

Performance measurement and tuning of remote acquisition

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February 2, 2016

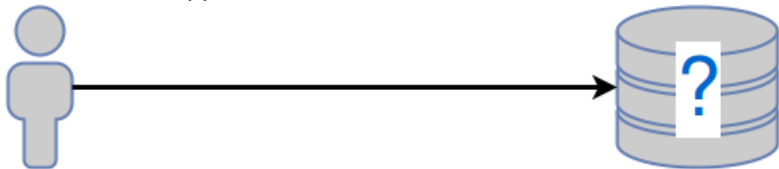
Netherlands Forensic Institute
Supervisor : Ruud Schramp



Agenda

- ① Remote acquisition - research motivation introduction
- ② Research scope and questions posed
- ③ Approach & methods taken
- ④ Results
- ⑤ Future work

"Old-school" approach:



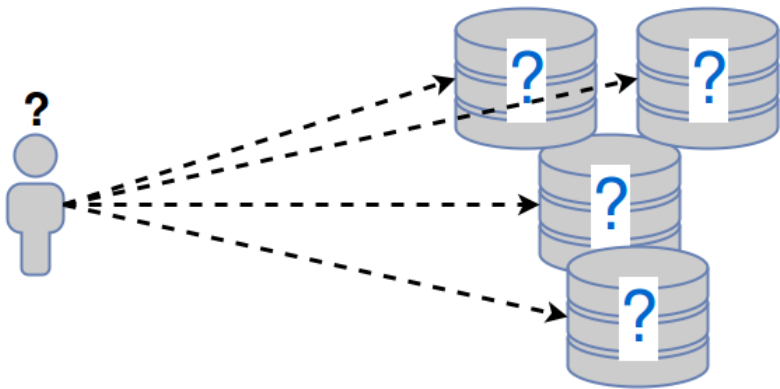
"Old-school" approach:



analysis



Forensic acquisition

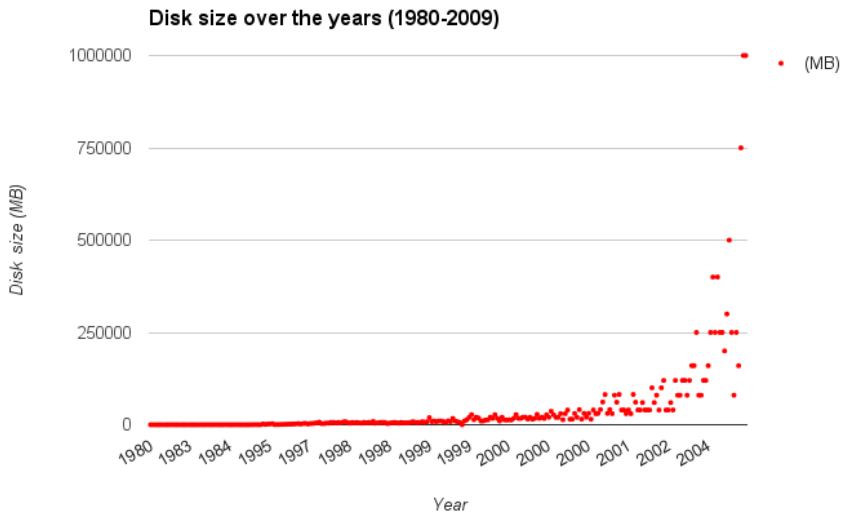


The bottlenecks in the current process:

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- quantity : regular disk size increases

Forensic acquisition



Data source : <http://www.mkomo.com/cost-per-gigabyte>

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But there is a possible solution! (at least to the first two points ...)

Forensic triage - the cure for pain?

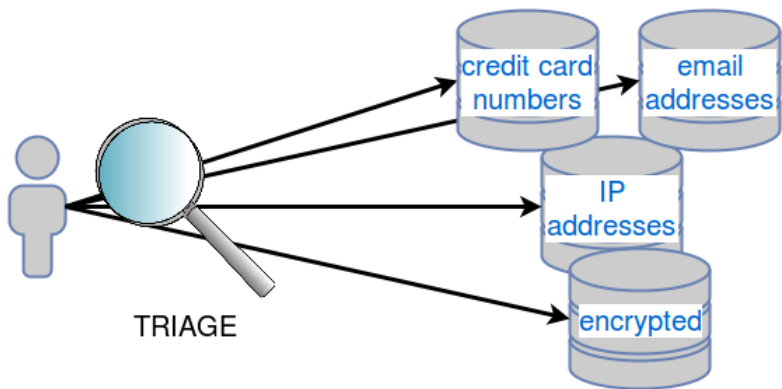
Triage is the process of determining the priority of patients' treatments based on the severity of their condition. This rations patient treatment efficiently when resources are insufficient for all to be treated immediately.

