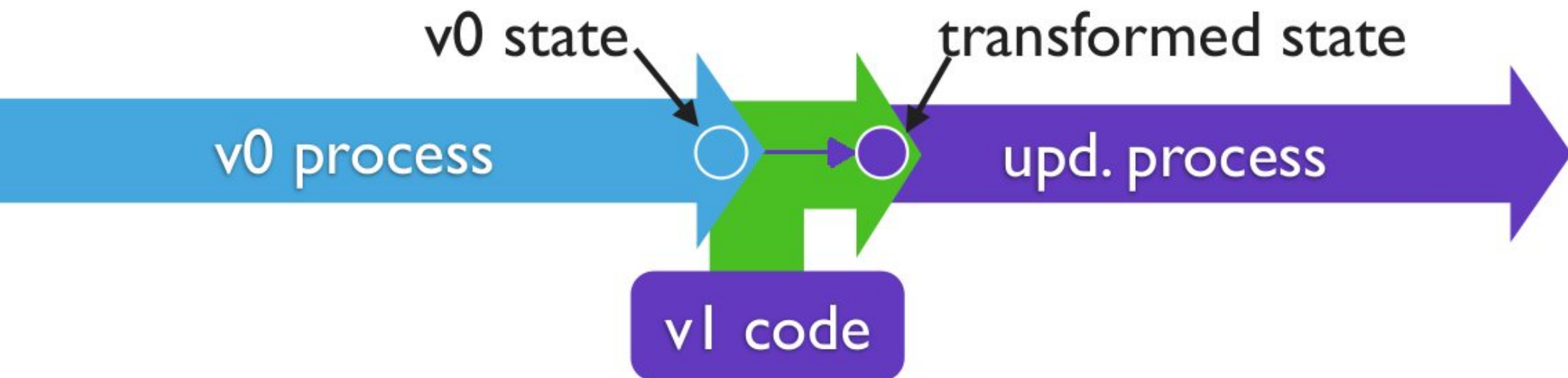
- C-Strider

- General framework for writing heap traversals based on xfgn
- Parallel updating, serialization, heap checking, etc