LEVEL 1	IS THE PATIENT DYING?	Cardiac Arrest, Respiratory Arrest Trauma, Anaphylaxis, Unresponsiveness ETOH Hypoglycemia, Imminent Childbirth, Limb Amputations
LEVEL 2	HIGH RISK SITUATION? IS THIS A PATIENT WHO SHOULDN'T WAIT	Confused, Lethargic, Disoriented, Severe Pain, Distress, Active Chest Pain, Suspicious for Coronary Syndrome, Signs of Stroke, Immunocompromised with fever, Suicidal, Homicidal, Amputations
LEVEL 3	HOW MANY RESOURCES? (2 or more) CONSIDER VITAL SIGNS AS PART OF CRITERIA. TEMPERATURE - BIRTH-36 MOS. (Consider upgrading to 2)	Distal Cool, Mottled Apx 100-110 100 HR 120-140 100 RR 20-30 12-20 SpO2 90-95 90-95
LEVEL 4	HOW MANY RESOURCES? (ONE) STABLE VITAL SIGNS	Alert/Spont, Stable Temp, Vitals Mild/mod with CT Head, Stable Laboratory, 1-2 Meds
LEVEL 5	HOW MANY RESOURCES? NONE	Medication Refill, BSC, Stress requiring a Prescription

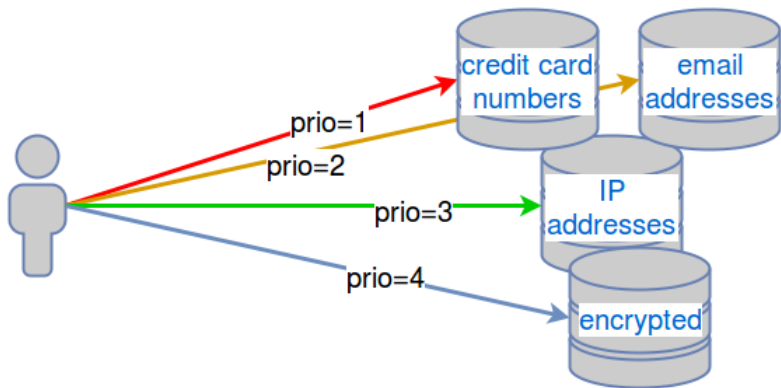
Source : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triage>

Source : https://cartadvocate.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/img_3788.jpg

Forensic triage - the cure for pain?

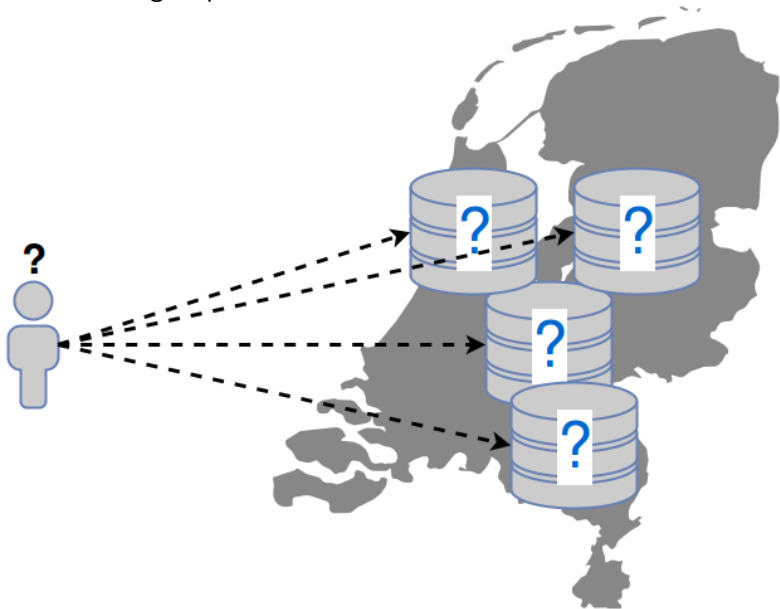


Forensic triage - the cure for pain?



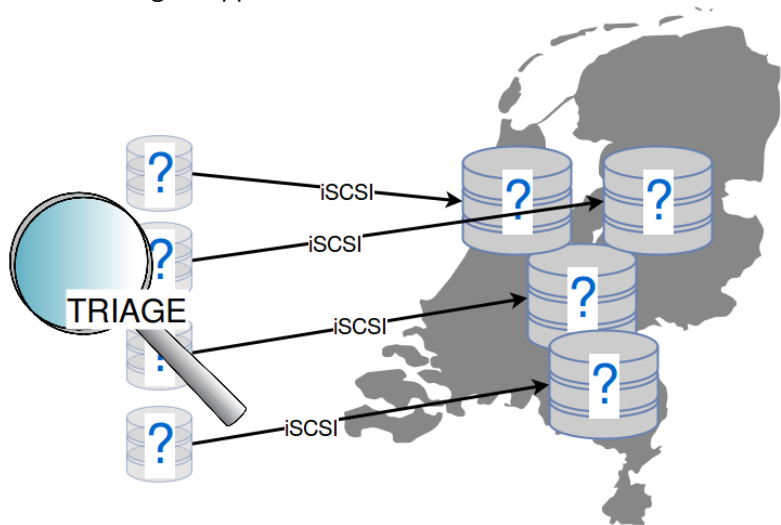
Remote triage

Remote triage - problem:



Remote triage

Remote triage - approach:



Remote triage' issues:

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- WAN links introduce whole subset of problems (delay, bandwidth, packet loss, . . .)
- iSCSI uses TCP in transport layer (TCP limitations inherited)
- iSCSI is not well suited to WAN links

Essentially the problem can be synthesized to simple question :

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How to make the remote triage as efficient as possible?

Areas where the speed-up can be potentially achieved:

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- **Acquisition I/O optimisation**

Yes... TCP and iSCSI options left in the defaults

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- Which techniques an application can use to improve on the transmission rate?
- How a link delay influences the experiment?

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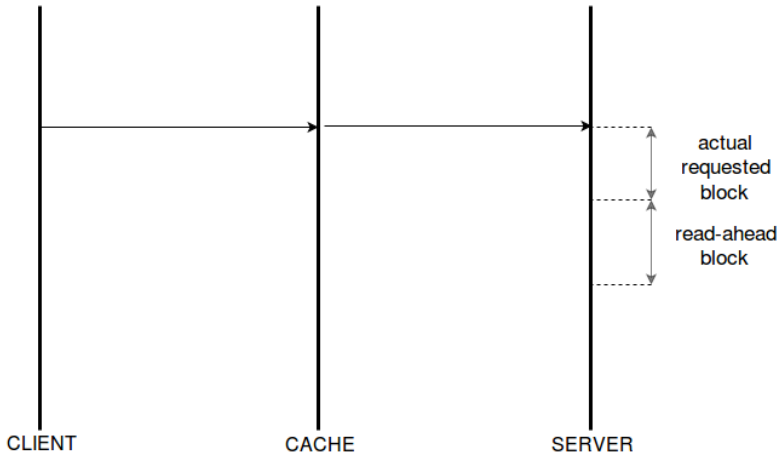
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 - read-ahead

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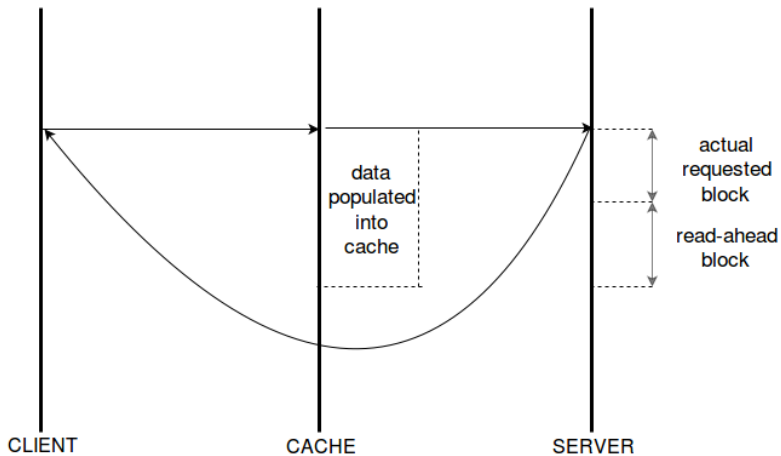
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 - read-ahead
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Research scope - prefetching