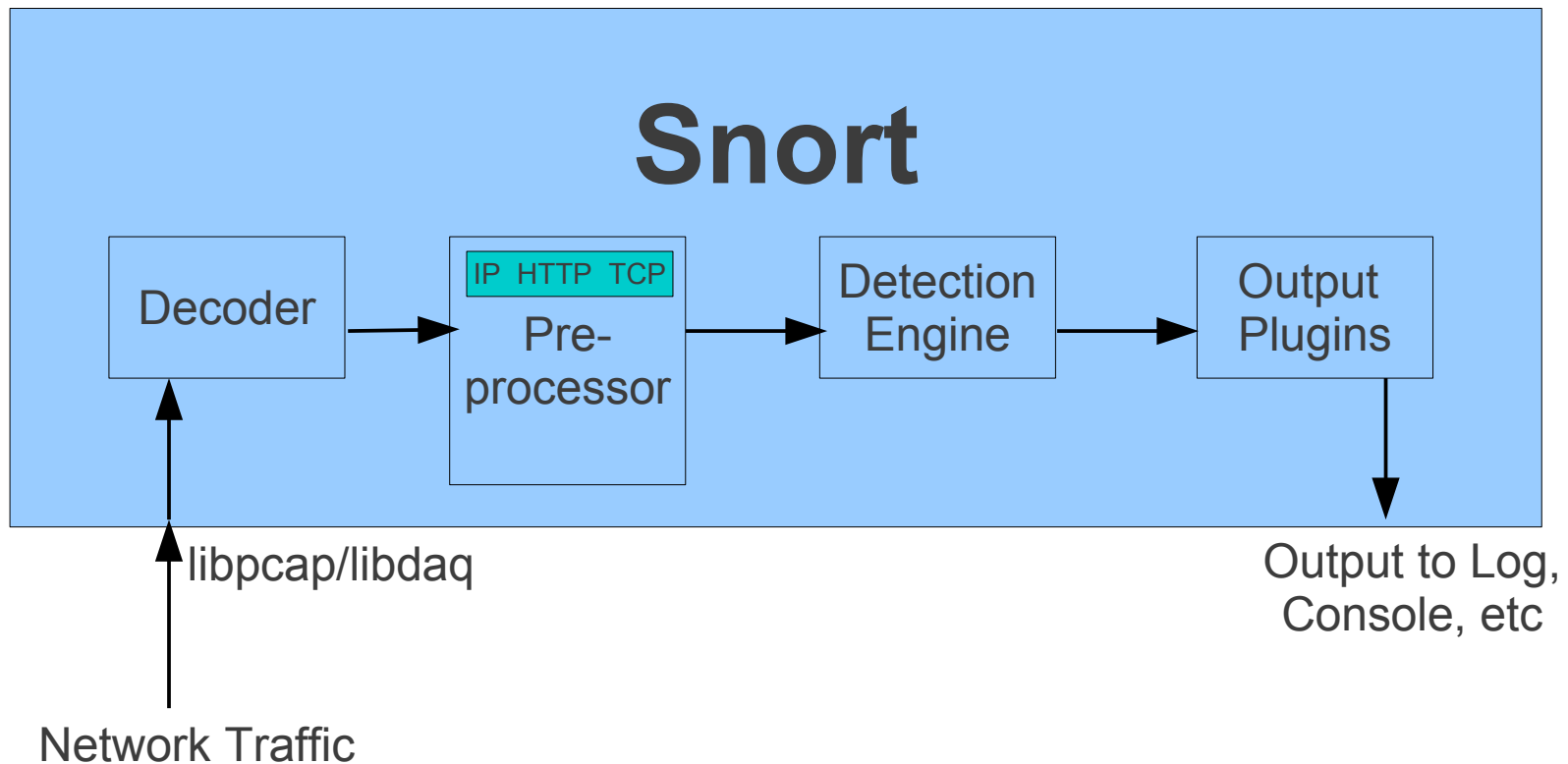
(Backup Slides)

DSU: Dynamic Software Updating

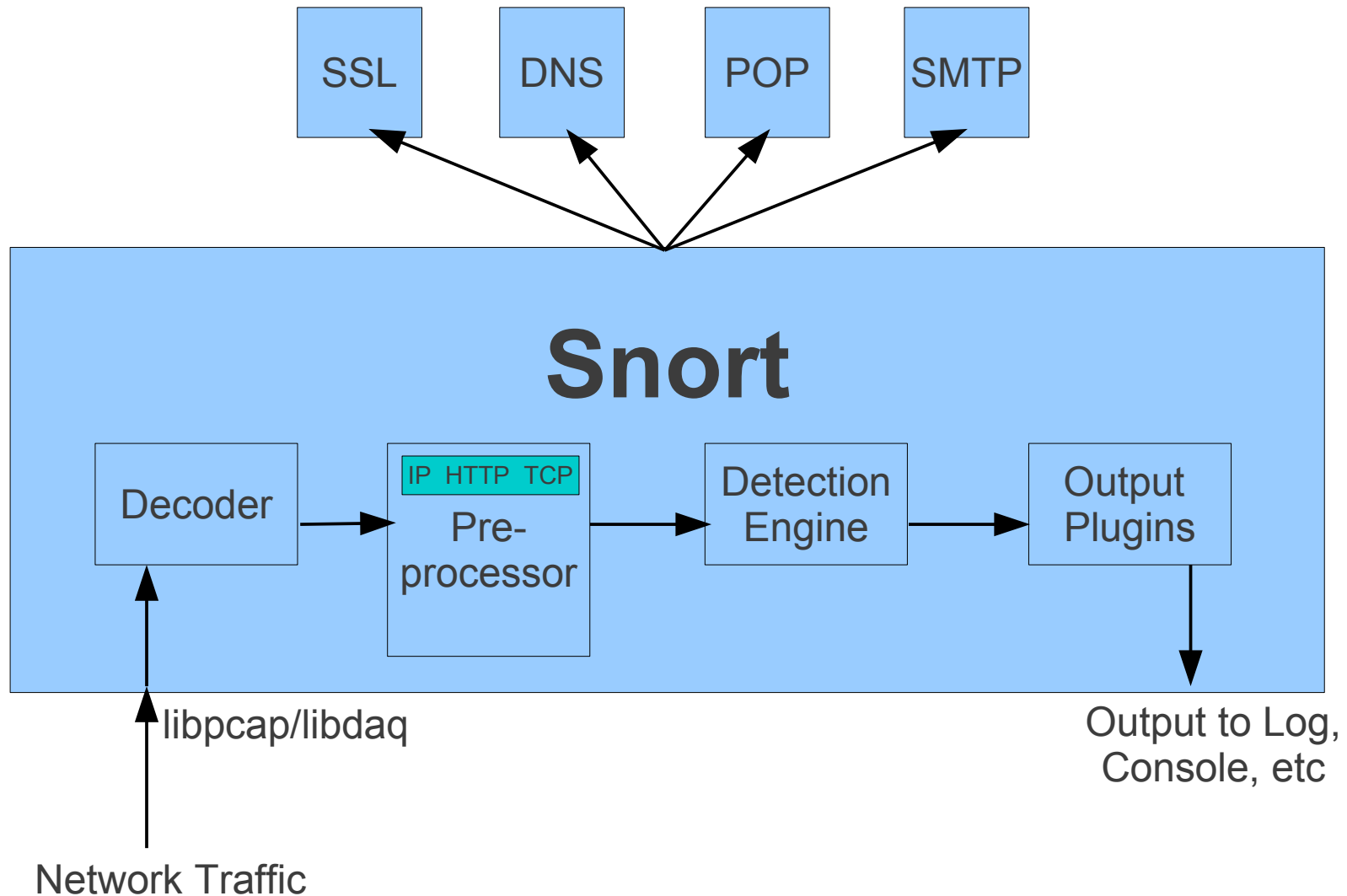
- Run program at the old version
- At some point update to the new version, preserving and updating existing program state
 - existing connections, important data on the stack and heap, program counter, ...