Read-ahead : read block-size \rightarrow cache MISS \rightarrow read
block-size+read-ahead

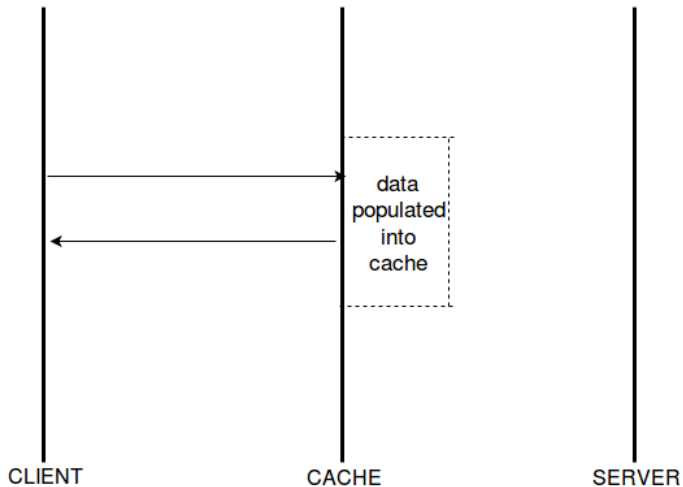


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Read-ahead : read block-size \rightarrow cache HIT



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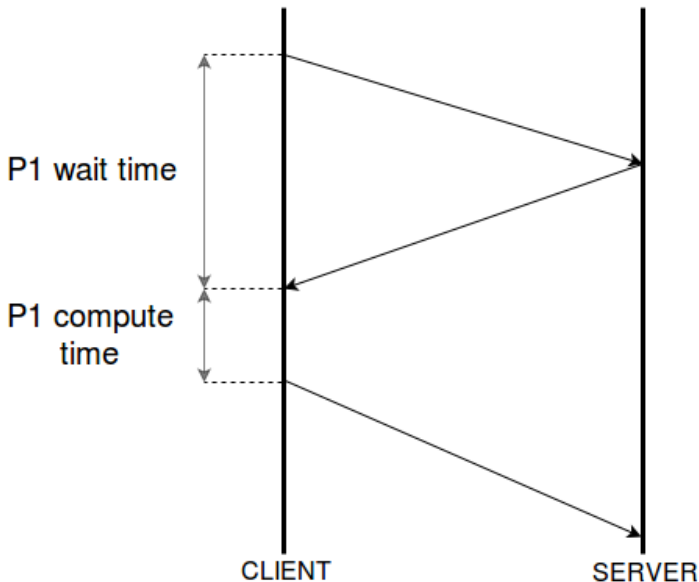
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Researching on potential I/O optimisation methods:

- prefetching (implies the usage of cache)
 - read-ahead
 - read-behind
- parallelism

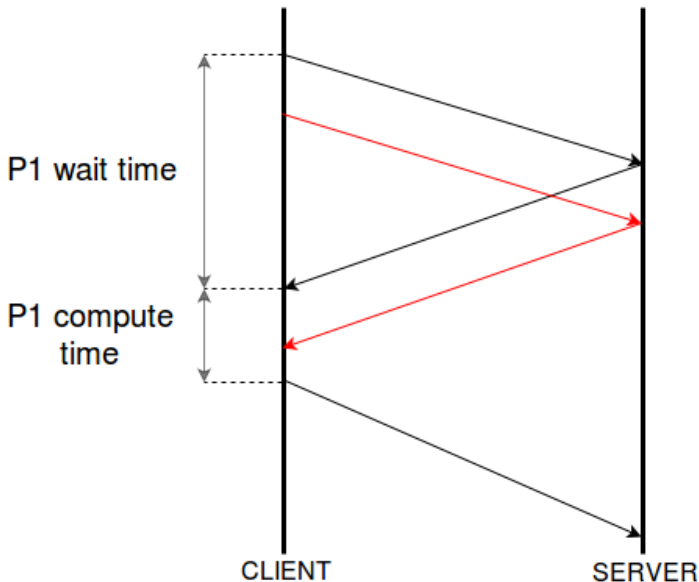
Research scope - parallelism

Single process, waiting for the reply

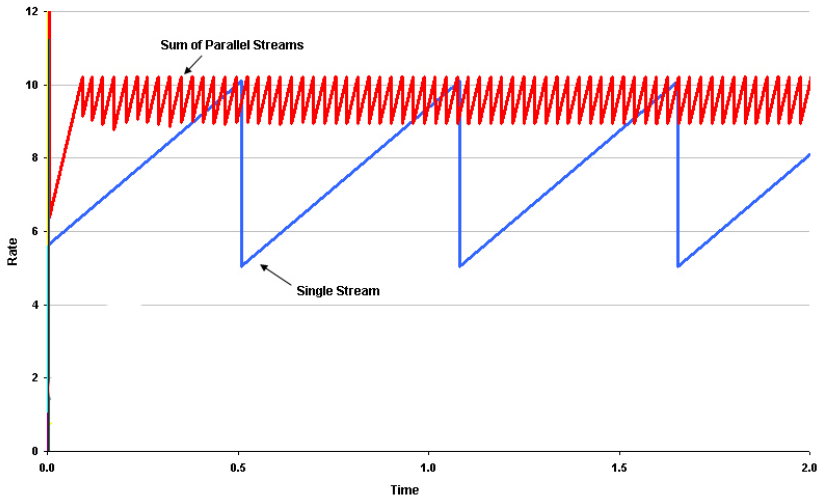


Research scope - parallelism

More processes, an attempt to utilise the wait time



Research scope - parallelism



Goals:

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- Repeatable triage process (tests)
- Two modes : sequential & parallel
- Adjustable parallel workers number

Solution:

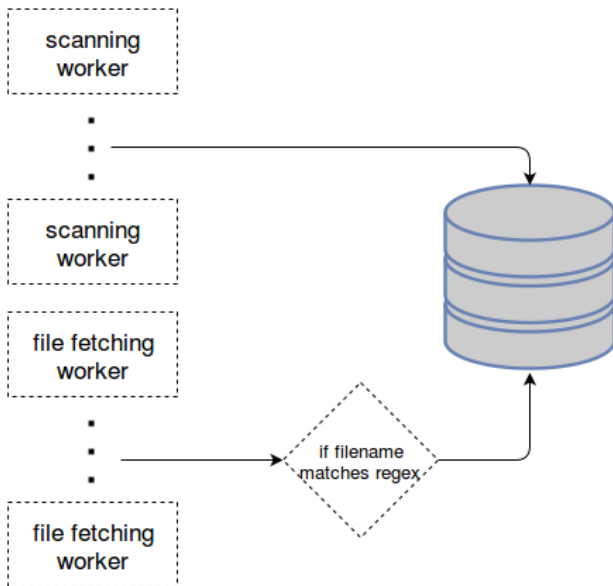


`^(passwd|shadow|.bash_history|known_hosts|id_*.pub|id_[a-z]+)$`

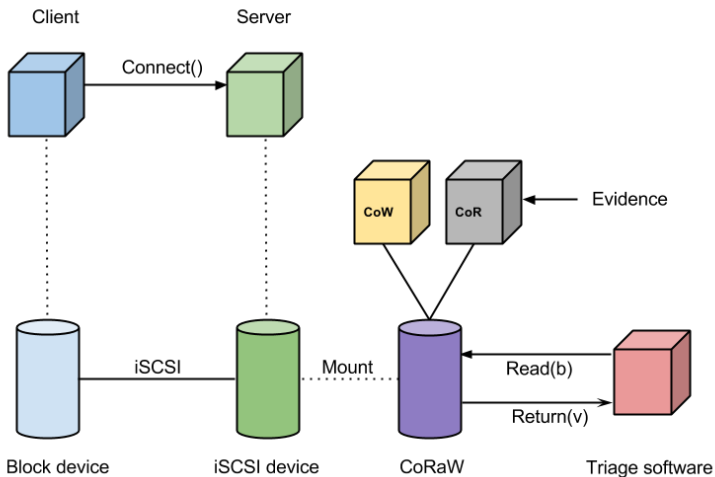


Methods - parallelism

Multiprocessing. Making The SleuthKit (TSK) parallel.