Snort: Main Components



Snort: Main Components

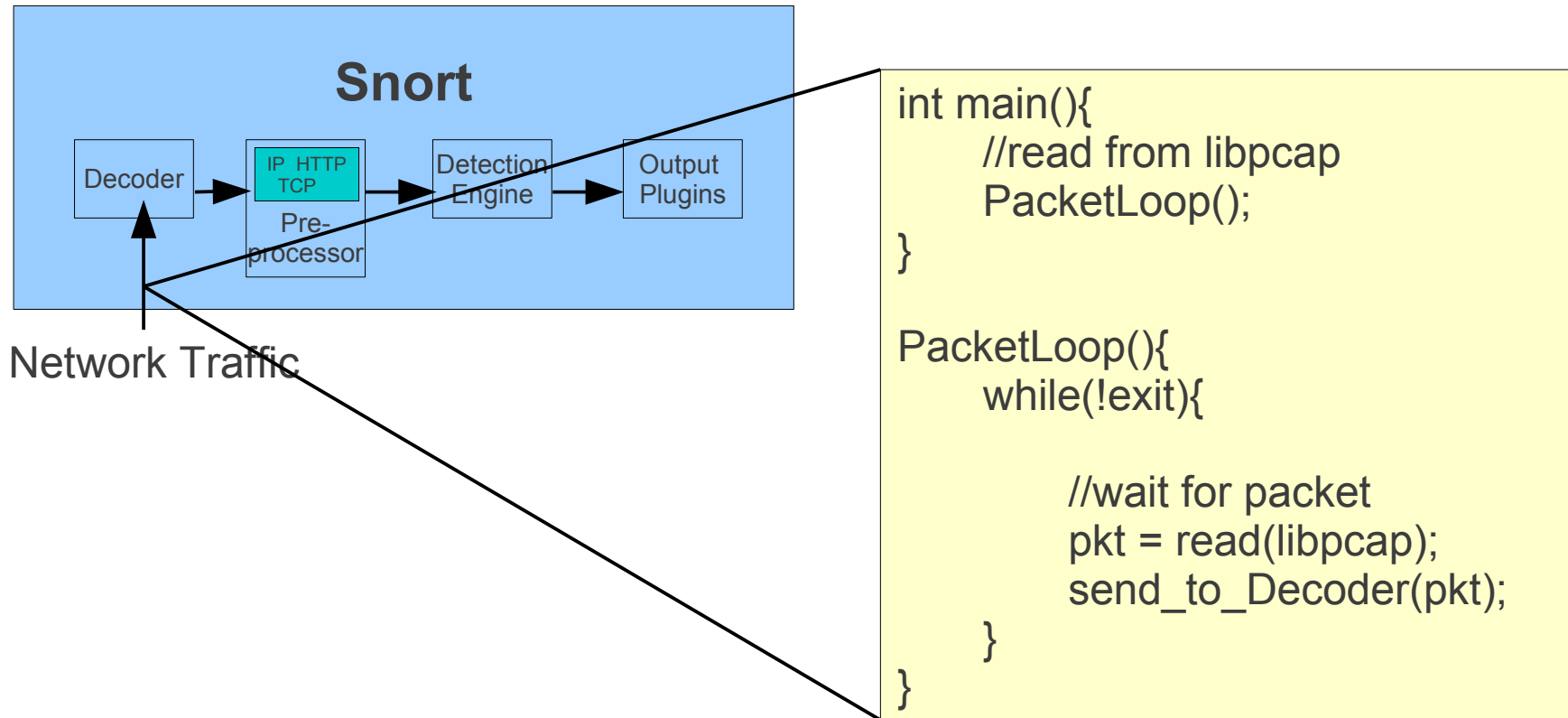


Programmer Obligations

- Kitsune DSU requires the programmer to
 - Choose update points: identify where updates may take place

Programmer Obligations:

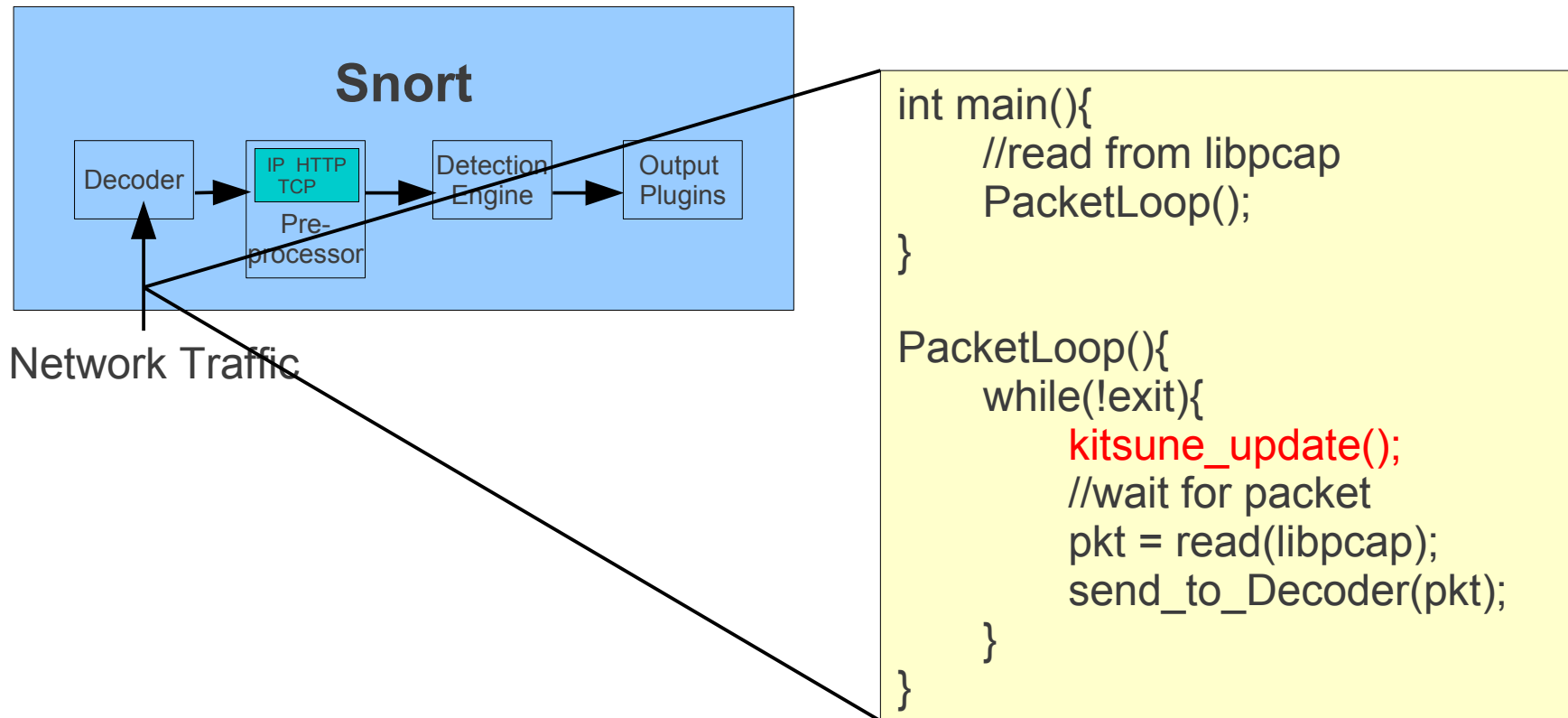
Update Point



Update: between packet reads – has least amount of in-flight state
Resume: Read next packet from libpcap

Programmer Obligations:

Update Point



Update: between packet reads – has least amount of in-flight state
Resume: Read next packet from libpcap

Programmer Obligations

- Kitsune DSU requires the programmer to
 - Choose update points: identify where updates may take place
 - Control Migration: Transfer control to the right event loop when the new version restarts

Programmer Obligations

- Kitsune DSU requires the programmer to
 - Choose update points: identify where updates may take place
 - Control Migration: Transfer control to the right event loop when the new version restarts
 - Data Migration: Identify the state to be transformed, and where it should be received in the new code

Programmer Obligations:

Data Migration

```
char *snort_conf_dir = NULL;
SnortConfig *snort_conf = NULL;

int main(){

    if(!kitsune_is_updating()){ // only perform initialization if not updating
        SnortInit();
    }
    //read from libpcap
    PacketLoop();
}

void SnortInit(){
    //initialize main SnortConfig structure
}

void PacketLoop(){
    while(!exit){
        kitsune_update();
        //wait for packet
        pkt = read(libpcap);
        send_to_Decoder(pkt);
    }
}
```

xfgen: Annotations

```
int proto_node_num;  
. . .  
struct _RuleTreeNode ** E_PTRARRAY(proto_node_num)  
proto_nodes;
```

This is a pointer to an array of
size proto_node_num

xfggen rules:

Initializing New Fields

```
Snort 2.9.2.1:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

```
Snort 2.9.2.2:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint32_t maxNumDialogsInSession;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

Initialize *new* variable or values of a new type:

xfgen rules:

Initializing New Fields

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Snort 2.9.2.1:  
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    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
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```

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Snort 2.9.2.2:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint32_t maxNumDialogsInSession;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

Initialize *new* variable or values of a new type:

```
INIT struct _sipConfig.maxNumDialogsInSession: { $out = 4; }
```

xfggen rules:

Initializing New Fields

```
Snort 2.9.2.1:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

```
Snort 2.9.2.2:  
typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
    uint32_t maxNumDialogsInSession;  
    uint8_t ports[MAXPORTS/8];  
    ....  
} SIPConfig;
```

Initialize *new* variable or values of a new type:

```
INIT struct _sipConfig.maxNumDialogsInSession: { $out = 4; }
```

Initialize



xfgen rules:

Initializing New Fields

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typedef struct _sipConfig  
{  
    uint8_t disabled;  
    uint32_t maxNumSessions;  
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} SIPConfig;
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Initialize *new* variable or values of a new type:

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INIT struct _sipConfig.maxNumDialogsInSession: { $out = 4; }
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Initialize

Struct Name

Struct Field

xfgen rules:

Initializing New Fields

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Snort 2.9.2.1:  
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} SIPConfig;
```

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} SIPConfig;
```

Initialize *new* variable or values of a new type:

```
INIT struct _sipConfig.maxNumDialogsInSession: { $out = 4; }
```

Initialize

Struct Name

Struct Field

Init Value

xfggen rules:

Transforming Function Pointers

```
typedef struct OutputFuncNode{  
    union {  
        OutputFunc fptr;  
        void *vfptr ;  
    } fptr ;  
    struct OutputFuncNode *next;  
} OutputFuncNode;
```

Transform *old* function pointers to point to the new version function:

xfggen rules:

Transforming Function Pointers

```
typedef struct OutputFuncNode{
    union {
        OutputFunc fptr;
        void *vfptr ;
    } fptr ;
    struct OutputFuncNode *next;
} OutputFuncNode;
```

Transform *old* function pointers to point to the new version function:

```
struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr -> struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr:
{XF_INVOKE(XF_FPTR(), &$in.vfptr, &$out.vfptr);}
```

xfggen rules:

Transforming Function Pointers

```
typedef struct OutputFuncNode{
  union {
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struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr -> struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr:
{XF_INVOKE (XF_FPTR(), &$in.vfptr, &$out.vfptr);}
```

Call the following:

xfgen rules:

Transforming Function Pointers

```
typedef struct OutputFuncNode{
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```
struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr -> struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr:
{XF_INVOKE (XF_FPTR(), &$in.vfptr, &$out.vfptr);}
```

Call the following:

Change this function pointer,

xfgen rules: *Transforming Function Pointers*

```
typedef struct OutputFuncNode{
  union {
    OutputFunc fptr;
    void *vfptr ;
  } fptr ;
  struct OutputFuncNode *next;
} OutputFuncNode;
```

Transform *old* function pointers to point to the new version function:

```
struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr -> struct _OutputFuncNode.fptr:
{XF_INVOKE(XF_FPTR(), &$in.vfptr, &$out.vfptr);}
```

Call the following:

Change this function pointer,

from v0 function address

to v1 function address

Normal Execution Overhead

- Ran Snort 2.9.2 over a folder of various pre-recorded packet capture files
 - Found that processing speed varied $\pm 11\%$ depending on packet capture file size, so tested over a folder of files ranging from 343 - 304,298 packets
- Essentially no overhead

Program	Orig (siqr)	Kitsune
<i>64-bit, 4×2.4Ghz E7450 (6 core), 24GB mem</i>		
snort 2.9.2	23.09s (0.50s)	-1.74%
<i>32-bit, 1×3.6Ghz Pentium D (2 core), 2GB mem</i>		
snort 2.9.2	10.42s (0.50s)	+1.73%

Snort Versions - Update Highlights

- **Started with Snort 2.9.2 (released December 14, 2011)**
 - First step is to migrate **2.9.2 → 2.9.2** to cover the majority of the state transfer
- **Snort 2.9.2.1 - Jan 19, 2012 (changes in ~40 src files)**
 - Added a **preprocessor alert** to alert when a HTTP method being parsed is not a GET or a POST or not defined by the user.
 - `server/hi_server.c`: Added checking bounds before unfolding.
 - Fixed a bug where the DNP3 preprocessor would generate alerts for "reserved function" on valid DNP3 functions.

Snort Versions - Update Highlights

- **Snort 2.9.2.2 - Mar 27, 2012 (changes in ~80 src files)**
 - Fix stream5 to not purge too early when normalizing streams.
 - Fix overhead calculation to ensure sufficient buffer space for defragging a maximum length IP datagram regardless of encapsulations.
 - **Eliminate false positives** (no content-length or transfer-encoding) when chunk size spans across multiple packets
- **Snort 2.9.2.3 - May 15, 2012 (changes in ~20 src files)**
 - Add stricter checking on packets before processing by dnp3 and check reassembly buffer size to avoid overrun
 - Pcre Ovector size needs to be dynamic to **compensate for pcre-8.30 segfault.**