Cache implementation : Fusecoraw¹

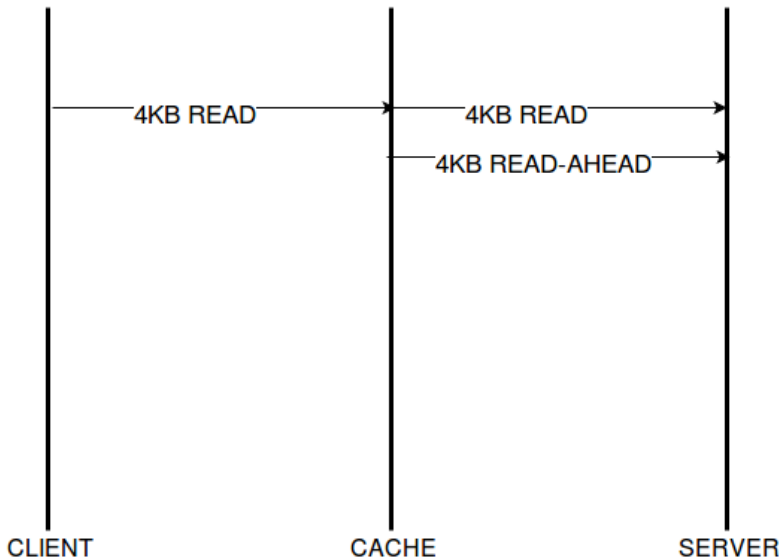


¹<https://homepages.staff.os3.nl/~delaat/rp/2013-2014/p71/report.pdf>

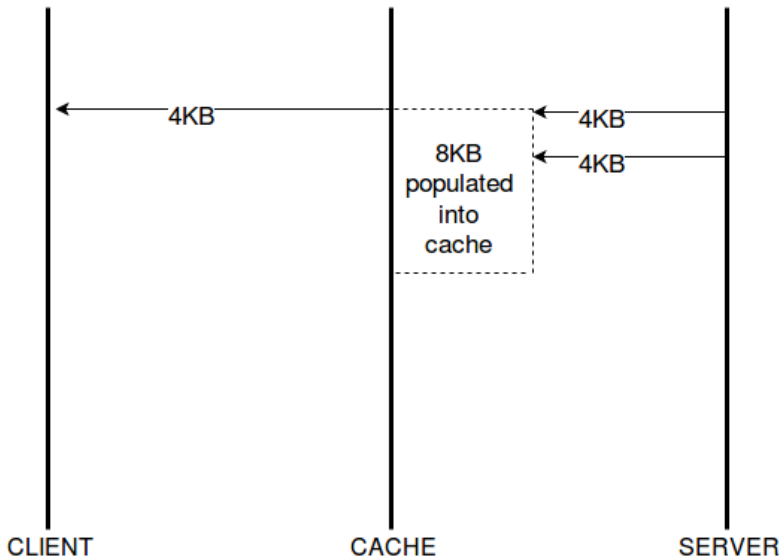
Expanding fusecoraw with read-ahead, read-behind functionality.
Simplified approach.

Methods - prefetching

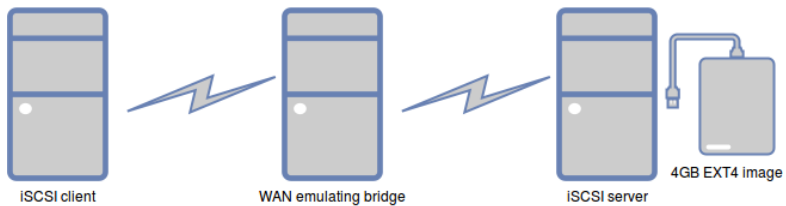
Reads issued to the FUSE filesystem are being extended by the additional read().



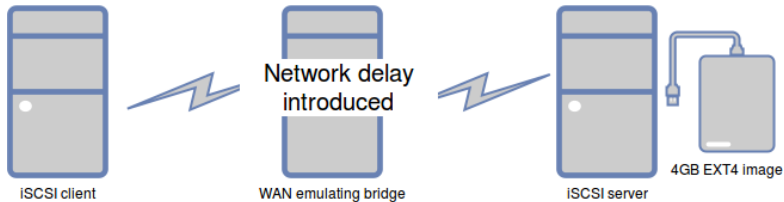
Methods - prefetching



Methods - Lab setup



Constant delay applied : 0, 10, 20 [ms]



Experiments performed

test performed relative delay (ms)	prefetching	parallelism	repetitions
0	X	X	3
10	X	X	3
20	X	X	3

Table : Test sets summary

Chosen metrics:

- Average throughput (tcpdump + tcptrace)
- Elapsed time (GNU time)

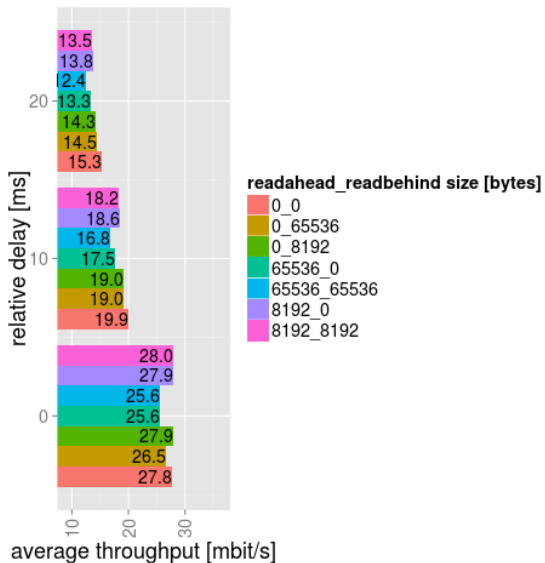
Experiments performed

Prefetching	read ahead \ read behind	0	8192	65536
	0	X	X	X
	8192	X	X	-
	65536	X	-	X

Table : Chosen read-ahead and read-behind values

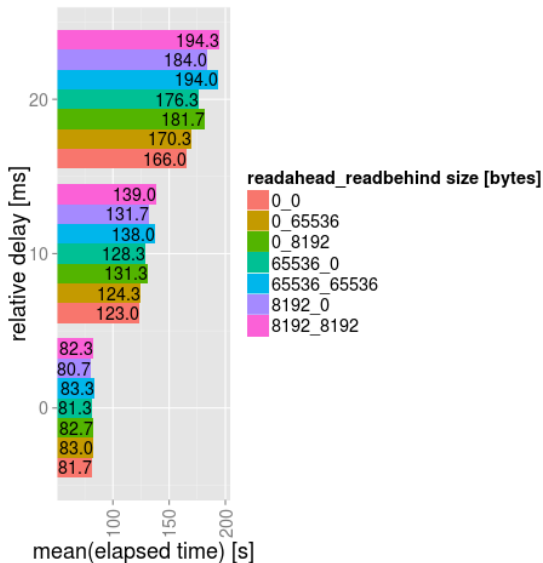
Results

Prefetching (Read-ahead & read-behind)



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- It's better to look at the execution time
- When no delay was introduced; read-ahead of 8KiB, had the smallest mean execution time
- With the delay; I/O without prefetching had the smallest time metric

Experiments performed

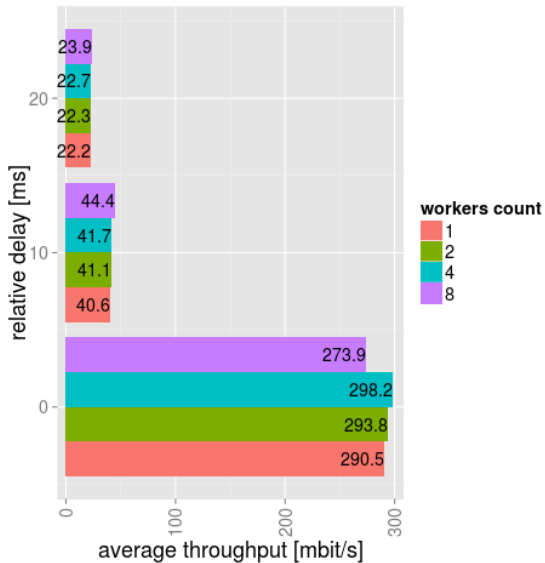
Parallelism

directory scanner \ file fetcher	1	2	4
1	X	-	-
2	-	X	-
4	-	-	X

Table : triage.py workers setup

Results

Parallelism



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- Elapsed time barchart suggests that 8 workers perform surprisingly well for the delayed link
- However, the throughput chart does not record expected speed-up (the differences are small)
- **Probably the external factor which influenced the test occurred (caching?)**

Lessons learnt

- OS tries to be your best friend. It optimises/caches whenever it can. Not necessarily bad, but it has to be understood while designing the tests.

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- Trying to abstract the research from the components it will eventually need to rely on, is close to agreeing that its results may become "abstract".

- Follow up on the I/O optimisation techniques (extend presented tests)

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- Is getting the work done without TCP possible? Exploring ATA over Ethernet (AoE) feasibility for the remote acquisition

Questions?